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Tuesday, February 28, 1984
Phalguna 9, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday 28th February 1984/Phalguna, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKAR *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Parameters laid for value of production vis-a-vis import of Bulk Drugs

*41. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the parameters laid down by Government for value of production vis-a-vis import contents of formulations and bulk drugs manufactured in the large scale sector;

(b) whether the names of the companies which have not adhered to these parameters and have not gone basic and are being allowed to continue in the same manner will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government against each firm during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) For formulations it is laid down for licensing that the ratio between imported and indigenous bulk drugs used should be 1:2 FERA companies will not be licenced formulations except those based on own bulk drugs produded from basic stage. FERA companies will be licensed bulk drugs only from basic stages. Apart from this, there is no import content parameter for licensing bulk drugs. For manufacturers in the FERA Sector licenced before the Drug Policy as per para 21 of the Policy Statement those producing bulk drugs from penultimate stages have to go basic in 2 years.

(b) The name of the foreign drug companies which are producing a few bulk drugs, licenced before the drug policy from penultimate stages and have not yet gone basic are given in the Annexure.

(c) As regards the companies mentioned in the Annexure in the absence of any provision under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to call back the industrial licences already issued and impose fresh conditions thereon, the Policy decision regarding going basic cannot be implemented fully unless the said Act is amended suitably. Amendments have been proposed for the purpose However, in cases where foreign companies have applied for recognition of installed capacities under September 1980 Policy production from basic stage is now being stipulated as a condition subject to techno-economic feasibility and the other objectives of the drug policy. These companies are also not eligible for re-endorsement of capacities in respect of the relevant bulk drugs under the Schemes annonnced in April 1982 and April 1983.

The Licensing parameters are strictly kept in view while processing licence applications.

Annexure

1. M/s Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.

2. M/s Pfizer Limited.

3. M/s Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

4. M/s Hindustan Ciba-Geigy Ltd

5. M/s Burroughs Wellcome Ltd.

6. M/s Bayer India Ltd.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Mr speaker, Sir, in the statement laid down on the Table of the House, it is stated that for formulations it is laid down for licensing that the ratio between imported and indigenous bulk drugs used should be 1:2 I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is a fact that no guidelines have been evolved so far to determine the value of ratio parameters, and also the value of ratio parameters given by various companies is never verified. These companies continue to expand; they are importing more raw materials and are doing excess production. That way they are making undue profit over hundred crores of rupees per annum by violating these parameters, but Government is not taking any action.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The value parameters are already laid down and the guidelines are there Not only that, the DGTD does regular monitoring of the value of the drugs produced We also have the figures of the import content of the value available with us and we are canstantly monitoring the import content as a ratio of the bulk drug indigenously produced and imported, which goes into the formulations, particularly of the companies which have not yet fallen in line with the parameters of the ratio 1:2.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : The hon. Minister says that he has got some monitoring unit. I have the names of some companies like Fairdeal, Lupin, Ranbaxy, Unique, Lyka, Anglo-French, Themis Chemicals Ltd. and Richardson Hindustan——all these companies are there, which have been given licence to manufacture bulk drugs from basic stages; but they are violating all these parameters. They are not following the instructions of Government. In fact, they are just doing excess production also, by killing the small scale industries which are basically there for the manufacture of these drugs But Government is not looking into this properly; and it is not being checked properly whether they are following these value parameters or not; and that is why they are creating a lot of problems for other small scale sector industries.

This IDPL has got no know-how for the manufacture of Erythromycin, and they can manufacture it from basic stage But they are importing intermediate chemicals, and they are producing it from intermediate stage And imported raw materials are being used for the manufacture of Erythromycin The indicates that Government is not following this policy of self-sufficiency and self-reliance properly Otherwise, this IDPL could have been encouraged to manufacture this Erythromycin That is why I would like to know from the hon Minister whether he wou'd direct IDPL to manufacture this Erythromycin from the basic stage, if it has got the know how; and also whether Government proposes to set up any enquiry committee to look into these scandalous things which are generally going on in various drug producing units, which are not following these value parameters.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Actually, out of all the companies which the hon. Member has quoted, except one, i e. Richardson Hindustan, all are Indian companies; and therefore, this question of foreign companies misusing and exploiting – I don't think applies here Secondly as far as Erythromycin is concerned......

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : For

indigenous companies also, they should apply.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as small-scale sector is concerned, the entire drug policy does not apply. No constraint applies to small-scale units at all. Therefore, he need not worry; and many of the small-scale units are producing bulk drugs in these fields. and we are encouraging them.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : These are not small scale industries.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes. He said that Indian companies which are large companies should not be favoured, as against small companies, as against their interests. That is why I replied that way.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It should be the same about multi-nationals also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I said that the question of multi-nationals did not rise You have not named the multinationals; in fact, I named them.

As far as Erythromycin is concerned we already have asked IDPL, a public sector unit, to go in for production; and they have gone in for production of Erythromycin from basic stage, from August 1983.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Is it also a fact that while sanctioning industrial licences, Government has in most cases approved excess capacity, overvaluation of machinery and faulty technology, which tend to push up prices in the market from basic stages? Can the Minister assure this House that all the industrial licences granted by Government during the last five years are economically and technically viable; and if they are given inputs at International prices, these units can produce drugs at international prices? If so, what are the names of these units, and products produced by them; and if not, how does the hon. Minister want to rectify this exploitation of policy by large-scale units ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will need notice, for the detailed things that he wants to know. If he writes to me, I will send a detailed reply to him.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You can send detailed reply.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will send detailed reply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The names of six companies are given in the statement, that is FERA companies which are at the moment producing bulk drugs not from basic stages but from the penultimate stages. These six companies, you will notice, are all well-known multinational concerns. According to the statement, if I understand it correctly, the Minister is pleading that there is no way of rectifying this situation unless amendment is made in the IDRA; and without that amendment, these licences cannot be recalled which have already been given and fresh conditions cannot be imposed. I want to know what has prevented all this time from bringing forward a suitable amendment Bill ? Here he says, ' Amendments have been proposed for the purpose." I do not know what is the meaning of this sentence : "amendments have been proposed for the purpose ?" I want to know specifically whether an amending Bill is likely to be brought very soon during this session itself; and whether it will incorporate this provision that unless these companies comply with the requirements, then the licences which have already been issued can be called back and fresh conditions can be imposed also What is the delaying about because these are such big powerful companies ? He seems to be vacillating on this issue.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This sector of industries is only one sector affected by the IDRA; IDRA itself is with the Industries Ministry and covers, as the hon. members in the House know the entire gamut of industries in the country.

Therefore, this amendment is comprehensive and has been under consideration since 1977-1978......This question of amending IDRA is pending. The previous government also was considering it. As far as our Ministry is concerned, we have given concrete proposals for amendments concerned with our Ministry. But they have to be incorporated, as probably the ex-Industries-Minister would know, in the comprehensive amendment Bill of the IDRA.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why 7-8 years ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Why are you blaming me ? It is not a question of one Ministry; all Ministries concerned have to look at the amendment to IDRA. I cannot force their hands and say, do it only for this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We also know how Bills are amended. It is true that Act refers to all industries. But here is a specific industry with a specific feature of its own All industries are not dealing with this typical thing, This can be amended separately. Why can't it be ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The suggestion appears to be that we should amend it only for the purpose of these 5 industries.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : First bring the amendment :

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The Amending Bill is before them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Actually, if I were to do so, the mischief involved in these 5 companies is hardly Rs. 2 crores worth; whether a separate Bill only for this would be desirable thing or not is a suggestion we will consider.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No action can be taken till then.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are taking action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You said, no action can be taken.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No direct action can be taken.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इनडायरेक्ट ऐक्शन क्या ले रहे है—वही बता दीजिए।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : When they come for regularisation of excess production capacity or endorsement of excess capacity or some customs duty concessions, we use that as a lover and say, we will not give you this unless you comply with this. This is what I am trying to do.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The hon. Minister has given radical ideas in his recently published book.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आज मिलावटी खाद बेची जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा सवाल दे दीजिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह देश की रोटी का सवाल है। इस तरह से दवायें और खाद मिलावटी बिकी कि जिससे सारी नरमा कपास, बाजरा और दूसरी फसलें खराब हो गईं।

National Communications Policy

*43. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to adopt a national policy on communications;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when such national policy is expected to be adopted ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the introduction of such a National Communications Policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A policy paper is under preparation.

(c) The Policy will be basically a guideline for formulation of the plans of various Departments like Communications, Information & Broadcasting etc. No specific steps at present are proposed other than this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, in the various conferences and seminars during the World Communications Year which ended recently the shortcomings of the Indian communication system and the difficulties it is experiencing in respect of quality and quantity were mentioned and many suggestions were given. We would like to know from the Minister, what the main recommendations of all the Seminars were and whether the Goverment of India has accepted any of the major recommendations and what are the main policy decisions that the Government would like to take so far as the national communication policy is concerned.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : As you are aware, 1983 was celebrated as the world Communications Year at the instance of the United Nations and as a part of those celebrations many discussions and seminars were held, many agencies like the Chambers of Commerce, Members of Parliament, Consultative Committees, all were consulted, some ideas were thrown up, but as it pertains and affects many Ministries like Electronics, Industries, Railway, Defence, we would like to obtain their views and after obtaining the views of the departments concerned the statements will be finalised. I hope to present it in the next session of Parliament.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Provided it is held.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Many times we have discussed in this House about the qualitative aspect of our communications system and some time.— I do not know whether it is something peculiar to my telephone—when we left the telephone we find that lovers are making arrangements for meeting. I thought it may be peculiar to my telephone.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Why are you worried ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In view of these grievances and the many complaints from the honourable members from outsiders, from the different commercial undertakings. I want to know whether any efforts have been made to improve the qualitative aspect of the telephones.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : In all these Seminars technical people have made a number of suggestions to improve our telephones but the basic reason why our system is not functioning top satisfactorily is, what is talked of as telephone density in India It is, for one thousand people there were only three telephones. and so the load is heavy. Therefore one of the solutions is investment in telecommunications must be on a very expansive rate. If this is accepted and more investment comes, then things will improve.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : At least, will there be any improvement in the next three months ? You can tell us that.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri S.K. Dorai Sebastian. Absent, Shri Ramamurthy.

Multi-Million Rupees Fraud Against ONGC

*44. SHRI S.A DORAI SEBASTIAN : SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ONGC projects in Gujarat and Bombay have been cheated to the tune of several lakhs of rupees by the supply of substandard cement and adulterated caustic soda and cement worth Rs. 1 crore has been rendered useless; and

(b If so, the action taken against the officials responsible for this multi-million rupee fraud ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P SHIV SHANKAR) : a) and (b) Three cases of supply of adulterated caustic soda to ONGC have been detected. The CBI is conducting an enquiry into one of them and the other two are under investigation by ONGC's vigilance department. Further action will be taken in the light of the findings of these enquiries. No. case of supply of sub-standard oil well cement has come to notice

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : The ONGC has done a very laudable thing in our country for exploring of oil wells and natural gas. But some bad things are going on like racketeering in the supply of cement etc. to the ONGC. In my question I have asked two parts. One is about the supply of caustil soda ; another is about cement. But in the reply the hon. Minister has mentioned about 'oil well cement'. I do not know under what category it will come. I would like to know, from the Minister, through you, when this adulterated cement racket was found in three cases, why the rest of the two cases were not entrusted to the CBI and only one case was entrusted to the CBI or the vigilance Department of ONGC and what is the amount involved in the three reckets.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : In the case of M/s Chemsell Bombay sum of Rs. 11.16 lakhs are involved for the caustic soda. In respect of other two cases which are being investigated by the vigilance cell, the quantity of caustic soda involved is 575 matric tonnes and 300 metric tonnes respectively. The companies names are Unisell Bombay and M/s Dilen Industrial Products.

The position so far as M/s Chemsell Bombay is concerned, is that on the basis of source information the matter has been entrusted to the CBI and the CBI have already issued the FIR under section 5(2) read with section 5( ) of the Prevention of Corruption Act against two ONGC employees namely Shri A.K. Jain, Chemist and Shri B K. Jain, Stores and Purchase Officer apart from the company itself So, the matter is under investigation.

In the case of M/s Unisell Bombay a quantity of 575 metric tonnes was ordered and this was supplied. Out of this 140 metric tonnes of soda is lying with the ONGC and the rest has been used. But the case came to light at a later stage. Therefore, the investigation has been ordered by the vigilance cell. Once the vigilance cell completes the investigation in both the cases the matter will be considered as to whether for further investigation it should not be referred to the CBI.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I would like to know as to how long these two enquiries which have been entrusted to the vigilance cell, are pending and when are these two equiries likely to be completed ? Apart from these two officials, has any high official in the rank of General Manager been charged in this regard ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The vigilance cell is still investigating the matter. These matters have been en-

trusted to them practically at the end of 1983 because the orders were placed and supplies were effected sometimes in the later part of 1983. Therefore, once the preliminary enquiries of the Vigilance Cell are over, however high the officials may be, I assure the House that nobody would be spared, And if there is a proper case, certainly we will take criminal section against them.

SARI K. OBUL REDDY : Is the Minister aware that along with cement and caustic soda mudd chemicals like barytes and bentonite are also supplied to ONGC ? Due to sub-standard supplies of the materials blow-ups in off shore Bombay and elsewhere have occurred causing lot of loss and damage to the rigs and surrounding places. What action has Government taken against the officials responsible for it ? And what action does the Government propose to take to stop such incidents ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Barytes is a different issue altogether. I am sure the hon. Member has special knowledge about it. But the point that I am trying to suggest is that in respect of the cases of adulteration of caustic soda which have been detected, in two cases the Vigilance enquiry is under headway and that the matter has not come to a crucial stage so far so that some action could be taken. In the other case because at the outset itself we came to know that it was a clear case of adulteration and the investigation revealed the involvement of two officers, therefore immediately the matter was entrusted to CBI CBI has already issued the FIR and the matter is under investigation by them. Charge-sheet has not been filed in the court. But, in respect of the other two cases which I have mentioned, it is the departmental authorities who are the vigilance officer. They are making the preliminary enquiry and once something comes to light, I assure the House that nobody, howsoever high he may be, will be spared.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the hon. Minister for having taken certain actions for the improvement of ONGC but it will not be sufficient to introspect the organisational set up run by certain bureaucrats of the higher-ups. They are in connivance with the supply and service, it may be soda, it may be soda ash it may be cement or it may be machinery. They are always hand and glove and are bringing a very bad name to the organisation. Why these higher-up officers are being dealt with so softly ? A number of enquiries have been made on various occasions in various incidents like this but frauds have been taking place. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will have a second look on this issue and see that proper steps are taken against the higher-up officials because there is a large-scale discontentment ? Some of the officers are having a strong hold on the ONGC and are preventing certain officers who are honest from functioning properly and are denigrating them. This is the reason why ONGC is getting a bad name. Therefore. I am appealing to you, I am requesting you to kindly have a second probe into all these things so that ONGC may improve further in a proper way and in a proper manner.

MR. SPEAKER : Appeal accepted ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : A very general issue has been raised.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Not General Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He has appealed to you to have a second look so, you have a second look.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : My presumption is he knows the answer, therefore, I will not say anything on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Ravindra Varma

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I have not been given any answer. In the larger interest of the country Minister may...

(Interruption)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, everyday there is a question of mine but I am neither setting that question nor any supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Ravindra Varma.

जन संचार माध्यमों पर सरकारी नियंत्रण

+

*45. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टी० वी० प्रोग्राम प्रोड्यूसर्स गिल्ड आफ इंडिया ने जन संचार माध्यमों पर सरकारी नियंत्रण की आलोचना की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND ROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No official communication from T. V. Programme Producers Guild has been received. However, as per newspaper reports the Guild has only stressed the need for improving T V. programme and engaging private producers in a larger measure.

(c) Improvement of programmes on Doordarshan is a continuous process and Government welcomes suggestions from all quarters in this regard. To improve programmes competition between Doordarshan Kendras by instituting awards has been introduced. Government has set up a Working Group on Software Planning. Sponsored programmes have been started, Independent producers are also given assignments for production of programmes.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : The hon. Minister has slurred over one of the crucial suggestions made by the Guild. They have questioned the constitutional validity of the monopoly of the Government in the field of broadcasting and television and pointed out to the danger that may arise when the projected idea of expanding television to 70 per cent of the village becomes a reality.

They have cautioned against the danger of the television becoming a mouth-piece of the Government, unless there is proper integration in the production and presentation of programmes. What steps are the Government planning to take to promote the participation of indigenous producers ? What steps the Government propose to take to co-ordinate the efforts of the private producers and independent producers so that the Government are able to make use of the facility of the Door Darshan to see that the twin objectives of entertainment and education are fulfilled by the TV network ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I would submit that the policy in regard to production and programme is not to have a monopoly by the Door Darshan itself or by the Government departments alone. It is our policy to get for our programmes outside talent wherever it is available. For that purpose, we have established contracts with the various theatre groups and we have entrusted TV documentary production to a number of private producers. As a matter of fact, some of the Guild Members themselves are already taking some programmes from the Door Darshan. So, our policy for production of programmes for the TV is not confined to getting programmes from the governmental agencies alone; it is to get the top talent from everywhere possible. For that very purpose, specific and concrete steps have been taken. In fact, I had

discussion with the various non-official organisations, theatre groups, other organisations and individuals. As a matter of fact the Prime Minister had a discussion with a number of prominent people and she had invited their suggestions on this subject. I had myself discussions with several representatives of the Guild and others and I propose to have further discussions with them The policy of the Government is to have a good programme.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : With due respect to the hon. Minister's intention and the continuing progress that he has referred to in his answer, I would like to ask a pointed question to him There is a complaint that Door Darshan is depending heavily on film and film based material and an imported telecast programmes even on subjects like wild life, even though there is no dearth of wild life anywhere in this country.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no dearth in Parliament also.

MR SPEAKER : Nobody is objecting to it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : As a matter of fact, about 50 per cent of the time is accounted for by imported telecast and the programmes of the indigenous producers get only one or two hours a month In view of this complaint, will the hon Minister tell the House what is the percentage of the programmes produced by independent Indian and foreign producers that are put on the TV in a month ? What is the percentage of programmes that are accounted by films and film-based material ? What is the percentage of programme devoted to education ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I will inform the hon. Member that he seems to have not been properly informed. As far as the percentage of imported programmes is concerned, it is only 4 per cent; not more than that. Secondly, as far as documentary films or film-based programme is concerned, it is 20 per cent of the entire programme. Now, as far as the total programme is concerned, what he calls indigenous, if you minus the imported programmes, which are of some special interest then, I may submit with respect, we have put a very large number of programmes in pipeline for production; as and when these programme get ready, we will use them We do not wish to make the TV an instrument of the celluloid world, or of the foreign programmes. We wish the Indian TV to have more and more of indigenous programmes and that will become possible when we produce more and more such programmes. Since he wants to know the percentage of indigenous programme, I may say that it is 96 per cent.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय मूल प्रश्न तो रह ही जाता है कि जन सचार माध्यम किन के लिए है और क्यों है ? लोगों को याद होगा कि इमर्जेन्सी के समय में इन की कितनी विश्वसनीयता थी और आज कितना है। लोग बी० बी० सी०, वायस आफ अमेरिका और दूसरे देशों के समाचारों पर अधिक भरोसा करते थे और आज भी करते हैं।

मुझे याद है कि आज भी बहुत से लोगों ने टी० वी० का नाम देवी-दर्शन रख दिया है क्योंकि एक खास व्यक्ति और एक खास परिवार के प्रचार के लिए टी० वी० और रेडियो में बहुत अधिक समय दिया जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जन सचार माध्यमों पर से ब्यूरोक्रेटिक हटाने के लिए इस को एक स्वायत्त संस्थान में बदलने के लिए वे क्या सोचते है और इन को विश्वसनीयता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या वे विचार करेंगे ?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े आदर से आनरेबिल मेम्बर

को यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन का यह कहना या कुछ लोगों का यह कहना कि दूरदर्शन किसी विशेष परिवार के लिए या किसी एक या दो लोगों के लिए है, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Please listen to me. I did not interrupt anyone else.

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बिल्कुल निराधार बात है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मेरी बात सुनिये। शोर मचाने से कोई फायदा नही है। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है और यह एक पालीटीकली मोटीवेटेड बात है और फैक्ट्स पर बेस्ड नही है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम पहले कह चुके है कि हम इस को आटोनामस कार्पोरेशन में नही बदलना चाहते। उस की कोई जरूरत नहीं समझते क्योंकि उससे ब्योरोक्रेटिक कंट्रोल कम नही होते बल्कि ज्यादा होते है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि आप मुझे इमर्जेन्सी की बात याद करा रहे है। मैं पुरानी बातों का खोजना नही चाहता और न मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारी सरकार पावर मे नहीं थी और जब श्री मधु दडवते की सरकार पावर में थी, तो उन ढाई सालों में इस मीडिया का ग्रेवेस्ट मिसयूज हुआ। मै आप को बताऊं कि एफ० आई० आर० रजिस्टर किये बिना और कोर्ट की कागनीजेन्स लिये बिना, tonnes of baseless and false allegations were made by the media against Mrs. Indira Gandhi and certain others. The gravest misuse of media was done during the Janata days. I did not want to say that, but you are compelling me to say so.

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY : Shri Ravindra Varma has mentioned about the danger to TV programmes. Sir, there was danger during 1977 and 1980 and the Hon. Minister has explained how all this was misused the people of India eliminated that danger in 1980 completely, and Sir, you know, some of the people here, though they are having their feet here, they are having their heads outside India, that is why they are referring every time to outside programmes of TV, I want to know whether the Minister is going to completely Indianise programmes on TV and radio and what steps he is going to take further ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, I would like to categorically refute it. It is wrong that the Indian people prefer to listen to the foreign broadcasts. May be some of them and may be some others like you listen to the foreign broadcasts and programmes, but it is wrong that the Indian people prefer to listen to the foreign programmes. The Indian people listen to the Indian media and they have full faith and confidence in that. This is what they make out this is what the foreign media make out In fact, they support the argument of foreign media. I wish to say with respect that the programmes on the Indian TV are already Indian programmes.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : I would like to ask the hon. Minister one thing. You said you don't believe in the autonomous status to the Doordarshan or Television and radio, I would like to tell you that there are a number of complaints by different political parties other than Congress (I) that Television and radio give more importance and more news coverage only to the Congress (I) programmes. Even in Calcutta, in West Bengal, when there were elections for panchayats there were complaints that television had given importance only to Congress(I) and projected the Congress (I) meeting through the

media. You say that you are one of the greatest democrats and you have got this media with you. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would convene a meeting of the Opposition Parties and discuss with them......

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जब तक सरकारें चलती रहेंगी, यह तो सुना जाता रहेगा।

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Sir, my question is whether the hon. Minister would convene a meeting of all the leaders of Oppisition Parties and discuss with them and find out ways and means to give equal chance to all the political parties......

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to that.

AN HON MEMBER : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has just now mentioned it. He is telling the same thing all over again.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR . The question is whether he would call a meeting of all the political parties.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Sir, this is the election year. We would like to know whether he would convene a meeting.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, I would just like to mention one thing. The hon. Member, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate has raised this question a number of times... *(Interruptions)*. And a number of times I have requested her very humbly to point out to me any specific complaints, and she has never pointed out a single complaint to me. Once Janata Party's President Chandrasekhar's tour was pointed out by somebody and this yatra was covered six times, not once. Secondly, with respect I would like to say that she is trying to bring the question of Bengal. This question has been raised and I have answered it a number of times *(Interruptions)*. Her allegations are absolutely incorrect. In fact, I have submitted that Opposition Parties are in a more fortunate position because their number is too much and their number sometimes goes on increasing in a way to get some more time than what their numbers permit.

MR SPEAKER : It is not due to their number.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : They are getting their due.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : The hon. Minister has said that only 4 per cent of the programmes are imported from abroad. I would like to ask the Minister : Will he consider to have 'The Day After' film programme on our TV so that the public in India will be aware of the holocaust due to the nuclear war or anything? Will he consider my proposal?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, we are already negotiating with the producer. We propose to show 'The Day After' on the Television.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम एक दूसरे ढग से सवाल पूछेंगे और मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे तेश में उत्तर न दें क्योंकि आपके कार्यक्रमों में बहुत कठिनाइयां है।

आपने अपने उत्तर में स्वयं बताया है कि दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के लिए फिल्म-निर्माण करने का कार्य स्वतंत्र निर्माताओं को दिया जा रहा है। इस हाउस में आपने कई बार यह जानकारी दी है कि हम स्वतंत्र फिल्म निर्माताओं को दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रम तैयार करने की अधिक सुविधाएं देते हैं। लेकिन

मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या यह सत्य नही है कि जो स्वतत्र निर्माता है वे अपना कार्य ठीक ढंग से नही कर पा रहे है या वे आपके कार्यक्रम बनाना हाथ मे नही ले पा रहे है क्योकि जो कायक्रम वे बना कर आपको दना चाहते है उनके लिए आपकी ओर से कोई बधन है ? दूसरे क्या यह भी सही नही है कि जो कार्यक्रम स्वतत्र निर्माता तैयार करते है उनका भगतान आप उनको देर में करते है और उनको ठीक पकार से प्रक्रिया के मुताबिक भुगतान नही करते ? रा मेटीरियल की सप्लाई ठीक नही होती। इसी प्रकार आप टाइम लिमिट रखते है कि आधे घटे का ही प्रोग्राम होगा। स्वतत्र निर्माताओ को एक या दो घट का कायक्रम बनाने का अवसर नही दिया जाता, इसलिए वे इसमे ज्यादा रूचि नही लेते। क्या इस तरह की बातें है और क्या इस तरह की सुविधाए स्वतत्र निर्माताओ को दी जाएगी।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैंने बताया है कि टी० वी० के लिए डाकूमेंट्री बनाने के लिए स्वतत्र निर्माताओ को सुविधाए दी जाती है। 38 आदमियो की लिस्ट है जिनके प्रोग्राम सेक्शन किए गए है। माननीय सदस्य का भी उसमे से एक है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि जल्दी होना चाहिए तो जल्दी भी की गई है। अगर सेक्शन होने मे कोई खास डिफीकल्टी होती है तो वे मुझे बताए। रा मेटीरियल मिलने मे अगर दिक्कत होती है तो मेरे नोटिस मे लाए मैं जरूर कार्यवाही करूगा। हमने आपके कहने के अनुसार जल्दी सारा काम किया है और इसके लिए आपने मुझे धन्यवाद भी दिया है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सेंक्शन करने में आपने डेढ साल ले लिया और हमने डेढ महीने मे बनाकर दे दी।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, particularly because of the fact that he has always assured in the House that the media is fair and impartial, whether it is a fact that in Calcutta there was some disturbance and the Chief Minister, West Bengal issued a statement and the Congress-I leaders also issued statements in the all India Radio and the Doordarshan? The Congress-I leaders' statements were given adequate publicity but the statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal was totally ignored. Is it a fact or not?

SHRI H K L BHAGAT : Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member has raised this question This question was raised in the Consultative Committee by the hon. Member Prof Rup Chand Pal I had made an enquiry and I have found that it is absolutely incorrect The statement issued by the Chief Minister on 17th was carried all over the radio—in the Calcutta radio The statements were covered in the Doordarshan. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY I am saying about Delhi and not Calcutta radio.

SHRI H K L BHAGAT : I am saying that I have given a detailed written reply to Prof Rup Chand Pal. It is absolutely incorrect to say that the Chief Minister's statement was suppressed

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am referring to Delhi centre. It was relayed in Calcutta. He should make a statement. I will move a privilege motion against him. Let it be clear whether it was relayed by the Delhi Doordarshan Kendra and the Delhi centre of AIR. Was this relayed by Delhi centre ?

SHRI H K L. BHAGAT : You did not ask me a question about Delhi centre. Now, you are mentioning about Delhi.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am talking about Delhi centre Don't try to evade.

SHRI H K L. BHAGAT : I have given the answer. I am not trying to avoid.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You say specifically whether this was relayed by Delhi Kendra or not.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : The question raised was with regard to Calcutta.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Speaker Sir, I seek your protection. My question was very specfic. It is true that it was relayed by the AIR Station of Calcutta. But my question was in Delhi Doordarshan, this was not relayed. In Delhi AIR, this was not relayed.

Sir, let him say 'Yes' I shall move a privilege motion. Let him say that this was relayed by Delhi Kendra.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : It is not necessary to relay in all the AIR stations.

MR. SPEAKER : You unnecessarily meddle with him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Very humbly, I should point out what the Minister had said. My question was whteher it was relayed from Delhi Kendra. He said, it was relayed from Calcutta You say, it is unnecessary. Never Sir. Let him say whether it was relayed in Delhi or not.

MR. SPEAKER : His voice was too much......

(Interruptions.)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The point is, in Delhi station, the statements of the Congress-I leaders were relayed whereas the Chief Minister's statement was suppressed. That was not done in Delhi

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He did not answer my question. Let him reply to my question, whether this was relayed from Delhi or not. *(Interruptions.)*

MR. SPEAKER : He has alredy replied it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He did not mention "Delhi". Let him mention that it was relayed from Delhi. I will bring a privilege motion against him. *(Interruptions.)* Let it go on record that it was relayed from Delhi. Let him say that if he has the courage. You do not have the courage ; you are trying to mislead the House. I said, this was not relayed from Delhi. *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is trying to browbeat the Minister...... *(Interruption)* Why do you threeten that you will bring a privilege motion against him. What is the meaning of this ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Let him say that this was relayed from Delhi. That is how he is evading the question.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, you do not sit down when I ask you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the use of question and answer if he is allowed to evade like this ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I would request the hon. Minister, Mr. Vasant Sathe, not to get excited.

Action taken on Law Commission reports

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*46. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have received seven reports from the Law Commission during the last two years ;

(b) if so, the details and subjects covered by these reports ; and

(c) the action being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) The desired statement is at Annexure 'A'.

Annexure 'A'

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are on the following subjects :—

(1) "Government Privilege in Evidence"—(Eighty-Eighth Report submitted on 10.1.1983)

(2) "Limitation Act, 1963"—(Eighty-Ninth Report received on 28.2.1983)

(3) "Grounds of Divorce amongst Christians in India"—(Ninetieth Report received on 17.5 1983)

(4) "Dowry Deaths and Law Reform"—(Ninety-First Report received on 10.8.83)

(5) "Damages in Applications for Judicial Review"—(Ninety-Second Report received on 7.9.1983)

(6) "Disclosure of Sources of Informations by Mass Media"—(Ninety-Third Report received on 1.10 1983).

(7) "Evidence obtained illegally or Improperly" — (Ninety-Fourth Report received on 3.11 83).

(c) The Reports received from the Commission are in English and the same have to be translated in Hindi with the assistance of the official Language Wing of this Ministry before it is decided to lay them before Parliament. All the Reports have to be printed both in Hindi and English for this purpose.

In so far as Ninety-First, Ninety-Second and Ninety-Fourth Reports are concerned, the Hindi translations have been received With a view to cutting short the delay in printing, it has been decided to get these reports cyclostyled as the same are not bulky. After copies of the Reports are ready and examined, the same will be placed on the Table of the House. This will be done as early as possible.

As regards the other Reports, action is being taken to get them translated into Hindi. After the translation is complete, the printed copies are available and the examination is done, these reports will also be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ला कमीशन को रिकांस्टीच्युट हुए लगभग दो वर्ष हो गए हैं । जवाब में बताया गया है कि सात रिपोर्ट्स ला कमीशन ने दी हैं । पिछली बार 27 अगस्त 1980 को ला कमीशन की एक रिपोर्ट पेश हुई थी, उसके बाद सदन में कोई भी रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं की गई । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि अनुवाद करने की दिक्कत है जिसकी वजह से रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं हो

सकी। लेकिन, जवाब में ही है कि 10.8.83, 7.9.83 और 3.11.83 को जो रिपोर्ट्स आई, उनका तो हिन्दी अनुवाद हो गया। उसके बाद 10.1.83 और 28.2.83 की जो रिपोर्ट्स है और जिनको लगभग एक साल से ऊपर हो गया है, उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद अभी तक नही हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि एक साल होने के बाद भी हिन्दी में अनुवाद न होने के क्या कारण है ?

चूकि उसके बाद जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसका हिन्दी अनुवाद हो चुका है और जिनका हिन्दी अनुवाद हो चुका है, वह रिपोर्ट भी प्रकाशित नही हुई है और मदन पटल पर नही रखी गई है। इसका क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नही रखी है, कारण क्या है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल मैंने जवाब में यह बताया है कि दो बाते करनी पडती है। एक हिन्दी मे अनुवाद कराना पडता है और दूसरे उन्हे प्रिंट कराना पडता है। इसके साथ ही डिपार्टमेंट उसको एग्जामिन करता है। खाली लॉ-डिपार्टमेंट ही एग्जामिन नही करता बल्कि दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज से भी राय ली जाती है। जो रिपोर्ट हिन्दी मे ट्रांस्लेट हो गई है, उसका प्रिंटिंग नही हुआ, लेकिन हमने फैसला किया है कि उसे साइक्लो-स्टाइल करवा लेंगे और उसके बाद प्रिंटिंग की बात छोड देंगे। इतनी देर में हम मन भी बना लेंगे ताकि वह रिपोर्ट हाउस के सामने आ जाये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दोनो रिपोर्टें साथ-साथ क्यो नही देते। कांस्टीट्यूशन का पालन नहीं हो रहा है। आप दोनो रिपोर्टें साथ साथ दें।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नही दिया गया है और जो जवाब दिया भी गया है, उसमे कोई टाइम नही बताया गया है कि कब तक आखिर इसका हिन्दी अनुवाद हो जायेगा ? कब तक डिपार्टमेंट तैयार कर लेगा और कब तक मदन-पटल पर वह रखा जायेगा और इस पर कब तक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

ऐसा लगता है कि काफी अर्से के बाद भी इस पर कार्यवाही नही हो रही है, जब कि इसमे बहुत से इम्पार्टेन्ट पाइंट्स मौजूद है। मंत्री महोदय स्पैसिफिकली बताये कि जिनका हिन्दी अनुवाद हो चुका है, वह कब तक टेबल पर रखी जायेगी और जिनका हिन्दी अनुवाद नही हुआ है, वह कब तक अनुवाद होकर सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी और डिपार्टमेंट वगैरह से विचार कर के कब तक इस पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल कोई निश्चित समय नही बताया जा सकता है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी . क्यों नहीं बताया जाता है ? यह कोई जवाब नही है। अगर यह जवाब है तो यह सरकार नही है, कोई दूकान है। सरकार को चाहिये कि समय बताये।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल मैं हाउस को एश्योर करना चाहता हूं कि जितनी जल्दी हम कर सकेंगे, करेंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : विधि मंत्री जी, यह कोई जवाब नही है। यह तो बगैर प्रोग्राम का जवाब है, इससे तो अच्छा है, आप शान्त कर जाओ कुछ न बोलो।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : जल्दी का क्या मायना है, 1 साल, 2 साल, 3, साल या 4 साल ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : इतना टाइम नहीं लगेगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब देने दो।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह जवाब दे चुके। कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक इस देश की राजभाषा हिन्दी है और अंग्रेजी सहयोगी भाषा है। लेकिन जितने सरकारी कामकाज हो रहे है वह सारे के सारे पहले अंग्रेजी में होते है। आज 36 साल के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान हिन्दी मे नहीं है जिसको कोर्ट में अथौंटिक तरीके से रखा जा सके। यदि मंत्री महोदय कहे कि है, तो मैं मान लूंगा। सरकार की जो भी रिपोर्ट निकले वह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में साथ साथ निकलनी चाहिए।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : मैंने यही तो कहा है कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों वर्शन्ज टेबल पर रख जाएगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने संविधान के बारे मे पूछा है।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : संविधान का हिन्दी ट्रांसलेशन हो चुका है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने सीधा सवाल पूछा है कि क्या संविधान के हिन्दी रूपान्तर को कोर्ट में मान्यता है या नहीं।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : क्यों नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : नहीं है।

(व्यवधान) क्या कोर्ट में हिन्दी के संविधान को महत्व दिया जाता है या नहीं ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या कोर्ट में हिन्दी के संविधान को मान्यता है या नहीं ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब नही दिया है। उनसे जवाब देने के लिए कहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में अलग क्वेस्चन दे दे।

क्या हिन्दी वर्शन आथेन्टीकेटिड है या नहीं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : कांस्टीच्यूशन का तर्जुमा तो बहुत पहले हो चुका है। लेकिन मेम्बरों को एक बात मालूम होनी चाहिए कि कांस्टीच्युएन्ट असेम्बली ने जो कांस्टीच्यूशन बनाया था, वह अंग्रेजी में बनाया था और उस अंग्रेजी के कांस्टीच्यूशन पर कांस्टीच्युएन्ट असेम्बली के मेम्बरान के दस्तखत है। उस कांस्टीच्यूशन का हमने हिन्दी में ट्रांसलेशन कर दिया है। माननीय सदस्य इसके अलावा और क्या पूछ रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कोर्ट किस वर्शन को मान्यता देनी है ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सरकार ने जो तर्जुमा किया है, क्या कोर्ट उनको मानती है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over. We shall take it up later.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Let him give a reply, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It will take time.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस समय के राष्ट्रपति, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, ने हिन्दी वर्शन को आथेन्टीकेट किया था या नहीं, उन्होंने उस पर दस्तखत किए थे या नहीं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 36 साल के बाद ये इस तरह मजाक नहीं कर सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें हम सब शामिल हैं। इसमें मजाक की क्या बात है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रोयल पोजीशन क्या है। क्या हिन्दी कांस्टीट्यूशन को कोर्ट में महत्व मिलेगा या नहीं ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The simple question is whether the Hindi version has been authenticated or not.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Let the Ministry reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him fully prepare himself. We shall ask him later. The Question Hour is over ..

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : It is a very important and basic issue ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will verify it and then we shall talk about it. Let me verify it. देख कर इस बारे में बात करेंगे।

AN HON. MEMBER : You direct him to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me go into it.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप देख कर इसका जबाब दिलवाइए।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Solution of the disputes between the brick Kiln owners and workers

*42. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the disputes between the Kiln owners and Kiln workers ;

(b) the details of demands of Kiln workers as well as of Kiln owners and reasons why Government have not been able to resolve the matter so far ; and

(c) how much more time Government are likely to take in resolving the disputes and ensuring re-commissioning of Kilns ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The All India Brick and Tile Manufacturers Federation has been representing to the Government for granting the brick kiln industry exemption from the provision of certain Central Labour Laws, *viz.* Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, Factories Act, 1948, Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 etc., in consideration of the peculiar conditions obtaining in the industry. The brick kiln operations which normally commence after the rainy season did not so commence in the States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Bihar and Union Territory of Delhi during 1983-84 as per schedule, pending a decision on the representation of the Federation, This rendered the workers who would have been ordinarily employed in the brick kilns, unemployed. There

was, however, no such report of non-commencement of operations in the remaining States/Union Territories

2 To resolve the matter a tripartite conference was convened on 14th December, 1983 and an appeal was made to the Federation to the resume production As a result, it has been decided to set up a tripartite Committee at the Central level to (a) consider and formulate, if considered necessary, the details of having a separate self contained legislation for the brick kiln industry in consideration of the special features of the working of the industry and (b) to work out what type of special social security schemes should be formulated for the workers in the industry The State Governments have also been requested to constitute such committees to resolve disputes by mutual consultations The Federation has conveyed its decision on 24th January 1984 for resuming production The State Governments of Bihar, U P and Delhi Administration have confirmed the resumption of operations in the Brick Kiln industry in their States

T V Relaying centre at Gwalior

*47 SHRI N K SHEJWALKAR Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ·

(a) the areas which are being covered by the Television Relay Centre at Gwalior ,

(b) the policy of Government in determining the power of the relaying instrument to be installed at a particular place , and

(c) whether it is not a fact that major area of Northern Madhya Pradesh is deprived of T V facility because the instrument of Gwalior is of a very low power and also a repaired one ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H K L BHAGAT) (a) Low power TV Transmitter at Gwalior has a range of about 25 Kms radius

(b) Selection of places and the power of transmitter to be set up take into account various factors such as extent of coverage to rural/urban population, service to border remote and backward areas, availability of programme production/programme linking facilities and other infrastructure A judicious mix of the above factor keeping in view the resources position, determines the location and power of TV transmitters

(c) Two high power and eleven low power TV transmitters are under installation in Madhya Pradesh TV service from transmitters under installation at Agra and Allahabad will also be available to parts of Northern M P Low Power Transmitter at Gwalior has since been commissioned The transmitter is imported one and has been working satisfactorily Further expansion of TV service in Madhya Pradesh will be considered in future plans depending on availability of resources

Codifying 'Law of Torts'

*48 SHRI K A SWAMI Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of civil liability relatable to "Torts" are on the decrease in courts as compared to pre-Independence period ,

(b) if so, whether it leads to civil laxity and irresponsibility ,

(c) if so, whether any legislative measures are contemplated to codify the "Law of Torts" , and

(d) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d) As data with regard to the number of cases is not available and as any comparison with reference to the number of tort cases in the pre and post Independence periods has to be made not merely with reference to the data as to the numbers but with reference to various other factors such as growth in population, availability of other remedies, etc., it is not possible to make on a scientific basis any generalisation on the subject. However, on the basis of the number of reported cases on torts and having regard to the ever-growing awareness on the part of the citizens of the remedies available to them under the law as evidenced by the enormous increase in litigation in the post-Independence period, it would appear roasonable to conclude that there has been an increase in tort cases during the post-Independence period.

Arguments in favour of, and against, codification of the Law of Torts have been advanced from time to time during the course of the last hundred years. A Bill on the subject, prepared in 1886 by Pollock, an eminent authority on the subject, was circulated in 1887 by he then Legislative Department of the Government of India for opinion and the Bill was finally abandoned in 1889. Quite a few academicians and others have in articles in the Law Journals pleaded for codification. In Ramaswamy Iyer's Law of Torts, (Seventh Edition, 1975) an acknowledged treatise of authority on the Indian Law of Torts, the view has been expressed that codification of this branch of law is premature. No measure for codification of the law of torts has so far been contemplated by Government. It is felt that it would be more advantageous to allow the law to develop for some time to come through judicial decisions.

दूरदर्शन के संबंध में जोशी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

***49. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :**
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन हेतु "साफ्ट वेयर" (कार्यक्रम प्रसारण) योजना के संबंध में एक प्रतिवेदन देने के लिए श्री पी० सी० जोशी की अध्यक्षता में एक कार्यकारी दल गठित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस समिति का प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त प्रतिवेदन कब तक मिल जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं। तथापि, रिपोर्ट सरकार को शीघ्र ही प्रस्तुत कर दिए जाने की उम्मीद है।

Revival of Festival of Plays at the Open AIR Theatre by Song and Drama Division

*50 SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Song and Drama Division of his Ministry used to organise a festival of plays at the open air theatre at the Talkatora Garden in New Delhi in late 1950s ;

(b) if so whether the festival used to draw several theatre lovers from all parts of the city ;

(c) whether Government propose to revive the scheme, if necessary, by involving the State Government agencies in Delhi in managing the festival ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Song and Drama Division proposes to organise a Drama Festival this year in which not only its own departmental troupes but troupes sponsored by various State Governments/Union Territories will also be invited to participate. Involving the State Governments in this venture has not been considered so far.

(d) Does not arise.

क्षेत्रीय निर्वाचन आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति

*51. श्री अनन्त रामुलु मल्लु :
श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने 1985 में होने वाले लोक सभा तथा विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के लिए भारत सरकार से क्षेत्रीय निर्वाचन आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति करने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख) निर्वाचन आयोग ने प्रस्ताव किया है कि आगामी लोक सभा और विधान सभा निर्वाचनों के संबंध में, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 324 (4) में यथा परिकल्पित, प्रादेशिक आयुक्त नियुक्त किए जाने चाहिएं और गृह मंत्रालय से मान्यताप्राप्त पूर्वी, पश्चिमी, उत्तरी दक्षिणी और मध्य दोनों के सहव्यापी क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक के लिए एक-एक प्रादेशिक आयुक्त होना चाहिए। आयोग चाहता है कि प्रादेशिक आयुक्त साधारण निर्वाचन घोषित करने वाली अधिसूचना से तीन मास पूर्व पदारूढ़ कर दिए जाने चाहिए और उनका कार्यकाल निर्वाचन के पश्चात कुछ समय तक जारी रहना चाहिए, ताकि निर्वाचनों के संचालन पर प्रभावी रूप से पर्यवेक्षण किया जा सके और उन्हें वे शक्तियां दी जानी चाहिएं जो उपनिर्वाचन आयुक्त और निर्वाचन आयोग के सचिव को प्राप्त है।

(ग) यह प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Power Shortage and Supply to Farmers

*52. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been acute shortage of power in various States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra and short supply of power to farmers in those States has resulted in heavy damage to the crops ; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government for supply of power to the farmers to save their crops ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Power generation from April, 1983 to January, 1984, has increased by 6 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of 1982-83. However, due to the increase in demand being higher than that of supply, power shortages have occured in various parts of the couutry.

Andhra Pradesh had no shortage of power till January, 1984, and was providing assistance to other States. The present power shortage in the State has mainly arisen due to closure of Srisailam Hydel power station for attending to the sluice gates. However, power supply to farmers has been maintained without any cut and no damage to crops has been reported.

There is a power shortage in Tamil Nadu, but power is supplied for 6 to 8 hours per day to the agriculture sector and no damage to crops has been reported.

The power supply position in Gujarat is satistfactory. The supply to farmers has been maintained at 16 hours per day and damage to crops has no taken place.

There is a power shortage in Maharashtra due to prolonged outages of certain thermal stations, but no cuts have been imposed on supply of power to agriculture sector.

In view of the importance of agricultural production and the high priority accorded to it, the Central Government has advised the State Governments concerned to maintain adequate supply of power to the agriculture sector.

Strike by Jute Workers in West Bengal

*53. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the jute workers in West Bengal have been on a strike since 16 January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to settle their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. They have gone on strike over their charter of demands A Statement listing the principal demands of the Trade Unions is laid on the Table of the House

(c) The Government of West Bengal, the appropriate authority under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to deal with the strike, have been making efforts to resolve the issues and bring about a settlement between the parties. Conciliation talks are continuing.

Statement

Charter of principal demands given by different trade unions in the Jute Industry

Basic Demands

1. Immediate re-opening of all locked out/closed Jute Mills.

2. Nationalisation of Jute Industry including Raw Jute Trade and export of jute goods.

3. Fixation of minimum support price of raw jute by the Government of India at Rs. 300/- per

quintal and monopoly procurement of raw jute by the Government of India

4 Channelisation of Foreign Trade of jute goods by the State Trading Corporation

Economic Demands

1 Upward revision of basic wages/salary

2. The neutralisation rate of V D A. to be raised from Rs 1 30 to Rs 2 00 and introduction of Bengal Chamber of Commerce rate to the monthly paid staff

3 Recommendations of the Committees on grades and scales of pay and workload norms to be implemented forthwith

4 Fall back wages should be raised by 50%

5 Implementation of Ragunatha Reddy Award on badli workers and permanency to badli workers

6 Bonus to be paid every year at a minimum rate of 20% as deffered wage.

7 The maximum bar of 20 months for the payment of gratuity to be abolished and once after eligibility, the question of continuous service should not be raised

8 Immediate deposit of E S I and Provident Fund contribution by the defaulting mills, The workmen/employees drawing wages/salary upto Rs 1600 - per month be covered under the E S I scheme.

9 Quarters to all categories of Workmen in the Jute Mills

10 All apprentices should be made permanent after completion of their training

11 Uniform pattern of leave and leave travel allowance to workmen

12 The present Standing Orders should be revised and modified incorporating the subsistence allowance, grievance procedure and other right of workers in consultation with the union representatives

13 Other demands relating to canteen facilities, nightshift allowance, supply of uniforms, transfers, etc

Import of Turbo-Generators by Tamil Nadu

*54 SHRI K T KOSALRAM Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu have sought approval for the import of turbo generator sets and since how long this is pending and when it will disposed of ,

(b) whether the SPIC, a joint sector unit in Tamil Nadu has also sought approval for the import of turbo generator set for its captive power plant . and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board had proposed in December, 1981, to instal 6×50 MW gas turbine units at thermal power stations at Basin Bridge

Ennore, and Tuticorin, and at the proposed thermal power stations in Mettur and Madurai areas. This propsal has not been found acceptable due to the heavy outgo of foreign exchange involved and resource constraints. The Government of Tamil Nadu have been appraised of the position. However, a task force has been set up to examine the feasibility of installation of combined cycle gas turbines for meeting the peaking power requirements of highly power deficit areas.

M/s Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited had invited offers for installation of a captive power plant of 18 MW capacity for their fertilizer complex at Tuticorin. On the basis of their evaluation of price and delivery schedule in comparison with BHEL, M/s SPIC sought permission of the Government for the import of turbo-generator sets. BHEL have now made a revised offer to SPIC. The matter is under consideration.

Assessment of Energy Generation During Sixth Plan

*55. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an assessment has recently been made regarding energy generation during Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the percentage by which energy generation is likely to fall short of consumption in the country by the end of the Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) It has been assessed that energy generation during 1984-85 would be about 156 billion units comprising thermal 100.5 billion units, hydro 52 billion units and nuclear 3 5 billion units.

(c) The power shortage at the end of the Sixth Plan is expected to be about 6 per cent.

Payment of Arrears of Salaries to Employees of Hindustan Samachar

*56. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Co-ordination Committee of Working Journalists Organisations had appealed to Government on January 26, 1984, to intervene and help to resolve the "tangle" in the Hindi news agency "Hindustan Samachar" and to ensure Payment of arrears of salaries to its employees ;

(b) if so, the details of the matter ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delhi Administration have reported that the Hindustan Samachar Karamchari Union and the Management had approached them for sorting out their problems. They have since resolved their differences and entered into a comprehensive settlement on 1 2.1984. It has also been reported that the Hindustan Samachar Karamchari Union have withdrawn their agitation.

Improvements in T.V. Centre at Srinagar

*57. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the specific improvements and additions in equipment being made at T.V. Centre at Srinagar (J&K) to increase its frequency and beam its programmes to neighbouring countries, like Pakistan, Afghanistan and China, and

(b) when Srinagar T V. Centre being switched over to colour and upgraded and other improvements are being made to cater to the tourists and local people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H K L. BHAGAT) : (a) No specific improvements and additions are being made to the TV Centre of Srinagar as it is already operating on 10 KW power which is the highest power used for TV transmissions in the country The proposed High Power T V transmitters at Jammu and Poonch located near the border are expected to provide further coverage to areas in J&K

(b) Some equipment has been provided in Srinagar TV Centre for the production of programmes in colour and this station is already telecasting programmes in colour Colour content of the programmes is being progressively increased depending upon the availability of resources

Telecast of Cricket Matches and Movies

*58 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Indian Express of 27 January, 1984 that Chief Consultant, Planning Commission has warned against telecast of cricket matches and movies, and

(b) if so, the other suggestions made by him to Government and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H K L BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

As per report appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 27th January, 1984 Prof Yashpal while participating in a Seminar organised by Delhi University referred to the following points

(i) Telecast of Cricket Test Matches and movies.

(ii) Reliance on foreign experts and a centralised mode of programmes

(iii) Programme making under INSAT-1B scheme to be given to voluntary organisations etc etc

2 Promotion of sports in the country is a declared policy of the Government Doordarshan, as a means of reaching large population of the country, is telecasting various sports activities While telecasting sports programmes, interests of the viewers in particular sports are also kept in view Since Doordarshan has also to cater to the entertainment needs of the viewers, feature films form part of its programme schedules

3. It is not a fact that Doordarshan is relying on foreign experts for production of programmes Only good educational/informative/entertaining programmes from abroad are selected for telecast The percentage of such programmes telecast by Doordarshan is about 4% only of the total TV time.

4. Regarding the suggustion that task of programme making under INSAT-1B should be given to voluntary organisations or groups of people such as colleges and

other educational institutions, steps are already being taken to involve NCERT/ Schools/Colleges etc. in programme production. Programmes prepared by educational institutions are being telecast. Doordarshan Delhi is telecasting educational programmes for schools during day time five times a week. Besides, under INSAT-1B scheme educational programmes are being telecast in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, U. P., Gujarat and Maharashtra for 45 minutes daily in the mornings.

5. The other suggestion is that we must reach out to wider base for expression of creativity. This is being done and some programmes are being farmed outside talents. Similarly sponsored programme made by outside producers are also being telecast.

6, Doordarshan programmes aim to inform, educate and provide healthy entertainment. Improvement of programmes is, however, a continuous process. Government has also appointed a Working Group of distinguished persons/communicators to make suitable recommendations on software planning of Doordarshan.

Drilling Efficiency in Exploration of Oil

*59. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether our drilling efficiency in exploration of oil is below the international standard ;

(b) whether in the field of exploration of oil, our own limited indigenous technology alongwith the technology available by way of foreign collaboration, is not that advanced to match the international standard ;

(c) whether collaboration agreements made with different foreign companies stipulate using latest technology in the field of operation ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the details of the steps proposed to increase the efficiency and to rationalise organisational structure for better and speedy exploration and production and for better refining and better marketing service ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Exploration technology employed in India is upto international standards.

(c) and (d) Information is given in the statement laid on the table of the House.

Statement

While selecting foreign collaborator every effort is made to secure the latest and the most suitable technology. The following are some of such major agreements :

(i) Agreements for seismic data acquisition, processing and interpretation with Soviet Union, C.G.G. France and G.S.I. Singapore ;

(ii) Agreement for electro-logging data acquisition and processing with M/s Schlumberger ;

(iii) Agreement for reservoir engineering consultancy with CFP France and the Soviet Union ;

(iv) Agreement for mud-logging services with M/s Geo Services of France.

(2) Steps are being taken on the following lines for increasing efficiency of operations in the oil sector.

(i) Training of executives in India and abroad in the latest technology ;

(ii) Acquisition of technology, equipment and expert services to

supplement the indigenous availability;

(iii) Research and Development programmes;

(iv) Structural re-organisation of the oil companies were necessary;

(v) Measures for improved capacity utilisation, specially of the refineries;

(vi) Augmentation of storage capacity, handling and distribution facilities, and increase in the number of dealerships for marketing of petroleum products

प्रेस संवाददाताओं की मान्यता से संबंधित नियम

*60. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संवाददाताओं को मान्यता देने से संबधित नये नियमों को रद्द कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हे रद्द किये जाने के मुख्य कारण क्या है और उन्हे किन परिस्थितियों में रद्द किया गया है ;

(ग) इन नियमों का प्रेस संवाददाताओं पर क्या प्रभाव होता था और क्या सरकार का विचार संवाददाताओं को सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु कोई नये नियम बानाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) से (घ) नवम्बर, 1983 में बनाए गए भारत सरकार के मुख्यालय में समाचार माध्यमों के प्रतिनिधियों को प्रेस प्रत्यायन प्रदान करने संबंधी नियमों को औपचारिक रूप से रद्द नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय प्रेस प्रत्यायन समिति को अप्रैल, 1982 में विद्यमान नियमों के आधार पर प्रेस प्रत्यायन करने के अनुरोधों पर विचार करने तथा उनको नियमों की समीक्षा करने के लिए अवसर उपलब्ध करने के लिए भी बैठक करने की अनुमति दी गई है। समिति ने अभी तक उक्त समीक्षा मुकम्मल नहीं की है।

Losses Suffered by Units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

462. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the fertilizer plants of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation in eastern region are running in to losses ;

(b) if so, the total amount of loss suffered since their inception ;

(c) the main causes of losses ; and

(d) the steps being taken to solve the problems and increase the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following is the net loss suffered by the Units of Hindustan Fertilizer Cor-

poration Limited from 1978-79 to 1982-83.

Name of Unit	Loss (Rs./lakhs)
Durgapur	(—) 9519
Barauni	(—) 6386
Namrup I and II	(—) 6106
Total	(—) 22011

(c) The main causes of loss are low capacity utilization on account of power failure, frequent voltage dips, break-down of equipments and design deficiency.

(d) State Governments have been requested to ensure regular and adequate supply of power to fertilizer units. Government have also approved captive power plants for the above units. Various steps are also being taken to improve the performance of the plants by replacing/modifying certain equipment which are giving constant trouble.

प्लास्टिक उद्योग में संकट

463. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्लास्टिक निर्माण के लिए कच्चे माल की लागत जो पहले 8 हजार रु० प्रति टन थी अब 22 से 24 हजार रुपये टन हो गई है और देश का प्लास्टिक उद्योग संकट में है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा प्लास्टिक उद्योग को इस संकट से बाहर निकालने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) देश में, राज्यवार इस समय कुल कितने बड़े प्लास्टिक उद्योग चल रहे है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) प्लास्टिक की कच्ची मामग्री के मूल्यों में, जो 1973 में विश्व तेल संकट के समय और उस के बाद तेजी से बढ़े थे, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान असाधारण वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(घ) विभिन्न राज्यों में प्लास्टिक कच्ची मामग्री के मुख्य निर्माताओं की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

(1)	महाराष्ट्र	—	5
(2)	गुजरात	—	1
(3)	राजस्थान	—	1
(4)	तमिलनाडु	—	2
(5)	आंध्र प्रदेश	—	1
(6)	पश्चिम बंगाल	—	1

Increase in Price of Crude and Petroleum Products since March 1977

464. SHRI R.P. SARANGI :
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) on how many occasions (giving their dates) since March 1977 till date prices of crude and each petroleum product have been raised ;

(b) extent of enhancement on each occasion ;

(c) price per litre of each item before and after each enhancement and total tax (customs, excise duty, etc.) component in the price of each litre ; and

(d) resource mobilisation due to each enhancement of prices ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P, SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) Infor-

mation relating to crude oil is given in Statement No 1 and that relating to major petroleum products in Statement No. 2. Which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. L.T. 7757/84.]

(d) The prices of petroleum products have mostly been revised to compensate the oil companies for the rise in the prices of inputs, wages, etc. Every price revision does not result in a corresponding accrual of resources to the Government, and it is, therefore, not possible to work out the figures of resource mobilisation for every price revision.

Workers Participation in Management of Public Sector Undeatakings

465. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme for workers participation in management of public sector undertakings ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ; and

(c) how far it will be beneficial to the workers and the managements of the undertakings and the names of the public undertakings which have adopted the said scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the Scheme are available in Resolution No. L, 56011(1)/83-Desk. I (B) of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary), Part I, Section 1 on 30th December, 1983.

(c) The Government are continuing its efforts to make Workers' Participation in Management an integral part of the industrial relations system in the country. Workers' Participation in Management is an evolutionary process and the new Scheme is a step in this evolution. The Administrative Ministries/Departments have been advised to draw up a time-bound programme of one year to implement the Scheme notified by Government on 30th December, 1983.

Production Capacity, Demand and Supply of Power in States

466. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the present power production capacity and the position of demand and supply in Megawatts (MW) and the Megawatts Hours (MWs) an different States of the Country; and

(b) the names of the States where the demand is being curtailed due to short supply of power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) Power production capacity at present is 37936 MW power supply position showing requirement, availability and shortage/deficit in MW and MU in various States during the first fortnight of February, 1984 is given at Statement-I.

(b) A statement showing the power cuts and restrictions in various States as on 15-2-1984 is given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

	Demand (MW)			Energy (MU/day)		
	Requirement	Availability	Deficit (%)	Requirement	Availability	Deficit (%)
Chandigarh	44	44	—	0 8	0.8	—
Delhi	783	783	—	12 0	12.0	—
Haryana	1000	990	10 (1%)	14.6	12 0	2.6 (18%)
Himachal Pradesh	110	110	—	2.0	2 0	—
Jammu & Kashmir	260	250	10 (6.25%)	4.3	3.0	1.3 (30.23%)
Punjab	1515	1291	224 (14.78)	23 5	18.0	5.5 (23.40)
Rajasthan	1304	1011	293 (22 47)	20 3	18.4	1.9 (9.36)
Uttar Pradesh	3002	2 69	833 (27.75)	50.0	39.7	10 3 (20.6)
Gujarat	2220	1946	274 (12.34)	39.4	39.4	—
Madhya Pradesh	1713	1713	—	31 2	31.2	—
Maharashtra (Incl. Goa)	4350	3706	644 (14 80)	74 6	63.4	11.2 (15.01?)
Andhra Pradesh	1717	1707	10 (0.58)	32.0	30.8	1.2 (3.5)
Karnataka	1750	1380	370 (21.14)	27.2	22 1	5.1 (18.7?)
Kerala	999	792	207 (20.72)	12.8	12 3	0.5 (3.91)
Tamil Nadu	2000	1937	63 (3.15)	39.7	32.40	7.3 (18.39)
Bihar	780	499	281 (36 03)	13.1	8 6	4 5 (?4.35)
D V.C.	1258	1258	—	17.7	17.7	—
Orissa	883	883	—	16.5	14.4	2.1 (12.73)
West Bengal	1400	993	407 (29.07)	21.8	17.3	4 5 (20.64)
North Eastern Region	294	286	8 (2.72)	4.1	3.9	0.2 (4.88)

Statemeats-II

Power Cuts/Restrictions in force on 15.2.1984

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Power Cuts/Restrictions	
		Demand Cut	Energy cut
1.	Delhi	Peak perlod restrictions on industries.	10%
2.	Haryana	Peak period restrictions and 3 off days/week for industries. Agricultural consumers are supplied power for 8-10 hrs/day.	60%
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Peak period restrictions.	--
4.	Punjab	Agricultural consumers are supplied power for 10 hrs/day.	25%-50%
5.	Rajasthan	Agricultural consumers are supplied power for 9 hrs./day.	40%
6.	J & K	13 hrs./day cut on domestic and commercial consumers,	—
7.	U.P.	Restricted supply for certain categories of industries. Agricultural consumers are supplied power for 10 hrs./day.	Marginal cut on certain categories of industries.
8.	Gujarat	20%	—
9.	M.P.	20%-25%	10%-15%
10.	Maharashtra	15%-30% and peak period restrictions on industries.	10%-20%
11.	Andhra Pradesh	25% (w.e.f. 27.1.84)	25% w.e.f. 27.1.84
12.	Karnataka	33-1/3%-75%	33-1/3%-65%
13.	Tamil Nadu	30-50%	30-50%
14.	Kerala	10%	10%
15.	West Bengal	15% and peak period restrictions.	5%-30%.
16.	Orissa	20% on heavy and power intensive industries totalling 65 MW	—

Increase in postal, money order and telephone charges

467 SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) various postal and money order charges and telephone (local, trunk and Foreign) and telegram charges during in i) March, 1977; (ii) March 1979; (iii) January 1980 and (iv) December, 1983 ; and

(b) the increases made in the above charges alongwith their dates and the revenue thus raised each time during (i) March 1977-February 1979; (ii) March 1979-December, 1979 and (iii) January 1980-December 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information about Postal, Telephone & Telegrams charges is given in the attached statements A, B & C respectively, which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* L T No 7758/84].

(b The requisite information is given in Statement 'D' which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *See*. L.T. No. 7758/84]

New Electronic Telephone Exchange in Chanakyapuri, Delhi

468. SHRI L S. TUR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate date on which the new Chanakyapuri electronic telephone exchange will be inaugurated ;

(b) the areas to be covered by the new telephone exchange ;

(c) the date of registration of telephones to be covered ; and

(d) whether the persons who have got registered for telephone in the Hauz Khas area during the year 1982 are likely to be covered as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Chanakyapuri NEC telephone exchange is proposed to be commissioned during March, 1984

(b) The new exchange will serve existing areas served by Chanakyapuri (67) exchange and part of areas transferred from Secretariat, Jorbagh & Hauz Khas exchange.

(c) Date of registration of telephones to be covered in various categories in Chanakyapuri telephone exchange will be as under :—

	CATEGORY				
	OYT		NON-OYT		
	Special	General	SS	Special	General
Date	31-1-84	31-1-84	31-1-84	31-1-84	4-11-81

(d) Date of registeration of telephones to be covered various categories in Haus Khas Exchange area (1 65,66) will be as under :—

	CATEGORY				
	OYT		NON-OYT		
	Special	General	SS	Special	General
Date	27-5-82	19-10-81	30-11-83	6-9-82	17-3-79

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को हिन्दी में लिखे गये पत्र

469. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान अलग-अलग राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार देश के राज्यों में "क" "ख" "ग" क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपकरणो को कितने मूल पत्र भेजे ;

(ख) उनमें से राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में अलग-अलग कितने मूल पत्र भेजे ;

(ग) इन वर्षों में वर्ष वार "क" "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित इसके विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से उनके मंत्रालय को कुल कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त हुए ; और

(घ) उनमें से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में अलग-अलग राज्य-वार कितने मूल पत्र थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) से (घ) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा एक ओर संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयो एवं उपक्रमों और दूसरी ओर व्यक्तियों, राज्य सरकारों, आदि के संबंध में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजे जाने वाले या प्राप्त होने वाले मूल पत्रों के बारे में आकड़े अलग से नही रखे जाते।

Telecast of newsreel regarding inauguration of Lohia Machines' Vespa XE plant

470. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred (including the TA/DA of staff deputed to Kanpur) on the production of the newsreel showing the inauguration of Lohia Machines' Vespa XE Plant at Kanpur on the 10th December, 1983 and its exhibition on the TV national hook-up ;

(b) whether this newsreel was also shown in Cinema Houses in the country as part of the documentaries and newsreels ;

(c) whether it is the normal practice for the TV authorities to cover such private companies' inauguration ceremonies and exhibit them on the TV National Hook-up during the News ; and

(d) whether in the past and thereafter any such functions have been covered ; if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The total expenditure incurred including TA/DA of staff deputed to Kanpur was Rs. 765/- (Rupees seven hundred and sixty five only.

(b) No, Sir. The coverages done by Doordarshan are meant for telecast and do not normally form part of the documentaries/newsreels circulated by Films Division on theatrical circuit. However, Films Division has separately covered this function and they propose to include this coverage in a News Documentary to be released for exhibition in Cinema theatres in March, 1984.

(c) and (d) News cast is governed by the guidelines laid down to ensure accuracy, objectivity and impartiality. This function was covered because of its news value and public interest in terms of employment potential, boost to economy, particularly in the field of exports and also because of the fact that it was inaugurated by the President of India. In the past, Doordarshan had covered commissioning of a Cement Plan near Hyderabad by the President.

Assets of M.R.T.P. Companies

471. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the latest assets of Companies (group-wise) registered under M.R.T.P. ?

THE MINISTER, OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) The assets of Companies, (Industrial House-wise) which are registered under MRTP Act as on 31-12-1982, are given in the Statement laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. *See* L.T. No 7759/84].

Reserved Posts for SC/ST Categories Lying Vacant in Delhi Telephones and Calcutta Telephones

472. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some posts reserved for the candidates belonging to SC/ST categories are lying vacant in Delhi Telephones and Calcutta Telephones ;

(b) if so, the details, category-wise ;

(c) since when these posts are lying vacant ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to fill up the vacancies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the House after collection.

Increase in Coal Prices

473. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal prices have been raised six times since were nationalised ;

(b) if so, details of these price rises and reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the price rise is largely due to misarrangement and/or unscientific mining methods ; and

(d) whether retail prices of coal compare favourably with similar prices in other coal-producing countries with similar socio-economic standards of living ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) On the recommendations of Bureau of Public Industrial Costs and Prices and considering all other relevant factors, such as increase in the cost of production to increase in the

cost of inputs, the impact of NCWA-III higher incidence of depreciation and interest etc., the price of coal have been revised with effect from 8-1-1984. After nationalisation the average pit-head prices of coal have been revised as under :—

Date of revision	Average pit-head price per tonne of coal produced by	
	C.I.L.	S.C.C.L.
1-4-1974	Rs. 47.50	Rs. 50.50
1-7-1975	Rs. 64.92	Rs. 67.65
17-7-1979	Rs. 101.18	Rs. 99.92
14-2-1981	Rs 128 02	Rs. 136 85
27-5-1982	Rs 145.90	Rs 154 75
8 1-1984	Rs. 183 00	Rs 192 00

Project Report on Production of Benzene by Cochin Refineries Ltd

474 SHRI G.M BANATWALLA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cochin Refineries Limited have submitted to Government a project report for the production of 1.55 lakh tonnes of benzene ,

(b) if so, when was the project report submitted ,

(c) whether the report was revised several times on the suggestion of Government and if so, when was the latest revised report submitted ,

(d) whether Government suggested that it would consider the project for production of 80,000 tonnes of benzene only and if so, reasons therefor ,

(e) whether Government are aware that production capacity has been suggested at 1 55 lakh tonnes by the Cochin Refineries Ltd. keeping in view the probable market conditions and economics of higher production ; and

(f) the steps taken for sanctioning the long-pending project without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P SHIV SHANKAR) (a) to (f) In April, 1981 the Cochin Refineries Limited submitted a feasibility report to set up a plant to manufacture benzene The Company was advised to prepare the feasibility report in conformity with the Planning Commission's guidelines and on the basis of the domestic technology and with reliable cost estimates The feasibility report submitted by the Company in April, 1983 is under process.

पेट्रोल पम्पों का लूटा जाना

475 श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 फरवरी, 1984 को डाकुओं ने दिल्ली मे रोहतक रोड पर एक पेट्रोल पम्प को लूट लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980 से अब तक वर्ष-वार, पेट्रोल पम्पो के लूटे जाने के कितने मामलो की रिपोर्ट की गई है ;

(ग) सरकार ने पेट्रोल पम्पो की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किये है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई उपाय नहीं किये गये है, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) जी, हां। रोहतक रोड स्थित आई० बी० पी० के एक पेट्रोल पम्प के विक्रेता को, जो बैंक मे नकद धनराशि जमा कराने जा रहा था, मार्ग में पेट्रोल पम्प से लगभग 100 मीटर की दूरी पर 1 फरवरी, 1984 को लूट लिया गया था।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1980 से दिल्ली में पेट्रोल पम्पों के लूटे जाने के मामलो की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या
1980	3
1981	4
1982	5
1983	7
1984 (15 फरवरी, 1984 तक)	1

(ग) और (घ) पेट्रोल पम्प के मालिकों को सुरक्षा उपायों के बारे में निर्देश दिये गये हैं जिन्हे उन्हें अपनाना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने संघ शासित प्रदेश में अपराधों की रोक-थाम करने के लिए कई उपाय किये है, और इनसे जहां तक पेट्रोल पम्पों की सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, स्थिति में सुधार होना चाहिए।

Complaints of Restrictive trade practices by T.V. Manufactures

476. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4420 on 20th December, 1983 regarding complaints of restrictive trade practices by T.V. manufacturers and state:

(a) the result of the preliminary investigation into complaints of restrictive trade practices in the T.V. industry made by a consumer organisation-VOICE; and

(b) action being taken by the M.R.T.P. Commission to put an end to such restrictive practices by T.V. manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Preliminary investigation directed by the M.R.T.P. Commission has not yet been completed. Further action will be taken on receipt of the report of preliminary investigation.

Upgradation of Bahera, Bisfi and Simri Post Offices and opening of New Post Offices at Manoharpur Marukia etc. in Bihar

477. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1170 on 22 November, 1983 regarding upgradation of Bahera, Bisfi and Simri Post Offices and opening of new Post Offices at Manoharpur Marukia etc. in Bihar and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereabout and steps taken thereon keeping in view the need and persistent demand of the people and Member of Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. A Branch Post Office is upgraded as Extra Departmental Sub Office

if it has a work load of 5 hours and will run at a loss of less than Rs.1000/- per annum. The position in respect of the offices mentioned by tne Member is as follows:

Name of B. anch Office	Work Hours	Anticipated loss p.a.
1. Bahera	1 hr 45 mnts	Rs. 7843.80
2. Bisfi	3 hrs 25 mnts	Rs. 7967.28
3. Simri	2 hrs	Rs. 6611.04

Thus upgradation is not justified.

2. A Branch Post Office is opened in a non-gram Panchayat village when the population is 2000 and there is no post office within 3 Kms. Manoharpur has a population of less than 2000 and there is a post office PARSE 2 Kms away. Chakuta village also has a Post office 2 Kms away at Kamtaul. Hence there is no justification for opening new post office in these 82 villages.

3. MARUKIA-Opening of post office has been sanctioned.

Tele communication facilities in rural areas in Gujarat etc.

478. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Post Offices opened in rural areas during the year 1983 in each State and particularly in Gujarat State;

(b) the number of villages in each district of Gujarat which are not having the facility of telecommunication uptil now; and

(c) by when all the rural areas will be connected by telecommunication system in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is given in the Statement 'A'.

(b) The information is given in the Statement 'B'.

(c) Telecommunication facility is likely to become accessible within 5 kilometers to most of the habitations in the country progressively by 1990, as per the present policy.

Statement 'A'

Statement showing Post Offices opened Circle-wise during the year 1983

Name of the Circle		No. of post offices opened
1		2
1. Andhra Pradesh	...	118
2. Bihar	...	242
3. Delhi	...	1
4. Gujarat	...	83
5. Jammu & Kashmir	...	39
6. Karnataka	...	52

1			2
7.	Kerala	...	62
8.	Madhya Pradesh	...	224
9.	Maharashtra	...	192
10.	North Eastern	...	100
11.	North Western	...	96
12.	Orissa	...	124
13.	Rajasthan	...	131
14.	Tamil Nadu	...	76
15.	Uttar Pradesh	...	271
16.	West Bengal	...	105
		Total :	1906

Statement 'B'

Name of District			No. of villages not having telecommunication facility
1.	Amreli	...	435
2.	Bhuj	...	777
3.	Jamnagar	...	613
4.	Junagadh	...	970
5.	Rajkot	...	716
6.	Surendranagar	...	430
7.	Bhavnagar	...	720
8.	Ahmedabad	...	468
9.	Gandhinagar	...	28
10.	Mehsana	...	370
11.	Palanpur	...	1230
12.	Himatnagar	...	507
13.	Dang	...	304
14.	Bulsar	...	407
15.	Surat	...	1389
16.	Panchmahal	...	1830
17.	Baroda	...	1618
18.	Kheda	...	471
19.	Baroach	...	1207
		Total :	14490

Public telephones per kilometre in the country

479. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the availability of public telephones per kilometre in India, State-wise;

(b) availability of public telephones per kilometre in Uttar Pradesh, District-wise; and

(c) the targets for the Sixth Five Year Plan and achievements year-wise and State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is as per Statement-I.

(b) The information is as per Statement-II.

(c) The information is as per Statement-III.

Statement-I

Long Distance Public Telephones per sq. kilometre in India, State-wi e as on 15.12.1983

Sl. No.	Name of Circle		LDPT/ Sq.KM.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	.014
2.	Bihar	...	.010
3.	Gujarat (including Gujarat, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Diu Daman)	...	.003
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	.004
5.	Karnataka	...	.005
6.	Kerala (including Mahes, Minicoy, Lakshdweep, Amin Dive Islands)	...	.005
7.	Madhya Pradesh	...	.003
8.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	...	.003
9.	North Eastern (including Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram. Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh	...	.002
10.	North Western (including Haryana, Himachal, Punjab, Chandigarh)	...	.009
11.	Orissa	...	.004
12.	Rajasthan	...	.002
13.	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry)	...	.019
14.	Uttar Pradesh	...	.011
15.	West Bengal (including Sikkim and Car Nicobar Islands)	...	.007

Statement-II

Sl. No.	District	LDPT/ Sq.KM.
1.	Uttar Kashi	.001
2.	Chamoli	.005
3.	Tehri Garhwal	.010
4.	Dehradun	.018
5.	Garhwal	.013
6.	Pithoragarh	.005
7.	Almora	.011
8.	Nainital	.014
9.	Saharanpur	.013
10.	Muzaffarnagar	.015
11.	Bijnore	.013
12.	Meerut	.004
13.	Ghaziabad	.010
14.	Bulandshahar	.014
15.	Moradabad	.019
16	Rampur	.009
17.	Budaun	.016
18.	Bareilly	.012
19.	Pilibhit	.002
20.	Shahjahanpur	.011
21.	Aligarh	.019
22.	Mathura	.019
23.	Agra	.013
24.	Etah	.023
25.	Mainpuri	.013
26.	Farrukhabad	.013
27.	Etawah	.021
28.	Kanpur	.005
29.	Fatehpur	.014
30.	Allahabad	.009
31.	Jalaun	.008
32.	Jhansi	.006
33.	Lalitpur	.003
34.	Hamirpur	.005
35.	Banda	.006
36.	Kheri	.009
37.	Sitapur	.013
38.	Hardoi	.022
39.	Unnao	.022
40.	Lucknow	.018
41.	Raebareli	.038
42.	Bahraich	.006
43.	Gonda	.011
44.	Barabanki	.021
45.	Faizabad	.029
46,	Sultanpur	.020
47.	Pratapgarh	.011
48.	Basti	.007
49.	Gorakhpur	.007
50.	Deoria	.023
51.	Azamgarh	.022
52	Jaunpur	.012
53.	Mirzapur	.002
54.	Balia	.029
55.	Ghazipur	.021
56.	Varanasi	.012

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Circle	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement upto 15.12.1983	
1.	Andhra	540	627	450	659	500	639	300	60	Target
2.	Bihar	400	222	400	122	250	89	80	14	yet to
3.	Gujarat	100	79	50	39	40	25	30	2	be
4.	J & K	30	6	30	14	20	6	20	4	finalised.
5.	Karnataka	50	17	30	10	10	7	20	3	
6.	Kerala	70	7	250	6	200	10	40	7	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	100	151	100	87	90	84	80	20	
8.	Maharashtra	250	53	200	95	150	344	150	47	
9.	North Eastern	30	18	50	27	40	25	30	7	
10.	North Western	200	106	150	109	100	74	50	15	
11.	Orissa	30	52	40	50	40	84	80	8	
12.	Rajasthan	70	55	100	60	60	84	60	—	
13.	Tamil Nadu	200	362	150	517	300	476	200	62	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	400	439	500	214	300	244	290	75	
15.	West Bengal	30	57	300	73	200	73	70	2	
	Total	2500	2251	2800	2082	2300	2264	1500	326	

T. V. Centre for Burdwan Town

480. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for installing a TV Station in Burdwan town; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Low Power Transmitter is expected to be brought up during 1984-85.

Introduction of a new concept of IMFPP

481. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the introduction of a new concept of the Integrated Modular Floating Production Plant Forms (IMFPP) ;

(b) if so, how this new cancept has been developed ;

(c) it's financial implification ; and

(d) the details of the advantages of the introduction of the above IMFPP for oil production in deep waters ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Achievements made regarding opening of Post Offices, Postal Counter Facilities etc, during Sixth Plan

482. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 5,000 post offices were to be opened in tribal, hilly and backward areas during the current Plan period ;

(b) whether 10,000 villages were to be provided with postal counter facilities through mobile post offices ;

(c) whether 10,000 extra departmental delivery agents were proposed to be appointed for strengthening the rural post offices network improving the efficiency of rural mobile postal services ; and

(d) if so, the details of the achievements made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Achievements upto 31.12.1983 are as under :

(i)	Post offices opened in tribal and backward areas.	... 2618
(ii)	villages provided with counter service facilities	... 7979
(iii)	additional extra departmental delivery agents appointed	... 7679

Post offices allotted to tribal districts of Doongarpur and Banswara in Rajasthan

483. SHRI BEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) The number of post offices allotted to each district in Rajasthan during 1984-85 ;

(b) the weightage, if any, given to tribal district of Doongarpur and Banswara ; and

(c) The reasons for not declaring scheduled areas as extremely backward areas by his Ministry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The target for opening of Branch post offices for different circles has not yet been finalised. The PMG, RAJASTHAN, will allocate targets for each division on receipt of allotment.

(b) and (c) The backward & tribal areas are clubbed together for subsidised development by having relaxed norms of population and cost and income which are 1000 for a cluster of villages within 1.5 kms radius and income of 10% of cost as against 2000 of and income of 25% of cost in other areas. These two districts of Banswara and Doongarpur are in the tribal plan and hence eligible for higher subsidy.

Loss of production of Coal

484. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) loss of production due to different factors like power, strike, absenteeism, non-opening of new mines in time and other technical reasons, facts in detail for the last five years with item-wise break-up ;

(b) whether there is any scheme to start captive power plants in the collieries ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Information is given in the Statement

(b) and (c) A proposal was submitted by Coal India for setting up 2 × 10 MW captive thermal stations at three location in 1980. This proposal has been considered in consultations with the appraising agencies concerned, but a final decision in the matter has not been taken because of the need to reconcile approaches regarding such captive power stations and the size thereof

Statement

Loss of production of coal due to different causes in CIL & SCCL combined during the last five years are as follows :-

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Causes	1979 80	1980-81	1981-82	1982 83	1983 84 (April-January)
Power failure	68.34	55.49	30 90	,6 34	41.98
Absenteeism	58.62	55.62	27 14	21.85	22.97
Industrial Relation/ strike and labour unrest.	13.43	12.92	12.49	22.72	14.20
Non-Opening of mines due to law and order problem	—	—	—	- *	5 30
Rains/Flood	1.80	5 50	4 10	— *	5.66
Others (Including Break-down of Machine shortage of material etc)	48 21	36 48	28.23	28 65	24.34
TOTAL (CIL + SCCL)	190 40	166.01	120.86	119.56	114.45

*This include loss of production in CIL due to non-opening of mines, rains and floods.

Assets, Liabilities, Turnover and Profit of M.R.T.P. Companies

485. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing :

(a) the latest position as available with his Ministry about the assets, liabilities, turnover and profit before and after tax of the M.R.T P. registered Industrial Houses ;

(b) the percentage of rise in their holdings as compared to the previous two years; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check this monopolistic growth and concentration of wealth in a few hands ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the assets, turnover and profit before tax of the MRTP registered industrial undertakings in 1982, 1981 and 1980 is attached. The statement also shows the percentage growth in 1982 as compared to the previous two years namely 1981 and 1980. The information regarding liabilities, profit after tax is not readily available and the labour involved in the compilation of such information may not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(c) One of the objectives of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act is to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of the economic power to the common detriment. This objective is sought to be achieved through the regulatory provisions in the MRTP Act relating to the proposals of the MRTP and dominant houses for substantial expansion, establishment of new undertakings, merger, amalgamation, take-over, etc., also keeping in view the current industrial policy of the Central Government. The MRTP Act is not aimed at total prevention of growth of MRTP Companies as such but is designed to regulate their expansion in accordance with national priorities ensuring that such expansion does not lead to concentration of economic power and is not prejudicial to public interest.

Statement

Assets Turnover & Profits in 1982, 1981 & 1980 and their percentage increase in 1982 over 1981 and 1980

(Fig. in Rs. crores)

	1982	1981	1980	% increase in 1982 over 1981	% increase in 1981 over 1980
Assets	21,688.38	17,443.72	14,408.92	24.3	21.1
Turnover	24,239.39	24,456.96	20,000.42	(—) 0.1	22.3
Profit before Tax	1,071.72	1,334,09	1,121.37	(—)19.7	19.0

बिहार में मिट्टी का तेल, खाना पकाने की गैस और कोयले की कमी

486. **श्री एन० ई० होरो :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में 1983 से मिट्टी का तेल, खाना पकाने की गैस और कोयले की लगातार कमी चल रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सूर्य डूबने के साथ-साथ ही दूर दराज के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में अंधेरा छा जाता है और गरीब आदिवासियों को मिट्टी के तेल की कमी के कारण अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड रहा है क्योंकि इन्हें सूर्योदय तक अंधेरे में ही रहना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग) इस समय बिहार मे मिट्टी के तेल और खाना पकाने की गैस की किसी कमी की सूचना नहीं मिली है। परिवहन समस्याओं के कारण दिसम्बर, 1983 में, विशेष रूप से, उत्तरी बिहार के क्षेत्रों मे कुछ कमी हुई थी। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किये गये थे और जनवरी, 1984 के पहले सप्ताह तक सभी सप्लाई डिपुओं में स्टाक की स्थिति संतोषजनक थी।

जहां तक कोयले का सम्बन्ध है, कोयला विभाग से स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

Starting of External Service in Telugu in All India Radio

487. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of Telugu being the Second largest spoken language in India, Government are considering to start external services in Telugu in the All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details would be worked out as part of the proposals for the 7th Plan.

Negotiations with Foreign Countries for Improvement of Coal Mines

488. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the repply given to Unstarred Question No. 2163 on 6th December 1983 regarding negotiations with foreign countries for improvement of coal mines and lay a statement showing :

(a) the comparison of the terms and conditions of the negotiations entered into with USSR, Poland, U. K., France and Federal Republic of Germany for improvement of coal mines in India ;

(b) the name of the country whose negotiations were accepted together with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the cooperation to be provided by that country an the extent to which the coal mines

will be improved and in what respects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Different countries have built up expertise in different specialised techniques for coal mining. Depending on the need of tackling any specific mining problems faced in India, the appropriate technology is being obtained from the concerned foreign country As an illustration it may be stated that the designing of opencast mines is being done with assistance from USSR, the caving technology of mining is being tried out with assistance from France and so on. Under these circumstances assistance from a foreign country is not being negotiated on the basis of comparative terms and conditions but on the basis of the expertise built up by that country.

(c) The details of the cooperation to be provided by each of the countries mentioned at part (a) have been included in the agreed minutes/Protocols signed at the meeting of concerned Working Groups A copy each of the last agreed minutes/Protocols signed at these Working Groups will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dismentling of Soda Ash Plant at Haldia

489. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FETILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soda Ash Plant at Haldia Unit of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation was dismantled even before it started its production ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Repair for Sick Wells by ONGC

490. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission plans to repair 200 sick wells ;

(b) the number of sick wells repaired by ONGC upto December, 1983 ;

(c) whether any contract has been signed between U S S R and India on co-operation in oil industry ; and

(d) if so, what assistance would be provided by USSR to increase oil recovery from existing wells in the different areas, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Around 162 wells have been repaired from 1.1.1983 to 31.12.1983.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) A work over service contract was signed in October, 1981 between Technoexport USSR and ONGC for repair of sick Wells in Gujarat. This contract is in operation.

(ii) A new work over service contract for 2 work-over rigs alongwith 2 Russian terms is under process and is expected to be signed shortly

(iii) The Soviet side has also offered a draft contract for four additional work over rigs alongwith four Soviet teams.

Contract for Water Treatment Plant at Korba Super Thermal Power Station

491. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a global tender was floated by the National Thermal Power Corporation in 1983 for the water treatment plant of Korba Super Thermal Power Station and the tenders were opened in September, 1983 ;

(b) if so, full particulars of the companies/parties who offered quotations for construction of the said plant at Korba ;

(c) whether any decision has been taken and the contract awarded to any of the tenderers, if so, facts and justification therefor; and

(d) in case no decision has been taken so far in the matter, the reasons for delay and when it is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following firms submitted quotations :

(i) M/s. Goco Systems Ltd., Canada.

(ii) M/s. Driplex Water Engg. (Int'l) Pvt. Ltd., India.

(iii) M/s. Illinoins Water Treatment Company, USA.

(iv) M/s. Projects & Development India Pvt. Ltd., India.

(v) M/s. Tulsi Fine Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd., India.

(vi) M/s. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineering Ltd. India.

(vii) M/s. Ingra, Yugoslavia.

(viii) M/s. L & C Steinmuller GmbH, West Germany.

(c) and (d) The offers are presently under evaluation. There has been no delay and the project schedule will be maintained

Indo-Romanian Collaboration in the Energy and Drilling Rigs

492. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had held any discussion with Romanian Foreign Minister on the possibilities of Indo-Romanian collaboration in the field of hydel, thermal and nuclear energy;

(b) whether Romanian Minister expressed interest in supply of drilling rigs and comenting units to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Romania has offered to sell drilling rigs and cementing units in response to ONGC's tender enquiry. ONGC will take a decision after evaluation of all offers which have been received.

Suggestions made at U.N.I.D.O. Conference on the Fertilizer Industry

493. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) con-

ference on the fertilizer industry was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the number of countries participated theirin;

(c) the details of the discussion held; and

(d) the details of the suggestions made in regard to the increase in the production and consumption of fertilizer?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The meeting was attended by participants from fifty two countries.

(c) and (d) The discussions at the meeting covered various aspects of fertilizer production such as mini-fertilizer plants, capital costs for fertilizer plants, model contracts for fertilizer plant construction and cooperation among developing countries in the fertilizer industry as well as complementary issues on pesticides, new techniques for reducing costs and increasing efficiency of fertilizer use, and environmental protection for fertilizer plants.

The meeting recommendation of a pre-contracting manual for the industry to help to control the increasing cost of constructing plants. UNIDO was also requested to prepare comprehensive guidelines on project management and capital costs control. Two UNIDO models for a semi-turnkey contract and a licensing and engineering services agreement was considered. The Consultation recommended further examination by a Committee of Experts of these The meeting also discussed ways to strengthen the programme of cooperation among developing countries in the field of fertilizer. The Directory of Technical capabilities prepared by UNIDO was considered. The meeting also recommended that in cooperation with interested developing countries. an information net work could be established for the industry with priority for the needs of Government and fertilizer companies; UNIDO was also requested to prepare studies of various types of joint venture arrangements between developing countries which could have useful information for finalisation of future projects.

Indigenous Production and Import of Crude

494. SHRI RASHEED MASSOOD :
SHRI B. D. SINGH

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the achievement with regard to the indigenous crude production during 1983 as against the anticipated production target and how does it compare with the production achieved in 1982;

(b) the extent to which the indigenous crude production is likely to meet the demand;

(c) whether Government propose to import crude oil and petroleum products, to bridge the gap between the demand and supply during 1984; and

(d) if so the details thereof and how the imports are likely to affect the prices of crude and petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The requisite information is given as under :

Year	Domestic production of crude oil (MT)	Percentage increase in 1983 over 1982
1982	19.7	+ 27.9
1983 (Provisional)	25.2	

(b) The degree of self-reliance in the matter of crude production vis-a-vis the domestic demand in 1983 is around 65%.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, This will depend on the size of the gap and requirements of storage. Prices of indigenous crude oil and petroleum products are not directly affected by imports of crude oil and petroleum products.

महाराष्ट्र के जिला मुख्यालयों में सीधी ट्रंक डायल टेलीफोन सेवा

495. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के उन जिला मुख्यालयों के नाम क्या है जहां सीधी ट्रंक डायल टेलीफोन सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है ; और

(ख) वहां सीधी ट्रंक डायल टेलीफोन सेवा कब तक उपलब्ध किये जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) महाराष्ट्र के जिन जिला मुख्यालयों में एस० टी० डी० सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है उनके नाम इस प्रकार है :

1. बुलधाना
2. नांगदेड़
3. परभनी
4. जालना
5. धुलिया
6. अलीबाग (रायगढ़ जिला)
7. भंडारू
8. भीर
9. ओसमानाबाद
10. रत्नगिरि
11. चन्द्रपुर
12. लातुड़
13. सिंधुदुर्ग (कुदाल जिला)
14. गदाचेरोली ।

(ख) सातवी योजना अवधि के दौरान इन स्थानो पर एस० टी० डी० सुविधा उत्तरोत्तर प्रदान किए जाने की आशा है ।

दिल्ली में कोयले और मिट्टी के तेल की आवश्यकता

496. **श्री सज्जन कुमार :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कुल कितनी मात्रा में कोयले और मिट्टी के तेल की मासिक आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) गत तीन महीनो के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में कोयले और मिट्टी के तेल का आबंटन किया गया है ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि दिल्ली में कोयले और मिट्टी के तेल की कोई कमी न हो सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1983 तथा जनवरी, 1984 के दौरान दिल्ली के लिए मिट्टी के तेल की जरूरत और आबंटन के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

	जरूरत	आबंटन
नवम्बर, 1983	17,885 कि० ली०	19,146 कि० ली०
दिसम्बर 1983	17,885 कि० ली०	20,431 कि० ली०
जनवरी, 1984	17,885 कि० ली०	19,146 कि० ली०

जहां तक कोयले (साफ्ट कोक) का संबंध है, उसकी जरूरत 500 वैगन प्रति माह से 800/900 वैगन प्रति माह तक, मौसम के आधार पर अलग-अलग रहती है। साफ्ट कोक के आबंटन की कोई प्रणाली नही है। किंतु रेलवे में साफ्ट कोक सहित सभी तरह के कोयले को ढुलाई के लिए वैगनों के आबंटन की प्रणाली है। रेलवे ने साफ्ट कोक की ढुलाई के लिए दिल्ली को नवम्बर 1983 में 350 वैगन, दिसम्बर, 1983 में 690 वैगन और जनवरी, 1984 में 792 वैगन आबंटित किए। दिल्ली प्रशासन दिल्ली की साफ्ट कोक की जरूरतें पूरी करने की दृष्टि से अपेक्षित रेलवे वैगनों के आबंटन के लिए रेलवे के साथ लगातार संपर्क रखे हुए है।

ब्यास-सतलुज लिंक नहर योजना पर निर्माण कार्य का स्थगित होना

497. **डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सतलुज लिंक नहर पर निर्माण कार्य स्थगित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) इस परियोजना के पूरा न होने से देश के कौन से इलाकों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पडेगा ;

(घ) इस परियोजना पर अब तक कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है ; और

(ङ) इस योजना का कार्य स्थगित करने के क्या कारण है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (ङ) ब्यास सतलुज लिंक एक बहूद्देश्यीय जल विद्युत परियोजना है और एक नहर स्कीम नहीं है। ब्यास सतलुज लिंक परियोजना के कार्य में कोई रोक नहीं है। इस स्कीम को अंतिम (छठवी) उत्पादन यूनिट के नवम्बर 1983 में चालू किए जाने के साथ ही पूरा कर लिया गया है। ब्यास सतलुज लिंक

स्कीम पर 31-12-1983 तक 449.08 करोड़ रुपए की कुल राशि व्यय की गई है।

देश में बेरोजगारों की संख्या

498. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 में वर्ष वार और जनवरी, 1984 तक देश में बेरोजगार लोगों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में वर्ष-वार क्रमशः कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) उन नौकरी चाहने वालों की कुल संख्या से संबंधित उपलब्ध सूचना, (अनिवार्यतः उन में से सभी बेरोजगार नहीं है) जो रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर थे, नीचे दी गई है :—

निम्नलिखित के अंत में	संख्या लाखों में
1980	162.00
1981	178.38
1982	197.53
1983	219.53

(ख) रोजगार कार्यालयो द्वारा की गई नियुक्तियों संबंधी उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	निम्नलिखित प्रतिष्ठानों में नियुक्तियों की संख्या (लाखों में)		
	केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिष्ठान	राज्य सरकार के प्रतिष्ठान	निजी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठान
1980	1.06	2.09	C.32
1981	1.30	2.06	0.36
1982	1.09	2.02	0.31
1983 (अ)	1.12	1.91	0.32

अ—अनंतिम

Enquiry Report Regarding Fire in Obra Thermal Complex

499. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH
SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the CBI report of enquiry into the causes of fire in the Obra Thermal Complex;

(b) if not, how long it will take;

(c) whether the technical Enquiry Committee has submitted its interim report in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;

(e) whether the engineers of the UP State Electricity Board have protested against the steps taken by the authorities on the basis of interim report; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) This will depend upon the course of investigation.

(c) The Committee has submitted a summary report to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. However, the detailed final report is yet to be submitted to the State Government by the Committe.

(d) The State Government of U.P. and the U.P. State Electricity Board in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, have *inter-alia* taken measures to reorganise and augment the fire fighting and security arrangements, steps have been taken to improve house keeping in power stations, and to rectify design deficiences in installations. At the request of the State Government the CBI has been entrusted with an inquiry into the incident of fire on 30.10.83.

(e) and (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Oil and Gas Struck Near Mehsana in Gujarat

500. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil and gas have been struck at a new structure near Mehsana in Gujarat by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, oil and gas likely to be produced from this new well;

(c) the total production of oil and gas from Mehsana, Kalol, Sanand and other fields from North Gujarat; and

(d) the number of wells proposed to be drilled during the current year in Gujarat, field-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Gas has recently been struk by Oil & Natural Gas Commission in a new structure named "South Mewad" in the Mehsana Project in Gujarat.

(b) The structure is still in exploratory stage.

(c) The total production till December, 1983 from North Gujarat fields including Mehsana, Kalol and Sanand has been of the order of 15.53 million tonnes of oil and about 5203.4 million cubic metres of gas.

(d) This information is of classified nature, and may not be made public.

Convening of a Tripartite Conference to Improve the Employees-Employer Relations in Hindustan Lever Ltd.

501. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether severe strictures have been passed by the Supreme Court against Hindustan Lever Ltd. for its failure to honour its agreements with the Labour Unions in its judgement delivered on 5 January, 1984;

(b) if so, whether even after the judgement and strictures so passed, the management of Hindustan Lever Ltd. is making frantic efforts to wriggle out of its commitments indicated in the said judgement; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to convene a tripartite conference to improve the employer-employee relationship in the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Government have no information in the matter.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Loss of Rs. 18 crores to Indian Oil Corporation on Account of India Carbon Ltd.

502. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI KRISHANA CHANDRA PANDEY :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI RATAN SINGH RAJDA :
SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news time captioned "An Indian 'Kuo Mo' Scandal" (Hindustan Times dated 20.1.1984) alleging that the decision of Government directing Indian Oil Corporation to aid a private firm Indian Carbon Ltd., would entail a loss of Rs. 18 crores ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) whether inquiry into the scandal has since been conducted by Government ; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the officers found involved in the scandal ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The facts are given in the attached statement. In view of what is stated therein, no enquiry is called for.

Statement

1. M/s. India Carbon Limited is an industrial unit located at Gauhati in which Assam Government has financial interest by way of equity participation. This industry is processing calcined petroleum coke from the raw petroleum coke.

2. Indian Oil has been supplying raw petroleum coke to M/s. India Carbon Limited since 1961 and had been receiving payments on mutually agreed terms. This arrangement ran into difficulties from early 1982 onwards on account of default on the part of M/s. India Carbon Limited on making payments and lifting supplies of raw petroleum coke. It is understood that difficulties of M/s. India Carbon Limited were in part due to the depre sed

market conditions for their product, namely, calcined coke Indian Oil stopped supply of raw petroleum coke to this firm from October 1982 and their plant at present is closed.

3. Indian Oil has filed a case against this firm for the recovery of the outstandings which amount to approximately Rs. 7.18 crore. Of this, Rs. 2 87 crore have already been deposited by the firm in the court. Also the firm has filed counter claims against Indian Oil amounting to Rs. 14 crore. These claims are absolutely unacceptable to the Corporation.

4 The Government of Assam and the Ministry of Industry, Government of India, are concerned at the closure of this unit and efforts are, therefore, under way for finding a solut on to the problems of the firm so that it can recommence operations. The idea is that supplies of raw petroleum coke to this firm may be resumed without prejudice to Indian Oils outstanding claims against it The Government has advised IOC to work out a solution.

5. The matter is presently under negotiation between IOC and ICL, and a final decision has yet to be taken.

6. Some other unit (s) producing calcined coke have a vested interest in continued closure of this unit (ICL). The Department has received some representations against resumption of supplies to this unit. It would appear that the press report which forms the basis of this question is another attempt by these vested interests to put pressure on Government so that this problem is not resolved, and this industrial unit remains closed.

दिल्ली दूरदर्शन और दिल्ली उपग्रह केन्द्र के लिए फिल्मों के निर्माण हेतु बजट का आवंटन

503. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली दूरदर्शन और दिल्ली उपग्रह केन्द्र के लिए फिल्मों के निर्माण हेतु नियत की गई धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन निर्माताओं को किस-किस फिल्म के लिये कितनी-कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितनी फिल्में अब तक पूरी बन चुकी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) से (ग) ब्यौरा एकत्र किया जा रहा है और उसको शीघ्र ही दिया जाएगा ।

Target for Production of Various Kinds of Fertilizers

504. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the Sixth Plan for the production of various kinds of fertilizers ;

(b) whether the target set can be achieved with the present rate of production ;

(c) if so, the details of the achievement made in the production of fertilizer during 1983 84 financial year ; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the Sixth Plan target for the production of fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE : (a) The Sixth Plan target for production of fertilizers during 1984-85 is 42 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 14 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5.

(b) and (d) The Sixth Plan production target for 1984-85 envisaged contribution from certain new fertilizer plants which were expected to come on stream during 1984. However, due to slippages in their completion schedule, the expected production from them may not materialise in full. It is, therefore, anticipated that there may be difficulty in achieving the target of production set in the Sixth Plan. Efforts are, however, continuing to increase production from the existing units and contain the shortfall.

(c) The year 1983-84 is expected to end with a production of about 35 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 10.4 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5.

Branch Post Offices and Sub Post Offices in Talukas of Parbhani and Nanded Districts of Maharashtra

505. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Branch Post Offices and Sub Post Offices vis a-vis number of villages and population is inadequate in the regions of Maharashtra·

(b) the number of Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in each Taluka of Parbhani and Nanded districts with their population; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to do away with this inadequacy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Number of branch post offices, sub offices and head post offices in each taluka of Parbhani and Nanded districts are shown in the enclosed annexure.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing information about number of post offices in each taluka of Nanded and Parbhani districts of Maharashtra

Taluka	No. of Branch Post Offices	No. of Sub Post Offices
Biloli	52	4
Hadgaon	40	4
Kandhar	51	11
Mukhed	29	3
Bhokar	22	2
Deglur	46	9
Kinwat	73	6
Nanded	25	18
Basmath	19	3
Hingoli	41	7
Kalampuri	32	4
Partur	29	7
Gangakhed	34	6
Jintur	26	6
Pathri	42	6
Parbhani	38	13

Closure of National Council for Safety of Mines

506. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council for Safety of Mines is suffering from acute financial crisis threatening its ultimate closure;

(b) if so, the steps Government are going to take to save this organisation and put it on a firm financial footing so as to enable the organisation to fulfil its tasks; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the principal financer of this organisation, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation has discontinued payment of grant-in-aid to National Council for Safety of Mines and, if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) The funds of the National Council for Safety in Mines, which is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, are made up of corporate membership fee and grants in aid from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund and Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Grant in aid from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund has since been discontinued. In order to tide over the difficulties *ad hoc* grants in aid are being released by Coal India Limited as well as by the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Coal which is administering the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, has discontinued the grants in aid from 1982-83, on the ground that the Act does not envisage grant in aid for the activities of National Council for Safety of Mines.

Pension Scheme for Journalists

507. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2140 on 6 December, 1983 regarding pension scheme for journalists and state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the proposal adopted by the National Union of Journalists (India) at its Fifth Biennial Conference at Calcutta for pension scheme for journalists as a retirement benefit in addition to provident fund and gratuity;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and Government's considered views thereon;

(c) whether the suggestions have been sent to State Governments; if so, details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when Government are likely to take a firm decision?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Resolution adopted by the Nationl Union of Journalists (India) at its Fifth Biennial Conference at Ichhapur (West Bengal) in January, 1983 recommended that other State Governments should follow the example of Tamil Nadu Government and bring forth legislation to grant pension to all working Journalists. The Conference also requested the Central Government to amend the Working Journalists Act to provide for payment of pension by newspaper establishments to all working journalists.

(c) to (e) It is understood that the Bill entitled Tamil Nadu Newspaper

Employees Relief Fund Bill was introduced by the Tamil Nadu Government in the Legislative Assembly in 1982. The same Bill has been referred by the Assembly to the Joint Select Committee. It is also understood that this Bill provides for granting some pensionary benefits under certain conditions. The question of recommending such legislation to State Governments can be considered after the outcome of the Bill is known. As regards the other suggestions made by the Conference of amending the Working Journalists Act, they have been noted for necessary action while considering other amendments to the Act.

Use of Aircraft by Political Parties in Elections

508. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have been asked to provide information on the rules governing the use of their aircraft and whether they are made available to political parties for electioneering ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of State Government thereto ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the last elections for Lok Sabha in 1980, the aircrafts were used by the political parties for electioneering ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the names of the political parties and the number of aircrafts given to them and the criteria for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Election Commission has addressed the State Governments in this regard. A copy of the Commission's letter dated the 24th January, 1984 addressed to the State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT 7760/84. The Commission has stated that it is awaiting the replies from the State Governments.

(c) and (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रसायनों के निर्यात के कारण उर्वरकों की कमी

509. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 22.1.84 का दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान के अनुसार इस वर्ष, 350 करोड़ रु० के रसायनों के निर्यात किए जाने की संभावना है और क्या इन रसायनों को निर्यात उर्वरकों की घरेलू मांग को पूरा किये जाने के बाद किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रसायनों के निर्यात से देश में उर्वरकों की कमी होने की संभावना है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसके मूल्यों में वृद्धि तथा खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में कमी होगी और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामचन्द्र रथ) : (क) और (ख) बेसिक कैमिकल्स, फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स एंड कोस्यमेटिक्स एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन कौंसिल ने वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान 350/- करोड़ मूल्य के रसायनों के निर्यात का अनुमान लगाया है ।

उर्वरक के उत्पादन के लिए इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली या उसके लिए अपेक्षित किसी भी रसायन का निर्यात नहीं किया जा रहा है। अत: निर्यात किए जाने वाले रसायनों की निकासी से उर्वरक की उपलब्धता या उर्वरक मूल्य, या खाद्यानों का उत्पादन प्रभावित नहीं होता है।

Enquiry Against Sayaji Mills, Ahmedabad

510. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints against the functioning of Sayaji Mills, Ahmedabad, from the shareholders and others about the flouting of provisions of the company law Act by the Managing Director and have been requested to conduct an enquiry into the matter ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to conduct necessary enquiry into the matter.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An enquiry into the complaints has been instituted through the concerned Registrar of Companies.

अश्लील फिल्मों के मामले में कड़ाई बरतने के लिए राज्यों को निर्देश जारी किया जाना

511. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में दिखाई जा रही अश्लील फिल्मों के बारे में कड़ाई बरतने का फैसला किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को निर्देश जारी किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने कानून का उल्लंघन करने वालों के विरुद्ध समन्वित कार्यवाही करने के सम्बन्ध में कानून के प्रावधानों का कड़ाई से लागू करने हेतु सुझाव देते हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों को एक पत्र भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जारी किए गए आदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पत्र को भेजने के बाद कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है और बड़े पैमाने पर अश्लील फिल्मों के दिखाये जाने पर रोक लगाने की पुष्टि से कितने लोगों को दण्डित किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) से (ग) सूचना और प्रसारण राज्य मंत्री ने 24.9.83 को सभी राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को एक पत्र भेजा था जिसके द्वारा उनके ध्यान में बात लाई गई थी कि फिल्मों के लोक प्रदर्शन से संबंधित उद्योग के कुछ वर्गों द्वारा किस प्रकार के उल्लंघन किए जा रहे हैं। इस पत्र में सूचना और प्रसारण राज्य मंत्री ने कानून के उपबंधों का कड़ाई से उपयोग करने का सुझाव दिया था ताकि सेंसरशिप की प्रक्रियाओं के अत्यधिक उल्लंघन को प्रभावपूर्ण ढंग से रोका जा सके। उस पत्र की प्रति सभापटल पर रखी गई [देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 7761/84] चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के दांडिक उपबंधों को लागू करवाने की जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकारों/

संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों के स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों की है। अतः केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के पास इस बारे में सूचना नहीं है कि कितने व्यक्तियों पर अभियोग चलाया गया, कितनों को दंडित किया गया, आदि।

Verification of Membership of Central Trade Unions for their Recognition

512. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the modality fixed by Government to ascertain the membership of the Central Trade Union Organisations in order to accord them recognition for the purpose of bi-partite and/or tri-partite negotiations ; and

(b) the reasons why Government are not according to the principle of holding secret ballot to ascertain the majority character of a union for the purpose of treating it as the bargaining agent for the workers/employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Government has a system of verifying the membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Central Trade Union Organisations. The procedure followed, for the general verification as on 31-12-1980 is as given in Government's letter of 6th October, 1981 addressed to all those organisations. Nominations of workers representatives to bipartite and tripartite bodies are made on the basis of the claimed or verified figures available at that point of time, worked out on a pro-rata basis, the most representative organisations getting nominated.

(b) The criterion and the procedure to be followed for identifying a bargaining agent has yet to be decided by the Government, in the context of the recommendations of the Sanat Mehta Committee.

Additional L.P.G. Cylinders to Consumers in Capital

513. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme for providing additional LPG cylinders to the LPG users in the capital ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The scheme for release of second cylinder was started in November, 1982, in 84 selected locations, including Delhi, and about 1.70 lakhs connections have been released in the country by Oil industry till July, 1983.

Setting up of Coal-based fertilizer plants

514. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal-based fertilizer plants proposed to be set up during the year 1984-85 :

(b) the location of each of those coal based fertillzer plants ;

(c) the estimated cost of each of those coal based fertilizer plants ; and

(d) the progress made so far in setting up of those fertilizer plants ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) None, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश की बिजली उत्पादन योजनाएं

515. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से ताप और पन बिजली योजनाएं अनुमोदनार्थ प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन योजनाओ को सातवीं पच वर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त हुई ताप विद्युत और जल विद्युत परियोजनाए, जिनका तकनीकी आर्थिक स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में परियोजना प्राधिकारियों और अन्य संबंधित एजेन्सियो के परामर्श से मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है का ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में किया गया है ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण सभी परियोजनाओं का शीघ्र मूल्यांकन करने के लिए प्रयास करता है परियोजनाओं को तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति देने से पूर्व केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण प्रस्तावों में शामिल विभिन्न सम्बन्धित मामलों का सामंजस्य और समाधान करना पड़ता है उनमें से कुछ स्वयं इसके नियंत्रण से बाहर है। स्कीमें केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में सम्बन्धित एजेन्सियों के घनिष्ट परामर्श के साथ जांच की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

(घ) सातवी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी तैयार किया जाना है। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए विद्युत सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम बनाने के सम्बन्ध मे योजना आयोग ने विद्युत पर एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया है। कार्यकारी दल द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट को 1984 के मध्य तक अंतिम रूप दिए जाने की आशा है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	प्रस्तावित प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	अनुमानित लागत करोड़ रु०
1	2	3	4
	ताप विद्युत		
1.	बांधव ताप विद्युत केन्द्र (गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश की सांझा परियोजना	4×500	990.60
2.	मांड ताप विद्युत केन्द्र (गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश की सांझा परियोजना)	2×210	370.99

1	2	3	4
3.	कोरबा (पश्चिमी ताप विद्युत केन्द्र विस्तार) (5 वीं यूनिट)	1×210	140·50
जल विद्युत			
4.	सिन्ध	3×25	39.31
5.	नर्मदा सागर	6×166·6	590.13
6.	ओरछा	2×30+·2×15	60·52
7.	केन	2×15+2×10	202·07
8.	ओंकारेश्वर	6×65	578.00
9.	कुतरू 1	3×50	72·56
10.	भोपद	4×20	80·04
11.	महेश्वर	5×40	241·27
12.	कुतरू 2	3×50	113.16
13.	भोपालपत्तनम्	8×125	402·94
14.	बागरी	2×45	50·49
15.	सिकासर	2×3	5·75
16.	बराना	1×1+1×0·75+0·25=2	2·98
17.	भीमगढ़	4×0·5	2·88
18.	कोलार	2×2	4·14
19.	चम्बल नहर	3×0·350	1·97
20.	महानदी जलाशय	4×2·5	7·34

Production of Crude in Country

516. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the crude output in the country has reached the near domestic demand and that the country is likely to be self sufficient in the crude production :

(b) if so, savings it is likely to make in the foreign exchange drain ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the overall cost of production of crude is higher than the cost of imported one ;

(d) whether the quantum of natural gas available for use is higher than envisaged and that so far this gas is not being used fully ; and

(e) the overall benefit to the country moretarily in regard to the natural gas ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The indigenous crude production is around 65 per cent of the current domestic requirements. A number of steps have been taken to augment crude production which will reduce the need for imports and help attain self-sufficiency.

(b) The net outgo of foreign exchange on crude imports during 1983 was Rs. 2467 crores as against Rs. 3072 crores in 1982.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The current assessments indicate higher reserves of natural gas than earlier : plans are being formulated for proper utilisation of gas.

(e) Quantification of the benefits in monetary terms is not possible.

Increase in Coal Prices

517. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that if they had increased the rate of excise duty instead of raising coal prices it would have given the States a share in the total amount thus mobilised; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government have failed to consider this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Coal prices have been revised on account of the increase in the cost of production due to increase in the cost of inputs, wages, incidence of depreciation and interest etc. and as such the levy of excise duty would not have served the purpose.

Oil Drilling Rigs Operating in the Country in Search of Oil

518. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the nuber of oil drilling rigs operating in various parts of the country in search of oil;

(b) the number of oil rigs in operation around the globe and the steps proposed to put more rigs under operation;

(c) the number of rigs at the disposal of India;

(d) the present position for manufacture and procurement of field equipment; and

(e) the steps under consideration for its indigenous availability and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c)

At present, 67 rigs are available in the country for oil driling operations. Out of these, 48 rigs are operating in different parts of the country in onshore areas and 16 rigs are operating in the offshore areas. In addition, 3 onland rigs are under development.

As per available information, at present there are more than 4500 drilling rigs operating in the world.

As far as India is concerned, steps are being taken both by the ONGC and OIL to increase the number of rigs for oil driliing. They have already placed order for 18 more onland rigs on BHEL. Besides, ONGC are purchasing 4 more offshore rigs—3 from indigenous shipyards and 1 from abroad.

(d) At present, indigenous capabilities have been created in the country for the manufacture of onshore drilling rigs, onshore workover rigs and also offshore drilling rigs, supply boats, offshore platforms. etc. In addition some items like casing pipes, drilling bits and natural gas compressors are being manufactured indigenously to a limited extent.

(e) A number of incentives are being given to indigenous manufacturers such as concessional custom duties to encourage indigenisation of oil field equipment and services.

Quiz Programme on Delhi Doordarshan

519. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the avdantages of 'Quiz Programme' shown on Delhi Doordarshan; and

(b) whether Government have contemplated to boost English in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) ; 'Quiz Programmes' are designed to increase the general knowledge of the masses while providing them entertainment at the same time.

(b) No, Sir.

Child Labour in the Country

520. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of child workers in the country as on 31st January, 1984;

(b) whether any committee has been been set up to go into the various problems arising out of the employment of children;

(c) if so, the recommendations of the committee; and

(d) the number of recommendations implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India has intimated that total number of child workers in the country as on 31st January, 1984, is not available. However, the total number of workers as recorded in 1971 Census in the age group 0-14 years was 10,753,985 as on 1st April, 1971.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government had set up a Committee on Child Labour in 1979 to look into the causes leading to the problems arising out of the employment of children.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Committee, are contained in the Report published by Government in 1980.

Out of the 23 recommendations made by the Committee, 22 recommendations have been accepted. The recommendations of the Committee have already been brought to the notice of the State Governments as well as Ministries/Departments concerned for implementation.

Hydel Potential of North Bengal Rivers

521. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the rivers of North Bengal have immense hydel potential;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering this aspect of power development in West Bengal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d) Details of all the major rivers in North Bengal and the status of hydro-electric development on these rivers is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the River/ Basin	Status of Hydro-electric Development
1	2	3
1.	Ramman	The hydroelectric potential of Raman river is proposed to be developed in the following stages :— (a) *Ramman St-I (2X15 MW)* : Project Report received in Central Electricity Authority during March, 1978 was examined. Project authorities have been advised to revise the report on the basis of further investigations, which are in progress. (b) *Ramman St-II (4X12.5 MW)* : The scheme is currently under execution. Commissioning expected during 1986-87 and 1987-88. (c) *Ramman St-III and Ramman St-IV (60 MW)* (d) *Ramman St-V & Rangit Integrated Scheme (400 MW)* (c) and (d): These schemes are under investigation by the West Bengal State Electricity Board. (e) *Lodhma Dilpa (4 MW)* : Project report received in January 1983, has been examined and comments sent to the State authorities. Replies to these comments are awaited.
2.	Mahananda	*Balasun Stage-I and II* : On the river Balasun a tributary of Mahananda, these two

1	2	3
		schemes are under investigation by the West Bengal State Electrictiy Board.
3.	Jaldhaka	The hydro-electric potential of the Jaldhaka river has been developed in two stages and both these schemes are under operation – (a) Jaldhaka Stage-I (27 MW). (b) Jaldhaka Stage-II (8 MW).
4.	Teesta	The hydro-electric potential of the Teesta river is proposed to be developted as under— (a) *Teesta Canal Falls No I to IV Power Stations (67.5 MW)* : The four canal falls available on the Teesta canals presently under construction are proposed to be developed for power generation at three power stations having total installation of 67.5 MW. Two separate project reports for Teesta Canal Falls-I (22.5 MW) and Teesta Canal Falls (II) and (III) combined and Teesta Canal Fall IV (45 MW) had been received from the State authorities. These schemes have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the State Plan. Approval of the Planning Commission is awaited. (b) Possibilities of a power project have been indicated. Studies have not been completed to establish feasibility of a project. (c) *Mungpoo 5 MW)* : Project Report received in December, 1983 has been examined in CEA/CWC and comments sent to the Project authorities. Replies to these comments are awaited.
5.	Torsa	The desk studies indicated that the river flows in gentle gradient in Indian territory and does not appear to lend itself for attractive hydro power development. The State authorities have also not indicated any scheme under investigation on the Torsa river.

Workers rendered Jobless due to closure of Factories during last three years

522. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who lost their jobs due to closure of factories during the last three years; and

(b) the number of employments generated for setting up new industrial units during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) According to available information about 89,682 workers in 849 units were affected due to closure during the years 198 , 1982 and 1983.

(b) Information on employment generated in the new industrial units is not maintained in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.

Establishment of postal research centre under P & T department

523. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any arm or wing called 'Postal Research Centre' under the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) if so, when it was established; and

(c) the works of research it has since done and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Postal Resarch Centres have been set up by the Central Government at some places in India since 1952 essentially to keep a watch on foreign mail with a view to detecting postal and other irregularities/viclations. Part of the facilities in these cenres is provided by the P & T Department.

Places in Kerala proposed to be linked by STD system

524. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the new places in Kerala which are proposed to be connected by S.T.D. system;

(b) whether there is any time scheduled fixed to complete it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The following new places in Kerala are proposed to be connected by S.T.D. (1) Idikki (2) Chingavanam.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The S.T.D. to above places are planned to be provided during 1984-85 by connecting Idikki with the Trunk Automatic Exchange at Kaurakulam and by connecting Chingavanam with the Trunk Automatic Exchange at Trivandrum.

Per capita power consumption lowest in North-Eastern Region

525. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) per capita electricity consumption in the country, the average for various states;

(b) whether it is a fact that per capita consumption of power in the north-eastern region is the lowest in the entire country; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation in this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The per capita electricity consumption in the country and in various States/UTs during the year 1982-83 is given in the Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The programmes of rapid industrial development and rural electrification in the region will increase the per capita consumption of electricity.

Statement

Statewise per capita consumption of electricity during the year 1982-83
(Utilities and non-Utilities)

(KWH)

Region/State		1982-83
1		2
NORTHERN REGION		
Haryana	...	256.59
Himachal Pradesh	...	74.78
Jammu & Kashmir (E)	..	105.64
Punjab	...	336.52
Rajasthan	...	102.77
Uttar Pradesh (E)	...	96.72
Chandigarh	...	392.89
Delhi (E)	..	440.63
Total (Northern Region)	..	141.32
WESTERN REGION		
Gujarat	...	252.35
Madhya Pradesh	...	121.09
Maharashtra	...	230.60
Goa, Daman & Diu	...	243.59
D and N Haveli	...	80.55
Total (Western Region)	...	205.91

1		2
EASTERN REGION		
Bihar	...	84.56
Orissa	...	118.18
West Bengal	...	124.88
A & N Islands	...	56.90
Sikkim	...	48.47
Total (Eastern Region)	...	104.76
SOUTHERN REGION		
Andhra Pradesh	...	133.82
Karnataka (E)	...	166.30
Kerala	...	120.72
Tamil Nadu (E)	...	179.59
Pondicherry	...	238.67
Lakshadweep	...	44.50
Total (Southern Region)	...	152.86
NORTH EASTERN REGION		
Assam (E)	...	38.39
Manipur (E)	...	13.33
Meghalaya	...	52.06
Nagaland	...	35.10
Tripura (E)	...	17.44
Arunachal Pradesh	...	22.94
Mizoram	...	19.30
Total N.E. Region	...	35.30
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	...	145.95

(E)—Estimated.

Interim award of arbitrators for the cement industry

526. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the interim award of arbitrators for the Cement Industry was announced in June 1983;

(b) if so, the salient points of the Award;

(c) whether the award has been implemented; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to implement the same, particularly by the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad, on the basis of the complaints received by him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) The Interim Award was announced on 7.5.1982 and the Main Award on 11.7.1983. The salient points of the Award are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) According to available information with the exception of the Rohtas Industries Ltd., Sone Valley Portland Cement Company Ltd., and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Company Ltd., all other Cement Factories have implemented the Award. All the workers of Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Company Ltd., including those in the Cement Industries have opted for the Steel Wage Award. In the case of the other two Companies certain concessions arising from their being treated as sick units have been granted by the Department of Industrial Development enabling them implement the Award. In the Dhanbad region, M/s. Parswa Mining and Trading Company, Dalmianagar have filed a writ petition in the Andhra Pradesh High Court against the Award and got a stay from the Court. The matter is sub-judice.

Statement

Salient points of the Main Award

The Award provides for revised scales of pay and allowances for the operatives and others with a uniform span of 20 years in each scale with effect from 1.1.1982, giving a guaranteed minimum increase in wages of 125/- per month (including interim relief of Rs. 80/- per month) for all workmen. The minimum wage of on unskilled worker linked to 490 points of the CPI (based 1960) will be Rs. 817 (inclusive of basic pay and allowances). The existing rate of 1.30 per point of the 1960 series of the All India consumer price Index will continue to be paid pending a decision of the Government of India on the recommendations of the D A. Committee regarding the future rate of D.A. The sum of As. 8.50 per month now given as special D.A. will continue. The arbitrators have also awarded enhanced H.R.A ranging from Rs. 50/- to 75/-per month for different categories of employees. Some of the other benefits awarded are as follows :—

(i) washing allowance of Rs. 10/- per month to all workmen who are given uniform either under the present Award or as a matter of past practice;

(ii) Educational Allowance of Rs. 120/-per annum to employees whose children are studying in Schools, Colleges or in Technical Institutes;

(iii) A Cycle allowance of Rs. 10/- per month to all employees who have not been provided with Company's quarters or with either free or subsidised transport;

(iv) Gratuity to all permanent employees at the rate of 15 days wages or salary for each year of service without any qualifying attendance limit in every yeary of service.

Video Piracy

527. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many national and international film personnel, assembled at Bombay recently in connection with the International Film Festival, have urged Government to bring suitable legislation to stop video-piracy ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum/resolution on the subject, and if so, the salient points thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop the Video-piracy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) Several eminent Film personalities participated in a Seminar on Video, Cinema and Society held during the recent 'Filmotsav 8'' Bombay, and stressed the need for curbing video piracy. Representations from various film bodies have also been received on this issue. Action is in hand to suitably amend Copyright Act and the Cinematograph Act with a view to curbing the growing menance of video piracy.

Setting up of Vigilance Committee to Look after Abolition of Bonded Labour

528. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up any Vigilance Committees to look after the abolition of bonded labour in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have also reviewed the performance of the States so far as the question of their employment is concerned ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 provides for setting up of Vigilance Committees at the District and Sub-Divisional levels in all States and Union Territories for ensuring proper enforcement of the provisions of the Act, particularly in regard to identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. There is, however, no provision in the Act for setting up of Vigilance Committee at the Central level. According to the latest reports received from the State Governments, Vigilance Committees have already been set up in all the Districts and Sub-Divisions in Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi. The Governments of Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, West Bengal and pondicherry have also set up such Committees except in a few District(s)/Sub-Divison(s). The Governments of Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Assam, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have intimated that they are taking necessary action to constitute such Committees/re-constitute the defunct Committees.

(b) and (c) The performance of the State Governments in the rehabilitation of bonded labourers is reviewed from time to time. Senior Officers from the Ministry of Labour are deputed to the States for conducting on-the spot review of the measures taken by the State Governments for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers and the reports are forwarded to the respective State Government for taking necessary follow-up action on the observations and recommendations made therein Such reviews have already been conducted in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

There is an Inter-Ministerial Working Group with representatives of the Ministries of Labour, Home Affairs, Rural Development and Planning Commission which regularly meets in the Ministry of Labour to review the progress achieved in rehabilitation from time to time. Apart from this, the performance of the State Governments in rehabilitation of bonded labourers is reviewed in the Centre-State Meetings/Conferences on Labour matters being held periodically as also in the meetings of the State level Screening Committees set up in different States to screen and sanction the rehabilitation schemes in which an Officer of the Ministry of Labour is associated as a Member. There is also a Central Standing Committee on Bonded, Migrant and Casual Labour which co-ordinates action programme, advises the State Governments and the Central Government on matters pertaining to bonded labour and resolves problems and difficulties and monitors progress.

Translation of Constitution in regional languages

529. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had adopted a scheme whereby Constitution of India and Central Laws were to be translated into regional languages ; and

(b) if so, whether Kashmiri was one of the languages in which the Constitution of India and Central Laws were to be translated ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Government of India have a scheme under which the Constitution of India is being translated into all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The scheme also provides for translation and publication of all Central Laws into those languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution which are the official languages of one or the other States.

Accordingly, steps have been taken to have the Constitution of India only translated into Kashmiri.

Production of Haldia Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

530. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the Haldia unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (H.F C.) in respect of production, details thereof ;

(b) the total planning of the production of the units ; and

(c) the details of plan and programme of the commercial production of the unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Presently, there is no production of Ammonia, Urea and Methanol in Haldia Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited on account of damage in two out of three oxygen compressors due to fire during commissioning activities. Trial production of around 500 MT of Nitrophosphate has been made with imported DAP and Ammonia from Barauni Unit.

(b) and (c) Steps have been taken to make the first oxygen compressor ready for operation. After it is ready, further trial run of Ammonia, Uren and Methanol will be taken at reduced capacity. Full production can be attempted after the availability of the 2nd and 3rd compressors.

Scheme to replace the present Tele-Communication system wite the Digital system in Koraput District of Orissa

531. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) The names of the Tribal and Hilly districts selected by his Ministry to replace the present tele communication system with the digital system during Sixth Plan.

(b) how many of them are under execution since approval ;

(c) the reasons for the delay in execution of this scheme in Koraput District of Orissa though the places for installation of instruments have been selected and the detailed plans prepared by the Circle long back ; and

(d) the present position of the scheme therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The name of the tribal and hilly districts selected for Integrated Digital Network are as follows :

1. Jalpaiguri
2. Koraput
3. North Lakhimpur
4. Murshidabad
5. Mokokchung/Kohima/Tuensang
6. Nanital
7. S. Arcot/Pondicherry
8. Bhopal/Sehore

(b) None.

(c) Electronic equipment required for these districts is not available indigenously. Action is under way to finalise collaborative manufacture of the equipment in the country as well as to import it from the selected collaborator.

(d) As in (c) above,

T.V. relay centre in Kerala

532. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will be the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved so far in the construction of T.V, relay centres in Kerala ;

(b) by what time these centres are likely to be commissioned ;

(c) whether the entire State of Kerala will be covered by these centres ; and

(d) if not, the areas which will not be covered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHKI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) (i) *Trivandrum*—The transistor building is at advanced stage of construction. The transmitter is expected to be delivered by March, 1984. The excavation work for the construction of RCC TV Tower is continuing.

(ii) *Cochin* The site has been taken over Bouilding estimates approved and the foundation work for a 135 Mt. Tower is in progress. The transmitter has already been ordered.

(iii) *Cannarore, Calicut & Palghat*—Sites in all these centres have been identified. The transmitters and other equipments for these centres have been ordered.

(b) These centres are expected to be commissioned by 1984-85.

(c) and (d) with the implementation of above schemes, an estimated 77 5% of the population of Kerala in the districts of

Cannanore, Kozhikode, Mailapuram, Palghat. Trichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayum, Allepy, Quilon and Trivandrum is expected to get TV coverage against the national average of 70%.

TV service to Wayanad district which would not be covered by the present schemes, would be considered in future plans, depending on availability of resources.

Charging of high prices for anti-TB Drugs

533. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rifampicin formulation priees are based on Rifampicin price of Rs, 3100/- per kg. whereas the actual import price is only Rs. 2030/- per kg. and the manufacturers are making unintended profits of Rs 1070/- per kg ;

(b) the markup allowed on Rifampicin and on other Anti-TB drugs such as, INH Thiacetazone, PAS ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the prices of Rifampicin formulations which are used for treatment of TB and Leprosy are high on the one and un-intended profits have been made by the producers of Rifampicin formulations on the other hand ; and

(d) if so, the total un-intended profits made by the formulators since 1979 and the steps taken to recover the amount under Equalisation Fund and to bring down the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The prices of Rifampicin formulations have since been reduced based on the weighted average cost of imports of Rs. 2404/- per kg. during the period July 1983 to December, 1983. The weighted average import price for the period January/March 1984 would be reviewed periodically and further changes in the formulation prices would be made, if necessary, so that the benefit could be passed on to the consumers and the unintended profits of the manufacturers to the extent possible could be avoided.

(b) Leader packs of formulations based on Rifampicin are allowed a mark-up of 100% on the ex-factory cost whereas other non-conforming packs are allowed a mark-up of 60% on the ex-factory cost. Mark up allowed on the formulations bassed on INH, Thiacetazone and PAS except Calcium B. PAS is 40% on the ex-factory cost. The mark-up allowed on the formulations based on Calcium B. PAS is 55% on the ex-factory cost.

(c) and (d) Fair and reasonable prices have already been fixed for Rifampicin formulations based on the weighted average import price during the period July to December 1983. Notice have already been issued to the producers of formulations of Rifampicin so as to mop up the unintended profits under the Drugs Prices Equalisation Account. The manufacturers are expected to give reply by the end of February 1984 failing which necessary proceedings under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 would be initiated against them. The extent of unintended profits by each manufacturers could only be known after the details are received.

Controlled price for Bulk Drugs and Formulations of M/s. Organon India Ltd.

534. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the price-controlled bulk drugs and formulations produced by Organon India Limited. ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Company is charging high prices for their products on account of their categorisation under Drugs Prices Control Order ;

(c) the steps taken to bring down the prices of their products and prevent the import of intermediate by the company ;

(d) the prices of uncontrolled price formulations and bulk drugs under Drug Prices Control Order, 1970 and their present prices under DPCO 1970 ; and

(e) whether all the price decontrolled formulations have been approved by his Ministry under exempted category, if so, under what indication each falls ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e) Information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

गुड़गांव में बिजली की अनियमित सप्लाई

5 5. **स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :**
श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :

क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 5 फरवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "गुड़गांव के किमान बिजली की गडबडी से परेशान" शीर्षक मे प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मरकार द्वारा किसानों को बिजली की नियमित सप्लाई के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इसके लिए प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जा रही हे ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की अनियमितताओ को स्थायी तौर पर दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) हरियाणा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार हरियाणा में कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को 7-9 घंटे प्रति दिन विद्युत दी जा रही है । गुड़गांव क्षेत्र में विद्युत सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए दिसम्बर, 1983 में 2.43 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर नए उपकेन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है ।

(ग) हरियाणा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड, विद्युत की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को नियमित विद्युत सप्लाई करने के लिए प्राथमिकता देता है । हरियाणा में विद्युत उपलब्धता में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे है : -

(एक) फरीदाबाद और पानीपत में विद्यमान ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों का नवीकरण/आधुनिकीकरण करना । 1984-85 में यह कार्य करने के लिए 4.5 करोड़ रु० का आवंटन किया गया है ।

(दो) उत्तरी ग्रिड से सहायता ।

(तीन) पारेषण क्षमता मे वृद्धि करना ।

(चार) निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को चालू करने में तेजी लाना ।

संवाददाताओं की सुरक्षा के लिए उपाय

536. **श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :**
श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संवाददाताओं की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका पूरा-पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Report on Fire in Obra Thermal Complex

537. SHRI RAJESH RUMAR SINGH :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee set up by Government to go into the causes of devastating fire in Obra Thermal Power Complex has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Expert Committee and the reaction of Government thereto ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) A detailed final report is yet to be submitted by the Committee to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. However, a summary report has been submitted by the Committee to the State Government, Accordingly, the State Government and Electricity Board have *inter-alia* initiated action to reorganise and augment fighting and security arrangements; to rectify design deficiencies in installations, and to ensure good housekeeping in power stations At the request of the State Government the C.B I. has been entrusted with an inquiry in the matter.

Rural Electrificatioın Programme

538. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Electrification Programme has not made any appreciable headway since the beginning of the Sixth Plan and the anticipated target is not likely to be achieved ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the shortall in the anticipated target at the end of 1983 ; and

(c) the names of the State which are lagging behind and the reasons therefor ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) envisages electrification of one lakh villages and energisation of 25 lakh irrigation pumpsets/tubewells on an All-India basis. During the first four years of the plan (1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 & 1983-84) 82,209 villages have been electrified and about 11.72 lakh irrigation pumpsets/tubewells energised upto 31.12 83 A statement containing Statewise targets sat for the period 1980-84 and actual achievements is enclosed (Annexure).

Considering the progress made in the electrification of villages till now, the All-India target for the Sixth Plan is likely to be achieved. However, the overall progress regarding energisation of pumpset has not been abie to keep pace with targets. The progress is not satisfactory in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal The reasons for shortfall in the achievement of targets ar · : (i) short supply of construction materials ; (ii) lack of coordination between SEBs and development agencies of the State Governments (iii) lack of proper organisation ; (iv) inadequate powei supply ; (v) insufficient Sub Transmission System ; (vi) cost escalation ; (vii) difficult terrain in hilly and tribal areas ; and (viii) inadequate credit facility and slow load growth.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Progress of rural electrification during 1980-84			
		Villages electrification		I. P. sets/tubewells energised	
		Target	Achievement from 1-4-80 to 31-12-83	Target	Achievement from 1-4-80 to 31-12-83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,450	4,527	2,05,000	1,58,232
2.	Assam	6,712	3,611 (b)	7,155	514 (b)
3.	Bihar	73,550	10,348	1,41,230	32,563
4.	Gujarat	5,095	3,535	92,350	65,742
5.	Haryana	(*)	(*)	77,000	54,274
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,630	4,521	1,031	569
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,885	872	300	248
8.	Kerala	(*)	(*)	39,900	36,544
9.	Karnataka	4,520	4,456 (b)	77,040	85,918 (b)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13,388	12,959	1,63,270	1,31,177
11.	Maharashtra	7,410	5,663	2,00,300	2,30,122
12.	Manipur	305	194	160	16
13.	Meghalaya	750	453 (b)	367	6 (b)
14.	Nagaland	177	224	7	—
15.	Orissa	5,610	4,491	33,040	11,387
16.	Punjab	(*)	(*)	1,03,400	87,747
17.	Rajasthan	3,996	4,043	96,775	67,628
18.	Sikkim	88	80 (b)	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	124	101	1,58,000	87,974
20.	Tripura	1,110	793 (a)	860	634 (a)
21.	Uttar Pradesh	19,436	15,732	1,99,010	1,10,362
22.	West Bengal	7,060	5,053	26,590	4,615
	Total (States)	99,296	81,656	16,23,285	11,66,272
	Total (U.Ts)	750	553	3,034	5,229
	Total (All-India)	1,00,046	82,209	16,26,319	11,71,501

(a) Progress from 1-4-1980 to 31-10-1983.

(b) Progress from 1-4-1980 to 30-11-1983.

Self-sufficiency in Fertilizers

539. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to become self-sufficient in fertilizers ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) by which year India is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) In addition to substantial additional fertilizer capacity under installation, a massave programme for sitting up many new fertilizer plants has been taken on hand These measures would help augment the indigenous production of fertilizers substantially and thereby reduce the level of dependence on imports.

(c) No target date has been set for self-sufficiency in fertilizers.

राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड को घाटा

540. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड का कुल कितना घाटा हो रहा है ; और

(ख) घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

कोटा ताप विद्युत घर

541. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में कोटा स्थित ताप बिजली घर ने लक्ष्य के अनुसार बिजली या उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है ; और यदि हां, तो इस समय वहा कितनी यूनिट बिजली पैदा की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपरोक्त ताप बिजली घर में एक और एकक लगाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) (क) कोटा ताप विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्र 1983-84 के लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्य से अधिक विद्युत उत्पादन कर रहा है। जनवरी, 1984 के दौरान 117 मिलियन यूनिट विद्युत उत्पादन किया गया था जब कि इसकी तुलना में उत्पादन का कार्यक्रम 50 मिलियन यूनिट था। अप्रैल 1983 से जनवरी, 1984 के दौरान विद्युत का उत्पादन 464 मिलियन यूनिट था जबकि इसकी तुलना मे लक्ष्य 271 मिलियन यूनिट था।

(ख) और (ग) कोटा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के विस्तार के लिए 210 - 210 मेगावाट की 2 यूनिटें प्रतिष्ठापित करने के लिए अक्तूबर 198 में सरकार द्वारा पहले ही

स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। इन यूनिटों को राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा 1987-88 में चालू किए जाने की आशा है।

Telecommunication Facility in Bolangir District, Orissa

542. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some telecommunication scheme have been expanded ;

(b) if so, the name and the number of telecommunication expansion schemes under implementation in Orissa; and

(c) the details of the telecommunication facilities provided during the Sixth Plan period under those expanded schemes in Bolangir District, Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Information is awaited. It will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

Setting up of A T.V. Relay Centre at Yavatmal, Maharashtra

543. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a T.V. relay centre at Yavatmal in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the alternative arrangements for relaying the T V. programme for the anxious public of the area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Part of Yavatmal Distt. is expected to get TV coverage from High Power TV Transmitter under implementation at Nagpur, Further expansion of TV service in Yavatmal Distt. will be considered in future plans depending upon the availability of resources.

Films shown on Delhi Doordarshan

544. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether films being shown on Delhi Doordarshan are not of good quality; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the programme and telecast good films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Films telecast from Doordarshan Kendras are selected by a duly constituted selection committee keeping in view the following aspects of a film in that order :—

(a) International/National/State Award won

(b) Thematic value

(c) Cinematic value

(d) Entertainment value

(e) Year of production

(f) No. of time the film offered was shown on TV and at what stations.

It is the endeavour of Doordarshan to telecast only such films which are suitable for family viewing. However, improvement of Doordarshan programme is a continuous process. The Government have also appointed a Working Group of distinguished persons/communicators to make suitable recommendations on software planning of Doordarshan.

Setting up of two large modern mines in Collaboration with U.K.

546. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and the United Kingdom have agreed to collaborate in setting up two large modern underground mines in India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the agreement made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) During the 8th meeting of the Indo-UK Steering Group on Coal held in New Delhi in January, 1984 two projects, i.e. Radhamadhavpur and Bharatchak projects of Eastern Coalfields were identified for collaboration between the two sides in the preparation of project reports for underground mines of capacity of more than a milllon tonnes/year. It was agreed that pre-appraisal of these two projects could be completed shortly.

Parallel Postal Service in the Country

547. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some firms are running a parallel postal service in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whethery any firm has been detected ; and

(d) if so, the names of such firms and the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Reports about 37 such services operating in the country have been received. In some cases prosecution has been launched and in others investigation is still in progress.

उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश में, कुम्भ उत्सव की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करना

548. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश, में अंतिम कुम्भ उत्सव 'सिम्हस्त पर्व' की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करने की मांग कब की गई थी ; और

(ख) इस महान कुम्भ पर्व की स्मृति में डाक टिकट कब तक जारी किए जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) उज्जैन के 'सिंहस्थ पर्व' पर डाक टिकट जारी करने के बारे में 1981 में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(ख) इस पर्व पर, जो कि 1980 में समाप्त हो गया था, डाक टिकट जारी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Expenditure on programmes sponsored by Lohia Machine and Modi Enterprises

549. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2105 on 5th December, 1983 and state:

(a) whether he has gone into the propriety of Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur debiting Rs. 2.5 lakhs on 'Lata Mangeshkar-a musical celebration' on 17th August, 1983 in the capital to the 'Sales Promotion Account' when this Company had collected advance deposit of as much as Rs. 11 crores on booking and when not a single scooter had been rolled out of the factory;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, and it not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether in view of mis-spendings in the name of advertisements, for arranging such entertainment programmes, he will as a measure of protecting misuse of shareholders money, consider amending the Companies Act or Rules made thereunder either by banning such expenditure or laying down an annual ceiling for that?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) Incurring of expenditure on advertisements and sales promotion is essentially a business decision of the Board of Directors of a company and forms part of its internal management. There is no provision in the Companies Act to regulate the expenditure of this nature.

There is no proposal with the Government at present for the amendment of the Companies Act or Rules made thereunder to ban such expenditure or fix a ceiling on it.

Voting by Proxy by Service Electors

550. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has recommended to the Union Government that Service electors should be permitted to vote by proxy at the polling station covering the area in which they would have ordinarily been residents but for their service; and

(b) if so, the suggestions submitted to Government in this regard by the Commission and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Commission has recommended that the 'Service' voters may be permitted to vote by proxy at the polling stations covering the areas in which they would have been ordinarily residents but for their 'Service' and one of the nearest relations or friends may be authorised in advance to vote on their behalf on the day of poll. The above recommendation of the Commission is presently under examination of Government.

Reduction in Capital costs of fertilizer plants

551. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to speadily evolve ways to reduce the huge capital costs of fertilizer plants which constitute a major constraint to India and other developing countries; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASHANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) A variety of factors like the continuous increase in the costs of plant and equipments—both imported and indigenous, services, know-how and engineering are responsible for the high capital costs of fertilizer plants.

Like other industries, the fertilizer industry is also vulnerable to these factors which are a result of the overall inflationary situation in the world economy. Although not much can, be done to reverse the trend of increasing capital costs of fertilizer plants, Government are making efforts to contain the costs of fertilizer plants to the extent possible.

Proposal to Restructure ONGC

552. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restructure the Oil & Natural Gas Commission to remove certain anomalies and ensure its more efficient working:

(b) if so, whether any Committee has been apointed in this regard to invite the suggestions of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission for restructuring its organisational set up; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) Certain proposals for making some organisational changes in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission are under Government's consideration and a decision will be taken shortly.

मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले में डाक सेवा

553. **श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले में कुछ वर्षों से डाक सेवा अस्त व्यस्त हालत में है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय को पतों पर पत्र पहुंचने में होने वाले अनावश्यक विलम्ब के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सेवाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए प्रयास किए गए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केवल 44 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ग) उचित कार्यवाही की गई थी।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले में दूर-संचार व्यवस्था

554. **श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले में दूरसंचार व्यवस्था बहुत दयनीय स्थिति मे है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि टेलीफोनों के खराब रहने तथा उनका प्रयोग न करने पर भी टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को भारी धनराशि के बिलों का भुगतान करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ट्रंक कालो के नम्बर मिलाने में एक्सचेंज कई-कई दिनों तक असफल रहते है ; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल): (क) जी नहीं। सागर जिले में दूरसंचार प्रणाली की स्थिति सामान्यतया संतोषजनक है।

(ख) विभाग के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है।

(ग) जी नहीं। सागर जिले में ट्रंक सेवाएं आमतौर पर संतोषजनक हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Installation of projects in Himachal Pradesh held up on Account of Parallelism

555. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Telecommunication Coordination Committee (P.T.C.C) has cleared the following projects in Himachal Pradesh for installation which had been held up on account of power parallelism, (i) Barmana-Bilaspur Telephone/Telegraph line (ii) Toni Devi SAX (District Hamirpur);

(b) if so, the dates on which each one of them has been cleared;

(c) if not, the likely date by which they would be cleared and the reasons for delay;

(d) the dates with effect from which the projects have been under consideration of the P.T.C.C. for clearance; and

(e) the details of the other projects in Himachal Pradesh which are pending for clearance with the P.T.C.C. and the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) (i) No, Sir.

(ii) Yes, Sir.

(b) Toni Devi SAX has been cleared on 8-12-1983.

(c) Barmana-Bilaspur telephone/telegraph line has not been cleared by P.T.C.C. No date can be committed for clearance as certain details are yet to be furnished by H.P.S.E.B. and CEA, New Delhi.

(d) Bilaspur-Barmana telephone/telegraph lines was referred to PTCC on 25-10-1983.

(e) There is no other case of telecom. line in Himachal Pradesh pending for PTCC clearance.

Constitution of Telecom. Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh

556. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom. Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh has been constituted in 1984;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee as at present alongwith the date on which it was constituted; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the Committee would be constituted and the reason for delay and the date on which the term of the previous Committee expired?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) The term of the previous Telecommunication Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh expired on 31.5.1983, The question of constituting the new Committee is being processed and the new T.A.C. is expected to be constituted shortly.

Advisory Committees for Air, Simla and Doordarshan Kendra, Jullundur

557. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Advisory Committee for the following Radio/Doordarshan Stations have been set up during the current financial year or earlier :

(i) A.I.R. Simla ;

(ii) Doordarshan Kendra, Jullundur ;

(b) if so, the composition of these Committees as at present ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the likely date by which they would be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The Programme Advisory Committee attached to All India Radio, Simla was constituted on 21-11-1981, and the one for Doordarshan Kendra, Jullundur on 20-9-82.

(b) The composition of these two committees are given in the Annexures I and II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No L.T. 7762/84].

(c) The tenure of the Committee attached to All India Radio expired in November 1983. As per procedure, names for inclusion in the new Committee have been called for from the Station Director and the State Government. On their receipt, the new Committee would be set up.

Solution to Fertilizer Problems

558. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that UNIDO has found a solution to fertilizer problems for third world countries following the selection of Shri S. Ramanathan, I.A.S., as Chairman of the Consultative Committee ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India had already found answers and solution to its fertilizer problem through ICAR discoveries on bio-fertilizer, and if so, details of the various claims and achievements made so far ; and

(c) whether any time-schedule has been worked out for achieving self-sufficiency arising from bio-fertilizers, use of compost, manure etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Fourth UNIDO Consultation on Fertilizers was held at New Delhi from 23rd to 27th January, 1984 The Secretary, Chemicals & Fertilizers was elected Chairman of the Fourth Consultation when it opened on 23rd January, 1984 at New Delhi

The meeting made several recommendations covering various aspects of fertilizer production such as mini-fertilizer plants capital costs for fertilizer plants, model contracts for fertilizer plant construction and cooperation between the developing countries in the fertilizer industry.

(b) and (c) ICAR have been doing research work in bio-fertilizers. The results

have shown that organic recycling and biological nitrogen fixation (BNF) can partially substitute the nitrogen requirements but it cannot meet the total requirements. Under Five Year Plans an integrated programme of development of local manurial resources was implemented covering programmes such as :

(1) Setting up of bio-gas plants.

(2) Sewage/sullage utilization.

(3) Setting up of mechanical compost plants.

(4) Development of rural and urban composts.

Concerted efforts are being made to achieve higher targets of production of organic manures/fertilizers in the country.

Electricity Received from and Supplied to Neighbouring States by Jammu & Kashmir

559. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how much electricity was received from and also supplied to neighbouring States by Jammu and Kashmir Government in 1983-84 ; and

(b) the specific measures Central Government are envisaging, to help produce electricity by making best use of the potential of rivers in Jammu and Kashmir ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The quantum of energy received from and supplied to neighbouring State/Systems by Jammu & Kashmir during the period April, 83 to February 1984 (upto 15-2-84) monthwise and sourcewise is given in the attached Statement.

(b) In order to utilise the potential of rivers in Jammu & Kashmir, following hydro electric schemes have already been taken up for construction:—

Name of the Scheme	Installed capacity
Salal (Central Sector)	3×115 MW
Dul Hasti (Central Sector)	3×130 MW
Stakna	2×4 MW
Upper Sindh Stage-II	2×35 MW

In addition, Central Electricity Authority have accorded techno-economic approval in respect of the following projects :—

Name of the Scheme	Installed capacity
Uri	480 MW
Karnah	2 MW
Kargil	3.7 MW

Statement

(All figures in MU)

Month	Energy received by J&K from						Energy supplied by J&K to Punjab
	BBMS	BTPS	SSTPS	Baira-Siul	U.P.	Total	
April, 83	17.56	1.69	2.00	4.49	0 04	25.78	2.44
May	13.33	—	0.03	4.35	—	17.71	—
June	10 99	0.10	0.12	4.50	—	15.71	3.96
July	8.85	—	—	4.50	—	13.35	—
Aug.	3.20	—	—	4.64	—	7.84	—
Sept.	4.07	—	—	4.50	—	8.57	—
Oct.	32.84	7.93	6.38	4.65	—	51.80	—
Nov.	30.96	14.37	—	4.65	—	49.98	—
Dec.	36.13	12.95	4 81	5.40	—	59.29	—
Jan. 84	37.94	5.77	6.92	5.42	—	56.05	—
Feb. (up to 15th)	14.45	7.46	0.84	2.63	—	25.38	—
Total	210.32	50 27	21.10	49.73	0 04	331.46	6.40

Places in Kargil and Leh District Connected Through Satelite with District headquarters and Delhi

560 SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of far flung places in Kargil and Ladakh Districts of Jammu and Kashmir State connected through telecommunication and satellite with District headquarters at Leh and Kargil and also with Srinagar, Jammu and Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): Telephone exchanges have been provided to Kargil, Leh and Dress. Dress is connected to Kargil on physical. L.D.P.Ts at Choglamsar, Hemischanga, Satokh, Thiksey have been connected to Leh on physical. An satellite earth station is already working at Leh, which is connected to Srinagar and Delhi. A satellite earth station has been proposed for Kargil.

Leh is having access to Jammu via Srinagar. After the proposed earth station is installed at Kargil will also have telecom. facilities to Srinagar, Jammu and Delhi.

Legislation for Farm Workers

561. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that farm labour estimated to be 192 million out of the 265 million labour force in the country, constitute the bulk of the rural poor ; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made by Government to improve the condition of landless labour in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) It is a fact that the farm labour in the country constitutes the bulk of the rural poor.

(b) A number of schemes like National Rural Employment Programme, Training of Rural Youth for self-Employment (TRYSEM), Integrated Rural Development, Employment Guarantee Scheme for rural landless agricultural labourers and various other measures for ensuring that gains of development percolate to the rural poor are intended to improve the socio-economic econditions of the Landless Labour in the country.

Progress of Low Power and High Power T.V. Transmitters

562. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :
SHKI AJOY BISWAS :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of low power and high power T.V. transmitters and Centres in India, Centre-wise as on 15th February, 1984;

(b) latest position of Gorakhpur T V. Centre, the proposed date by which it will start functioning (i) relay telecast and (ii) production Centre; and

(c) the proposed dates for other Centres also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) 1. Sites for all the High Power and Low Power transmitters have been finalised.

2. The construction of transmitter buildings at the High Power Centres has been taken up and would be completed during 1984-85.

3. Steel/RCC TV towers are being constructed at all the High Power transmitter locations.

4 Transmitters of High Power and Low power have been ordered and their deliveries would start in a few months and would be completed during 1984.85.

(b) The construction of transmitter building at Gorakhpur has commenced. The TV transmitter is expected to be delivered by March, 1984. The construction of TV tower has commenced. Some of the ENG equipment have been received and some others are expected by March, 1984. Gorakhpur Centre is expected to commence relay of telecast and production of area specific programmes during 1984-85.

(c) All the Low Power transmitters and High Power Transmitters under this special plan are expected to be completed by 1984-85.

Filmotsav-84 in Bombay

563. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether response to the recently held Filmotsav-84 in Bombay was generally poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps taken to make good the shortcomings found;

(c) total expenditure incurred on holding this Filmotsav and earnings from the exhibition of films—both Indian and foreign;

(d) whether any Oriya film was amongst the regional films selected for show at this festivali and

(e) if so, which, and if not, the reasons for not including any such film?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. Filmotsav-84 was well received by the Industry and cinema enthusiasts.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Tentatively, an expenditure of Rs. 49.19 lakhs was incurred on the Filmotsav' 84 and receipts by way of sale of tickets and advertisement amounted to Rs. 26.09 lakhs.

(d) and (e) "Maya Miriga" by Nirad Mahapatra and 'Dhaara Aalua' by Saghir Ahmed were the two Oriya films shown in the Indian Panorama during Filmotsav-84.

Existence of oil in Certain Areas of Orissa

564. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any clues about the existence of oil in certain areas of Orissa have been found during the exploratory drilling operations;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to exploit these oil-bearing areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Oil India Limited has completed seismic survey in Mahanadi basin (onshore) in Orissa. The survey data has been processed and is under interpretation.

Exploratory drilling programme in the offshore Mahanadi basin is continuing. So far there is no indication of commercially producible hydrocarbons.

(c) Oil India Limited is Planning to complete the approved six well programme as planned.

Schemes for Organization of Rural Poor

565. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to organise the rural poor;

(b) if so, the schemes proposed to be launched therefor during 1984-85;

(c) the guidelines issued to various States for that purpose; and

(d) the details of the programme of Government in the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme to organise different categories of unorganised rural workers has been launched since 1981-82. The central objective of the Scheme is to educate and organise the rural workers through appointment, training and placement of honorary rural organisers at the Block level. To start with, the Scheme was introduced in 415 blocks in 8 States. Subsequently, the scheme has been ex-

tended to 595 blocks in 9 States. During 1984-85 it is proposed to extend the scheme to 1000 blocks (including the 595 Blocks where it has already been extended) in 15 States and Union Territories.

(c) The Scheme envisages selection, training and placement of honorary rural organisers at the Block level by the respective State Governments in conformity with certain criteria and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour). Detailed guidelines have been issued outlining the duties and responsibilities of the Honorary Rural Organisers in educating the rural wokers about the value of the organisation and in helping them to organise themselves into trade unions, cooperatives and such other forms of organisation as may be in their best interest.

(d) The Working of the scheme is being reviewed by Joint Term from the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour) and the Central Board of Workers Education, and in the Light of the findings of the Joint Team, further guidelines are being issued to the concerned State Government with a view to ensuring that the central objective in implementing the scheme is achieved. In the light of the experience of the working of the seheme it is proposed to extend it to additional number of blocks in a phased manner.

Sale of Non-ISI marked L.P.G. Stoves by Gas Agents

566. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of LPG stove sold by the gas agents are without ISI mark;

(b) if so, the reasons for not checking the sale of non-ISI marked gas stoves; and

(c) whether a list of gas stoves with ISI mark be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A list of the ISI certified gas stoves is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Blue Flame

Planet

Super Flame

Nutan Super Flame

Bhushan

Laxmi Deluxe

Archis

Dimple

National

Fordham

Embee

Panchal

Domino

Sun Flame

Padmini

Bajaj

Nutan-Bajaj

Nicky Tasha

Domestic Flame

Viking

Navjoyti

Nutan Joyti

Cook-Wel

Amrish

Moti Reshmi

Pentax

Apsara

Hotline

National Supreme

Hall Mark

Aristocrat

Chetak

Veeggee

Rohini

Prestige

Ultima

Sonyo

Nutan Concord

Royal Flame

A & A

Seco

Blaze

Citizen

Nutan Citizen

Dimsun

Hilton

Amber

Priya

Mayur

Mitaso

Flamica

Jai Suprime

Nitin

Silver Flame

Unique

Johnson

Liv-Well

Solarc

Ashoka

Nutan Ashoka

Jwala

Gem

Superheat

Pentax

Gay Lord

Companion

Varunaa

Indo Flame

Heatwell

Classic

Hot Star

Man-Moller

Victory

Amardeep

Solar

Kitchen King

Suvloy

Agni

Grihlaxmi

Shivani

Sanko

Doolhasti and salal Projects face Paucity of Funds

567. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Hydro electric projects undertaken by Centre in Jammu and Kashmir, e.g. Doolhasti and Salal, are suffering due to the paucity of funds and their construction is not keeping pace with the schedule, as a result of which the projects also suffer from escalation in costs;

(b) the target of production of electricity when completed; and

(c) the action contemplated to complete the projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Salal and Dul Hasti Project on completion are estimated to generate annually 2062 MUs and 1928 MUs respectively.

(c) The works on the project are strictly monitored and the necessary inputs ensured to have them completed in time.

Price Hike in Coal and Kerosene Oil

568 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is unprecedented price hike in Coal and Kerosene Oil in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL BIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Central Government fixes the pithead prices of coal and the basic ceiling selling prices of petroleum products including Kerosene Oil. Retail selling prices of soft coke and Kerosene Oil are fixed by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.

On the recommendations of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and considering all other relevant factors, the average pithead price of coal has been revised w.e.f. 8.1.1984 from Rs. 145.90 per tonne to Rs. 183.00 per tonne in the case of coal produced by Coal India Ltd. and from Rs. 154.75 per tonne to Rs. 192.00 per tonne in the case of coal produced by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. The price of soft coke which is common man's fuel has been kept at the existing level of Rs. 175.00 per tonne which is about Rs. 120.00 below its cost of production.

The price for Kerosene Oil (SKO) ex oil companies main installations at refineries during the last year have been :—

With effect from	Rs./KL *Basic Ceiling selling price
15.2.1983 (Subsidized)	1544.93
(non-subsidized)	2844.93
18.3.1983 onwards	**1644.93

* Inclusive of excise duty.

**Rs. 1644.93 per KL for all the users w.e.f 18.3.83 as a result of withdrawal of the duel pricing policy and increase in the price of Kerosene by 10 paise per litre.

ब्यास-सतलुज लिकनहर योजना पर काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था

569. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते :
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्यास-सतलुज लिंक नहर योजना पर कार्य स्थगित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कुल कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे थे ;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों को भविष्य रोजगार देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ङ) इस योजना को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) (क) और (ङ) ब्यास सतलुज लिंक एक बहूद्देश्यीय जल-विद्युत परियोजना है और एक नहर स्कीम नहीं है। ब्यास सतलुज लिंक परियोजना पर कार्य को स्थगित नहीं किया गया है। अंतिम (छठी) विद्युत उत्पादन यूनिट को नवम्बर, 1983 मे चालू किए जाने पर यह स्कीम पहले ही पूरी हो गई है ।

(ख) नियमित स्थापना (राज्य आवंटित और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों के कर्मचारी)	1538
कार्य पर प्रभारी कर्मचारी	4847

(ग) ब्यास कार्यों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए लगभग 881 नियमित कर्मचारियों को तथा 931 वर्कचार्ज कर्मचारियों को भाखड़ा-ब्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड द्वारा खपा लिये जाने की आशा है। राज्य के आबंटित फालतू कर्मचारियो को उनके संबंधित मूल संवर्गों में वापस भेज दिया जाएगा। केन्द्र सरकार के नियमित फालतू कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरप्लस पूल में रखने तथा फालतू वर्कचार्ज कर्मचारियों की छंटनी करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) अधिशेष कर्मचारी

(एक) नियमित कर्मचारी—राज्य आवंटित और केन्द्र सरकार	657
(दो) पर्यवेक्षी स्टाफ	386
कुशल/अकुशल कर्मचारी	3530
कुल	4573

चन्द्रपुर और भंडारा जिलों (महाराष्ट्र) में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना

570. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति चन्द्रपुर और भंडारा जिलों में है ; और

(ख) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उन्हें रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या से सम्बद्ध उपलब्ध सूचना अनुबंध में दर्शायी गयी है।

(ख) 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, ग्रामीण बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी

कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से मुख्यत: रोजगार सर्जित किए जाते हैं ।

विवरण

राज्य/रोजगार कार्यालय	31·12·83 को रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1. जिला रोजगार कार्यालय, भंडारा	50,223
2. जिला रोजगार कार्यालय, चन्द्रपुर	30,396
3. कोयला खान हेतु विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय, चन्द्रपुर	35,783
4. महाराष्ट्र के सभी रोजगार कार्यालय	17,26,671

नोट :— (1) रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत सभी व्यक्ति अनिवार्यत: बेरोजगार नहीं हैं ।

(2) सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्ति अनिवार्यत: रोजगार कार्यालयों में स्वयं को पंजीकृत नहीं करवाते है ।

Production of Fertilizers

571. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) total production of fertilizers in India ;

(b) their year-wise break-up for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(c) unit-wise break-up of different kinds of fertilizers ; and

(d) production interests of such kinds of fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The total year-wise production of fertilizers is indicated below :—

Year	Quantity produced in lakh tonnes	
	Nitrogen	P_2O_5
1980-81	21.64	8.41
1981-82	31.44	9.49
1982-83	34.24	9.80

(c) A statement giving unit-wise break-up of production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is attached.

(d) It is presumed that the reference is to the sector-wise production capacity of fertilizers. Accordingly, the sector-wise capacity for production of fertilizers in the beginning of 1983-84 is given below :—

Sector	Capacity in lakh tonnes	
	Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)	Phosphatic Fertilizers (P_2O_5)
Public	29.86	6.58
Private	16.70	5.00
Cooperative	4.88	2.60
Total	51.44	14.18

Statement

A. Nitrogenous Fertilizers (Nitrogen)

Name of Unit	Production in thousand tonnes		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4
1. Sindri Modernisation	23.0	118.7	125.8
2. Gorakhpur	59.8	79.2	74.2
3. Ramagundam	26.5	58.9	74.8
4. Talcher	6.7	45.8	20.6
5. Nangal-I	51.4	47.5	61.5
6. Nangal-II	71.8	122.9	119.5
7. Bhatinda	99.7	133.7	153.2
8. Panipat	68.2	182.1	162.6
9. Namrup-I	25.5	24.9	27.7
10. Namrup-II	NIL	80.1	72 0
11. Durgapur	35.1	59.2	39.2
12. Barauni	46.6	74.1	75.8
13. Udyogamandal	42.0	37.9	32.9
14. Cochin-I	113.2	118.8	95.8
15. Cochin-II	15.1	10.1	29.0

1		2	3	4
16.	Trombay	85.9	86.0	75.9
17.	Trombay IV	51.3	52.8	47.7
18.	Trombay V	—	29.3*	85.2
19.	Madras	163.8	154.0	139.5
20.	Rourkela	35.8	53 4	11.0
21.	Neyveli	61.7	45.2	46.6
22.	Baroda	176.5	200.2	183.6
23.	Vizag	56.9	71.1	62.1
24.	Kota	117.0	121.1	141.9
25.	Kanpur	130.6	202.0	263.7
26.	Goa	43.5	144.1	173.8
27.	Tuticorin	208.2	206.1	278.0
28.	Mangalore	83.7	118.9	97.2
29.	Ennore	7.9	8.0	7.3
30.	Varanasi	1.8	2.0	1.2
31.	Bharuch	—	2.3*	178.6
	By-products	19.5	20.2	19.1
32. 33.	Kalol & Kandla	225.1	255.1	280.5
34.	Phulpur	10.1	183.2	166.5
	TOTAL	2163.9	3143.6	3424.0

*Trial production.

B Phosphatic Fertilizers (P_2O_5

1	2	3	4
1. Sindri Rationalisation	18.0	20.0	10.4
2. Udyogamandal	21.3	22.6	20.5
3. Cochin-II	49.5	36.5	50.3
4. Trombay	39.5	42 5	36.9
5. Trombay IV	51.3	52 8	47.7
6. Madras	103.9	106.2	107.5
7. Khetri	5 6	4.4	1.6
8. Baroda	43.0	40.4	51.3
9. Vizag	68.4	76.6	69.8
10. Goa	.8	36 4	33.6
11. Tuticorin	58.0	63.1	69.0
12. Ennore	9.9	10.0	9.2
13. SSP Units	172 8	187.2	204.5
14. Kandla (I&II)	192 5	249 9	267.7
TOTAL	841.5	948 6	980 0

Seminar on Unorganised Rural Labour

572 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 4-Day Seminar on Unorganised Rural Labour was held in the 1st-2nd week of January, 1984 in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the main suggestions and observations made therein for organising rural labour with a view to ensuring minimum wages to rural labour and for enforcing their other rights as workers ; and

(c) the steps, if any, Government have taken or propose to take in the light thereof to help rural labour organised committees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of the suggestions/observations made by the seven technical sessions of the Seminar is given in the statement. The seminar was of the view that the creation of mass awareness amongst them for the need to organise was an important way which would facilitate securing minimum wages and other rights to the rural labour.

(c) Necessary follow up action is being taken on the various recommendations/observations made at the Seminar.

Statement

Summary of Recommendations made by the National Seminar on Rural Unorganised Labour (January, 1984).

Technical Session I. identified the various categories and sub-categories of unorganised groups of rural labour engaged in different avocations and emphasised that there should be a proper corelation and integration between organisation of the different categories and sub-categories of rural labour, generation of sizeable economic activities in the rural area, change of industrial development policy for generation of such activities with overriding preferences for purchase of rural industries products as would boost the rural economy.

Technical Session II, conceptualised the objectives for organising the rural workers in accordance with the various categories and sub-categories identified by Technical Session I.

Technical Session III identified the various constraints such as social, economic legal and administrative etc. and made specific recommendations to overcome these constraints.

Technical Session IV. dealt at length the different types of organisations and the role played by them such as trade union, cooperatives as are already in existence, their strength and weaknesses and gave specific suggetions for overcoming these weaknesses. It also felt that stracturally, cooperative as an organisation was suitable and better adaptable to the prevailing conditions in rural areas. It did not, however, lay down any rigid or inflexible norms in this regard.

Technical Session V. dealt with various aspects of involvement of Research Institutes, Voluntary Agencies, Universities.

Social Action Groups, and individual animators operating at the grass root levels in creating mass awareness about the need for organisation of the rural poor through studies, researches, training camps and in physical undertaking the task of organisation.

Technical Sessions VI, dealt with the various techniques for imparting legal literacy, identified the weaknesses of the present legal aid programme and legal delivery system for the rural poor and specific measures for strengthening and universalising legal aid as a concept as well as a movement.

Technical Session VII, identified the common problems and peculiarities which are experienced in the case of rural woman Labour. It was recommended that considering the number of women and the peculiarities in their avocations steps should be taken to improve their skills and promote better employment opportunities and recommended a strategy for separate organisations, groups or sub groups of women rural workers. The need for Government assuming special responsibilities in mitigating the hardships of the women rural labour was emphasised.

Terms of Reference of National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council and its Working Groups

573. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the terms of reference and functions of National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council ;

(b) the terms of reference and the functions of the various working groups formed under it ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the terms of reference of the NDPDC and its working groups differ from each other; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council has been established under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Appendix-I showing the constitution of the Council, its Members, functions etc. is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. *See* No. LT-7762/84]

(b) Three Working Groups were set up based on the recommendations of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council at its first meeting. The terms of reference and the function of each group are given below :

(1) Working Group on Pricing, Policy & Procedures.

The Working Group was required to review the existing pricing policy & procedure in the light of the experience of the last few years and suggest improvements in the procedures and policy with a view to ensure speedy fixation/adjustment of prices and increase in indigenous production, distribution and availability of the drugs and formulations to the consumers at reasonable prices.

(2) Working Group on Industrial Approvals :

The Group was required to review the existing policy and procedures in respect of licensing and DGTD registrations, as applicable to the Drug Industry and the Drugs Policy parameters, as applicable to the various sectors of the Drug Industry and to suggest improvements in procedures and policy with a view to ensure increase in production of bulk drugs and formulations and intermediates, quality of products, economy of scale, efficient technology and reasonable prices.

(3) Working Group on Planning & Development :

The Group was required to :—

(1) review and estimate the demand of drugs and pharmaceuticals and intermediates for the sixth and the seventh Plans, based on the health needs of the country and the national programmes like those of Malaria, Leprosy, TB and Blindness

(2) recommend measures to boost research activity and self-sufficiency in drug technology.

(3) review of export and import policies.

(4) suggest measures for the development of indigenous systems of medicine.

The three Working Groups have since submitted their reports which would be considered by the National Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Development Council.

(c) and (d) The National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council after considering the recommendations of the Working Group would make recommendations to the Government in accordance with the functions assigned to it.

Collection of Telephone Dues

574. SHRI D. S. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the telephone dues arrears of the past three years from (1) public sector undertakings (2) private sector undertakings and (3) MPs, MLAs and MLCs ; and

(b) the steps taken to collect these arrears ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The records of telephone subscribers maintained by the Department are not classified according to the groupings desired by the M.P. The total dues outstanding as on 30.11.83 in respect of bills issued in the past three years according to the classified groups available with the Department are indicated below :

(In thousands of Rupees)

Year	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Defence	Private
1980-81	877	1364	487	16466
1981-82	1276	2475	918	26632
1982-83	4439	9003	3397	61408

The dues of public sector undertakings, private sector undertakings, MPs, MLAs and MLCs stand included under the Head Private Subscribers'.

(b) The usual procedure for recovery of outstandings as prescribed in the Departmental rules viz. reminding the subscribers on Phone for Payment, resorting to disconnections, if payments are not received, persuading the subscribers to settle dues through personal contacts and litigation wherever possible and necessary in adopted. In the case of Government dues variovs Departments of Central Government and State Governments have been approached at high levels for clearance of dues.

वर्ष 1983-84 में विभिन्न खदानों से कोयले की चोरी

575. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्री बापूसाहिब परूलेकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान देश की विभिन्न कोयला खदानों से 12 करोड़ रु० के मूल्य के कोयले की चोरी होने से संबंधित समाचार-पत्रों की खबर की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई जांच करवाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

समुद्र तट से 148 प्रतिशत अधिक कच्चे तेल की संभावना

576. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्री बापूसाहिब परूलेकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को अगले वर्ष समुद्र तट से 148 प्रतिशत और अधिक कच्चा तेल प्राप्त होने की उम्मीद है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबधी तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) इस संभावना का आधार क्या है ; और

(घ) इस कच्चे तेल के शोधन के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) . (क) और (ख) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा 1984-85 के अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान अपतटीय क्षेत्र से 20.3 मिलियन मी० टन तेल के उत्पादन की योजना बनाई गई है जो 1983-84 के चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान हुए 17.00 मिलियन मी० टन के योजनाबद्ध उत्पादन का 119.4% है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त अनुमान अपतटीय क्षेत्रो के विकास कार्यक्रम पर आधारित है।

(घ) देश की 1984-85 तथा उसके तत्काल बाद की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए देश की परिशोधन क्षमता को बढाने के लिए किये जाने वाले प्रबधो की योजना पहले ही बनायी जा चुकी है।

Vacancies of Judges in Madhya Pradesh High Court

577. SHRI N.K SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies of Judges in the Madhya Pradesh High Court and for how long and the reason why these vacancies have not been filled up so far ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the pendency of cases is increasing because of this ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) As on 24.2.84, there were 3 vacancies of permanent Judges and 8 of Additional Judges in the Madhya Pradesh High Court. The dates from which these posts are lying vacant are as follows :-

Sl. No.		Date
1.	...	27-5-1982
2.	...	27-5-1982
3.	...	15-10-1982
4.	...	2-11-1982
5.	...	2-11-1982
6.	...	2-11-1982
7.	...	5-5-1983
8.	...	3-1-1984

The remaining three posts are new posts sanctioned with effect from the dates they are first filled ; they are yet to be filled for the first time.

Proposals for filling up these vacancies have been received from the State Government and are engaging the attention of the Government.

(b) The increase in pendency of cases is not attributable solely to shortage of Judges, Several complex factors contribute to increase in pendency of cases.

तेल शोधक कारखानों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए योजनाएं

578. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत में तेल शोधक कारखानों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह योजना समयबद्ध बनाई है ; और

(घ) उक्त योजना के शुरू होने के समय देश में कुल तेल शोधन क्षमता कितनी थी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (घ) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान निम्नलिखित प्रायोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए निर्दिष्ट किया गया था ;

(i) बम्बई में भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन रिफाइनरी का 5.25 मि० मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष से 6.0 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष तक विस्तार और 0.6 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष क्षमता का फ्लूइड केटेलिटिक क्रेकर ;

(ii) कोचीन रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड, कोचीन का 3.30 मि० मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष से 4.50 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष तक विस्तार और 1.0 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष क्षमता का फ्लूइड केटेलिटिक क्रेकर ;

(iii) विजाग में हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन रिफाइनरी का 1.50 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष से 4.5 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष तक विस्तार और 0.6 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष क्षमता का फ्लूइड केटेलिटिक क्रेकर ;

(iv) मद्रास रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड, मद्रास का 2.8 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष से 5.6 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष विस्तार तथा 0.6 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष क्षमता का फ्लूइड केटेलिटिक क्रेकर ।

इस समय ये परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन की अंतिम अवस्था में हैं तथा इनको 1984-85 में पूरा किये जाने का कार्यक्रम है ।

2. इसके साथ ही, छठी योजना के दौरान निम्नलिखित प्रायोजनाओं को अगली योजनावधि के दौरान पूरा करने के लिए हाथ में लिया जायेगा:

(i) करनाल में 6 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष क्षमता की नयी रिफाइनरी ;

(ii) मंगलौर में 6 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष क्षमता की नयी रिफाइनरी ;

(iii) हल्दिया रिफाइनरी का 2.5 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष से 5.5 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष तक विस्तार ।

इन प्रायोजनाओं पर सरकार द्वारा अंतिम रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

3. छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारंभ में देश में कुल 31.80 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष की शोधन क्षमता उपलब्ध थी। 37.80 मि० मी० टन प्रति वर्ष की वर्तमान क्षमता मथुरा रिफाईनरी को शुरू करके प्राप्त की गयी है।

Organising the Rural Workers

579. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for appointment of organisers in 1984-85 for organising rural workers ;

(b) if so, the functions, enrolement and method of recruitment or selection of the organisers ; and

(c) the relationship of organisers with the rural workers, organisations, elected representatives, Rural Development institutions and the local Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme to appoint honorary organisers at block level was launched in 1981-82 and has at present been extended to 595 blocks in 9 States It is proposed to extend the scheme in 1984-85 to 1000 blocks (including 595 blocks existing) in 15 States/Union Territories.

(b) The functions of the honorary organisers are to educate and organise the rural workers about their rights and duties as citizens, to motivate them to form trade unions, cooperatives, etc. They are to be appointed by a selection committee in conformity with the age limit and educational qualifications prescribed in the Scheme.

(c) Their relationship with others are expected to be that of cooperation and coordination for promotion of rural development and socio-economic advancement of the rural poor.

विश्व बैंक सहायता के लिए चुनी गई परियोजनाएं

580. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले वर्ष उनके मंत्रालय ने विश्व बैंक से सहायता के लिए कुछ परियोजनाओं का चयन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) विश्व बैंक सहायता के लिए केवल उन्हीं परियोजनाओं को चुनने के आधार क्या है ;

(घ) क्या इस मामले मे वित्त मंत्रालय से भी परामर्श किया गया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) विद्युत परियोजनाओं की एक श्रृंखला, जिस को वित्त वर्ष 1984-88 के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता हेतु प्रस्तुत किया जा सके, का जून 1983 में पता लगाया गया था। उस समय पता लगाई गई परियोजनाओं की एक सूची उपाबंध में दी गई है।

(ग) परियोजनाओं को, इनकी तैयारी की स्थिति उनकी संबंधित प्राथमिकता और

संबंधित उपयोगिता की समग्र संगठनात्मक तथा क्षमता प्रलेखन तथा शाखा के अनुकूल विश्व बैंक द्वारा अनुबंध की शर्तों के आधार पर पता लगाया गया था।

(घ) और (ङ) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) में बताई गई विद्युत परियोजनाओं की श्रृंखला को वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श से तैयार किया गया था।

बैंक समूह सहायता के लिए विद्युत परियोजनाओं की श्रृंखला

वित्त वर्ष 1984

1. फरक्का विस्तार सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना
2. बोधघाट जल विद्युत परियोजना

वित्त वर्ष 1985

1. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र ताप विद्युत परियोजना
2. नाथपा झाकरी जल विद्युत परियोजना
3. ग्राम विद्युतीकरण परियोजना-4
4. नर्मदा सागर विद्युत परियोजना
5. थीन बांध परियोजना
6. सरदार सरोवर बहुद्देश्यीय परियोजना (विद्युत भाग)

वित्त वर्ष 1986

1. मानगुरू/तलचेर सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना
2. विष्णुप्रयाग जल विद्युत परियोजना
3. कामेंग जल विद्युत परियोजना
4. उरी जल विद्युत परियोजना

वित्त वर्ष 1987

1. चन्द्रपुर सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना
2. भोपालापट्नम् जल विद्युत परियोजना
3. भीमकुंड जल विद्युत परियोजना

वित्त वर्ष 1988

1. सावलकोट जल विद्युत परियोजना
2. अनपारा "ग" ताप विद्युत परियोजना
3. ग्राम विद्युतीकरण परियोजना-5
4. केन्द्रीय पारेषण परियोजना-3

Action Taken on Demands of Journalists and others of Hindustan Samachar

581. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agitation has been launched by journalists and others of Hindustan Samachar Agency in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the action taken thereon by the management?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of their demands are :-

1. To cancel some of the appointments made by the Administrator

during the tenure without prior approval of Board of Administrators and Registrar of Co operative Societies, Delhi

2. Payment of pending bonus and salary.

3 To cancel all illegal, malafide and improper transfers and dismissals with retrospective dates.

4. To provide Woolen Uniform to all peons, messengers, etc and cotton uniform to all eligible persons before 31st March '84

5. To restore Leave Travel Facility

6. To arrange the payment of arrears of salary pending from October 1980 (i e difference between salary/wages due & already paid in the shape of advances) in instalments (instalment should be with mutual agreement with the Union)

7 To pay the salary of five employees whose salary has been withheld by the management.

8 To stop fresh appointments till the economic condition of the society does not improve.

The management has entered into a settlement with the Union on -12 84 on the above demands As a result, the Union has withdrawn its agitation

Verification of Membership of Trade Unions

582. SHRI J S PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has completed the verification of membership of different Trade Unions in the country, and

(b) if so, the details of break-up of membership, trade union-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Permission to C.I A. for Publication of Journal

583. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently given permission to C I A. to publish its journal as reported in the New Age of 22 January, 1984 , and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Pending cases vacancies of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court

584 SHRI K. T KOSALRAM
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the details of cases pending in the High Courts (State-wise) and in the Supreme Court and the duration of such pending cases;

(b) the vacancies of Judges in the High Courts (State-wise) and in the Supreme Courts; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the clearance of arrears in the High Courts and in the Supreme Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Information as furnished by the Registries of Supreme Court and High Courts is given in the statement I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. *See* No. L.T. 7763/84]

(*b*) The vancancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts are given in the statement IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. *See* No. L.T. 7763/84]

(c) Steps taken to clear the arrears are given in the statement V laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. *See* No. L.T. 7763/84]

संचार प्रणाली में काम आने वाले उपकरणों का उत्पादन

585. **श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय देश मे संचार प्रणाली में काम आने वाले उपकरणों का उत्पादन माग से कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो संचार उपकरण निर्माताओं की एसोसिएशन ने इन उपकरणों का गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र मे उत्पादन करने की मांग है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मांगों को स्वीकार करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) कुछ विचार-गोष्ठियों में वक्तव्य दिए है कि दूरसंचार उपस्करों के उत्पादन के लिए निजी क्षेत्र को भी शामिल किया जाए।

(ग) औद्योगिक नीति के संकल्प में जिसे संसद ने सन् 1956 में पारित किया था, संचार उपस्कर बनाने का काम सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित रखा गया है। इस नीति के दायरे में रहते हुए भी ऐसे विभिन्न सहायक उपस्करों को जिनकी इस समय कमी है, निजी क्षेत्र में बनाए जाने की गुंजाइश है।

असम में मतदाता सूचियों में परिवर्तन का प्रस्ताव

586. **श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :**
श्री अर्जुन सेठी :
श्री एन० ई० होरो :
श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त ने अभी हाल ही में असम सरकार को असम की सहायता सूचियों में परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव प्रस्ताव रखा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव का पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या असम सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही शुरू की है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख) निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा तारीख 8.1.1984 को आयोजित की गई बैठक में सात राष्ट्रीय राजनैतिक दलो और असम राज्य के एक मान्यता प्राप्त दल (प्लेन्स ट्राइबल काउंसिल आफ असम) द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए विचारों के आधार पर आयोग ने असम सरकार को यह बताने के लिए लिखा है कि क्या राज्य सरकार वर्ष 1971 की निर्वाचक नामावली को आधारिक दस्तावेज मानकर और उनको अद्यतन करके संपूर्ण राज्य की निर्वाचक नामावलियों को पुनरीक्षित करने में समर्थ होगी ?

आयोग ने राज्य सरकार को सुझाव दिया है कि वर्ष 1971 की निर्वाचक नामावली को आधारित दस्तावेज मानकर सम्पूर्ण राज्य की निर्वाचक नामावलियो का निम्नलिखित द्वारा अद्यतन पुनरीक्षण किया जाए :

(i) उस सूची में उन व्यक्तियो के नामों को जोडकर, जो उन नामावलियो मे दर्ज परिवारों के है और जिन्होंने 1971 मे 21 वर्ष की अर्हक आयु प्राप्त कर ली है ; (ii) उस सूची से उन व्यक्तियो के नामो को काटकर, जिनकी मृत्यु हो गई है या जो वहां से चले गए हैं ; (iii) उस सूची में उन भारतीय नागरिकों के नाम जोड़कर, जो वर्ष 1971 के पश्चात देश के अन्य भागों से असम में आकर बस गए है और जिनके नाम उस क्षेत्र की निर्वाचक नामावलियों में पहले से ही दर्ज हैं जहां वे आए हैं तथा उनके परिवारों के ऐसे पात्र सदस्यो के नाम भी जोड़कर जिन्होंने 21 वर्ष की अर्हक आयु प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ग) और (घ) आयोग ने सूचित किया है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध मे असम राज्य के विचारों की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है।

Law Commission paper on Safeguarding interest of Consumers

587. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission has circulated a paper to elicit the views of interested persons and organisations on unfair terms in contracts to safeguard the interests of consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and from how many sources the comments have been received so far; and

(c) the reasons that made the Commission to take such a course of action and how the interest of the consumers will be safeguarded by amending the Contract Act, 1872?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Working paper contains a discussion of the existing forms of contracts, the problems arising therefrom and the inadequacies of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 in the matter of protection of parties to unconscionable contracts. In the light of the experience of other countries, the Law Commission has suggested for consideration a suitable amendment of the Indian Contract Act. The Working Paper has been circulated to various bodies such as the Supreme Court, the High Courts, Bar Associations, Bar Councils, State Governments and others.

So far, replies have been received from four of them.

(c) One of the terms of reference of the Law Commission is to revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities. The Commission has taken up a study of the subject *suo moto* in view of its general importance The question as to how the interests of the consumers will be safeguarded by amending the law can be considered only after the Commission has completed its study and submitted its recommendations to Government.

Settlement of Grievances of Ex-servicemen in A.I R.

588. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI; Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the Ex-servicemen Welfare Association, New Delhi from 1 August 1983 to 1 February, 1984 for settling the grievances of ex-servicemen;

(b) how much time will be taken for settling the grievances of ex-servicemen in A.I.R.; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (c) 5 representation had been received during the period in question but all of them contain requests/demands of 1 employee.

The issues are on such matters like, grant of Government accommodation, grant of financial assistance, issue of CGHS card, claims of promotions, etc. All the representations have been replied to, after an examination, with reference to the rules and regulations on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in the Growth rate of unemployed persons

589. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of growth of the number of unemployed persons has been rising constantly for the past three years (i.e. since 1981) after falling to 10.1 per cent in 1980 from 16.1 per cent in 1978;

(b) if so, the main reasons to which the increase in growth rate of unemployment is attributable; and

(c) the relevant figures showing increase in the number of educated unemployed persons for the years under reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The rate of growth of the number of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) has been rising since 1981. The relevant figures are given below:

Year (as at the end of)		Percentage increase in Live Register figure*
1978	...	16.1
1979	...	13.1
1980	...	13 0
1981	...	10.1
1982	...	10.7
1983	...	11.1

* Compared to the respective preceeding years.

(b) The main reasons for the increase in the rate of growth of the number of job seekers with the Employment Exchanges are attributable to high rate of population growth leading to increase in the labour force, awareness among people to seek wage employment job-opportunities not being commensurate with demand mis-matching of available educational qualifications, skills and experience with the requirements of specific jobs, etc,

(c) The number of educated job-seekers (Matric and above) who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) during the period 1978-1983 is as under :—

As at the end of		Number in Lakhs
1978	...	64.5
1979	...	73.0
1980	...	81.6
1981	...	90.2
1982	...	97.7
1983	...	108.6(P)

P—Provisional

Namrup Fertilizer Complex

590. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to discard the first unit of Namrup Fertilizer Complex built at a cost of Rs. 25.26 crores about 16 years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons leading to the proposal for discarding it ; and

(c) the alternative being provided to replace the fertilizer production capacity that would result from discarding the Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The questions do not arise.

Joint ventures with Norwegian Oil industry for off-shore oil development

591. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought joint ventures with the Norwegian Oil Industry for off-shore oil development, particularly off the Eastern Coast ;

(b) if so, the details of the joint ventures and the foreign participation contemplated therein; and

(c) the Norwegian Oil Industry's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) At present there is no proposal to set up a joint venture with the Norwegian Oil Industry for off-shore oil development, particularly off the Eastern Coast. However, the Government

has sought assistance of Norway for setting up of the proposed Institute of Engineering and Ocean Technology of ONGC.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Implementation of Palekar award by newspaper owners

592. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Palekar Award for the benefit of the Journalists has not at all been implemented by a section of the newspaper owners and others have not implemented it in proper spirit of the Award;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have made periodical reviews of the implementation to the Award;

(d) if so, the details of the latest review made in this regard ; and

(e) the steps Government have taken of implement it in letter and spirit ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (e) The responsibility for securing implementation of the Central Government Orders on Palekar Tribunals' recommendations rests with the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations Information furnished by them so far in respect of 1820 establishments indicates that of these, 235 establishments are closed and to 802 establishments the orders do not apply. Of the remaining 783 establishments, 580 have implemented the orders in full, 16 establishments are paying wages which are not less than those recommended by the Tribunals, 62 have implemented them partially and 125 have not implemented them at all. From time to time the Central Government have been impressing upon the State Governments the necessity or securing full implementation of the accepted recommendations and taking legal action against defaulting newspaper establishments.

A Committee of Ministers was set up to over-see the implementation of Government's Orders on Palekar Tribunal's recommendations. This Committee met a number of times and reveiwed the position of implementation of Orders by inviting the representatives of journalists associations and employers' organisations. On the recommendations of this Committee a Tripartite Committee consisting of representative of workers, employers and Governments has since been constituted at the Centre. State Governments have also been advised to constitute such Tripartite Committees at the State level.

Number of Industrial Disputes Pending

593. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industrial disputes pending on 31 December, 1983 awaiting adjudication;

(b) the monthly average of disputes field and average monthly disposal of such disputes;

(c) total pending disputes as on 31 December, 1982 awaiting adjudication;

(d) whether it is a fact that abnormal delay in disposal of disputes is generating dissatisfaction among the workers leading to labour unrest and loss of production; and

(e) the steps taken including any change in the field, for rationalisation and simplification in adjudication of disputes for speedy disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) 5565.

(b) 165 and 453 respectively.

(c) 10011.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 prescribes certain time-limits for disposal of industrial disputes by Industrial Tribunals/Courts. Cases dealing with individual workmen have to be disposed of within a period not exceeding three months. An order referring an Industrial Dispute to a Labour Court/Tribunal shall specify the period within which the Labour Court/Tribunal shall submit its award.

Low Selling Price of Polybutadene Rubber by I.P.C.L.

594. *SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the resons for Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Baroda selling polybutadene rubber at a price lower than that of S.B.R. (Styrenebutadene rubber) and natural rubber, while the world market price of polybutadene rubber is costlier by 15 per cent to 30 per cent than that of S.B.R. and natural rubber;

(b) the reason for giving substantial discount even at this lowest price to the stockists of polybutadene rubber; and

(c) whether this has in any way reduced the quantum of import of natural rubber and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The selling price of polybutadene rubber (P.B.R.) of IPCL is marginally higher than the average price of natural rubber but lower than that of styrenebutadene rubber. Domestic selling price can be different from world market price.

(b) The non-tyre sector is serviced through dealers for which commission is paid in accordance with the normal trade practice.

(c) The availability of PBR from IPCL has indirectly reduced the import of natural rubber.

Increase in the Price of Coal From 1980 to 1983

595. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the price of coal was raised from 1980 to 1983;

(b) the quantum of rise each time;

(c) the extra amount Coal India and its subsidiaries will have to pay to the workers due to wage rise according to the last tripartite agreement;

(d) when the workers wages were raised last, i.e., prior to the recent agreement;

(e) the extra money accrued to the Coal India and its subsidiaries due to successive price rise since that wage rise (the rise prior to the recent one); and

(f) the extra money that will accrue to Coal India and its subsidiaries due to the last price rise in December 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) From 1980 to 1983 the average pit head prices of

coal were revised as under :—

Date of revision	Average pit head price of coal per tonne in respect of coal produced by	
	C.I.L.	SCCL
14.2.1981	Rs. 128.02	Rs. 136.85
27.5.1982	Rs. 145.90	Rs. 154.75

(c) The extra amount the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries have to pay to the workers due to wage rise as per NCWA-III is about Rs. 200 crores per annum.

(d) Prior to the recent agreement, the wages of workers in Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries were raised with effect from 1 1.1979 as per NCWA-II.

(e) Additional revenue to Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries due to revision of coal prices after 1.1 1979 is as under :—

(Rs. crores)

Price revision w.e.f.	Additional revenue to CIL and its subsidiaries during the year			
	1979-80	1980 81	1981-82	1982-83
17.7.1979	244.67	365.09	395.39	426.58
14.2.1981	—	21.79	272.46	293.95
27.5.1982	—	—	—	168.89

(f) The last revision of coal prices is effective from 8.1.1984 and additional yield dne to revision of coal prices to Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries is estimated to be about Rs. 127 54 crores during the year 1983-84.

Electoral Reforms

596 SHRI K.A RAJAN :
SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposals for electoral reforms presented by the Election Commission to Government; and

(b) if so, the details of these proposals and decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW. JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) A decision has been taken only in regard to the Commission's proposal for amendment of the Constitution so that while the total number of seats allotted to various States/Union territories in the House of the People and the various State Legislative Assemblies may remain unaltered, the original position of fresh delimitation of Parlimantary and Assembly constituencies in each State/Union territory afer every decennial census is restored, the decision not to pursue this proposal for the present has

already been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 213 for 15th November, 1983. Decisions have yet to be taken on all the other proposals of the Commission.

Hindustan Lever Limited

597. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Ltd. is facing an enquiry instituted by the M.R.T.P. Commission into several unfair trade practices prevalent in the Company; and

(b) if so, the progress of the enquiries so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The M.R.T.P. Commission has instituted an inquiry on 28.12.83 against M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited for the following alleged restrictive trade practices :—

(i) Tie-up sales of soaps and detergents, manufactured by the company which are in demand.

(ii) Area restriction on Re-distribution Stockists.

(iii) Re-sale price maintenance.

(iv) Refusal to deal or supply.

(v) Obtaining interest free and discriminatory security deposits/advances from dealers.

(vi) Discriminatory dealing with Dealers.

(b) The enquiry is at the initial stages.

Improvement in Doordarshan Programmes

598. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Door-Darshan has been neglecting local and historical talents by going in for old and ch ap junk from abroad which has no relevance to the Indian soeial scene or culture at all ;

(b) if so, whether Government would limit foreign programmes to four percent of the total TV time ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government are not trying to make use of the 'vast sea of talent' available in our country ; and

(d) if so, whether Government would invite views of the TV centres or Guild of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, Only good educational informative and entertaining programmes from abroad are selected for telecast. The percentage of foreign programmes telecast by Doordarshan is around 4% only of the total TV time.

(c) No, Sir, it is continuous endeavour of Doordarshan to scout fresh talents.

(d) Government have already appointed a Working Group of distinguished persons/communicators to make suitable recommendations on software planning of Doordarshan. On receipt, the report of the Working Group will be considered for further necessary action. All views and suggestions from whatever sources are welcome and are duly considered.

Filling up of Vacancies Reserved for SC/ST in Labour and Rehabilitation Ministry

599. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a backing in regard to the filling up of vacancies of Class I to Class IV in various categories of jobs reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry, and if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to fill up these vacancies reserved for SC/ST ; and

(c) the time by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for SC/ST is likely to be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c) the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Filling up of Vacancies reserved for SC/ST in Law Ministry

600. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a backlog in regard to the filling up of vacancies of Class I to Class IV in various categories of jobs reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry, and if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to fill up these vacancies reserved for SC/ST ; and

(c) the time by which the backing of vacancies reserved for SC/ST is likely to be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is some backlog in regard to the filling up of vacancies of Class I to Class IV in various categories of jobs reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this Ministry and the reason is the non availability of suitable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to fill these posts.

(b) Yes, Sir. All possible efforts have been made to fill up the reserved vacancies in accordance with the instructions of the Government regarding filling up of reserved vacancies

(c) It is not possible to specify the time limit.

Use of Electronic Voting Machine during forthcoming elections

601. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether use of Electronic voting machines has been stopped by the Election Commission during the forth-coming elections in the country ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir. On the other hand, the Election Commission is strongly in favour of using the machines at convenient bye-elections and general elections to the House of the People and State/Union territory Legislative Assemblies to be held hereafter, subject of course, to the availability of adequate number of machines and the requisite funds for going in for them.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Identity Cards to voters of Sadar Bazar, Delhi

60'. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to issue Identity Cards to the Voters of Sadar Bazar, Constituency of Delhi in the Lok Sabha Elections which was under consideration of the Election Commission has since been dropped ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey conducted to find out Oil and Gas During 1983

603. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the survey conducted during the year 1983 to find out oil and gas in the country and particularly in Orissa ; and

(b) the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Details of exploratory surveys conducted by ONGC and Oil India Limited during the year 1983 are as under :

Seismic Surveys

Coverage

(i) Onshore — 3155.28 Line Kms.

(ii) Offshore — 15816.20 Line Kms.

Of these, 1963.32 line Kms. (onshore) and 4451.20 line kms offshore North East Coast (Off the Orissa Coast) were in Orissa, Bay of Bengal.

Gravity Magnetic

Onshore — Stations measured — 5067

— Repeat Measurements — 908

Geological

Onshore — About 5657 Sq. Kms. equivalent of Semi-detailed mapping.

(b) The data obtained as a result of these exploratory surveys is still under study/processing and the results will be known only after data is processed and interpreted.

दूरदर्शन के लिए निर्धारित राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

604. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूरदर्शन के लिए कुल कितने राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार निर्धारित किए गए हैं ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान ये पुरस्कार किन-किन व्यक्तियों को प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) इन पुरस्कारों को प्रदान करने के लिये क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) दूरदर्शन पुरस्कार कार्यक्रम की 6 विधाओं के लिए दिए जाते हैं । जबकि दूरदर्शन डाकुमेंट्री के लिए जानकी नाथ गौड नामक एक पुरस्कार वर्ष 1978 से प्रारंभ किया गया था, शेष 5 पुरस्कार अर्थात बाल कार्यक्रमों, नाट्य कार्यक्रमों, संगीत व नृत्य कार्यक्रमों, ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों तथा शैक्षिणिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1983 से ही प्रारंभ किए गए हैं ।

(ख) ब्यौरा परिशिष्ट-1 में दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। **देखिए** संख्या एल० टी० 7765/84]

(ग) पुरस्कारों के वितरण को विनियमित करने वाले नियम परिशिष्ट-2 में दिए गये हैं। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। **देखिए** संख्या एल० टी० 7765/83]

उच्च न्यायालयों में 20 वर्षों से अधिक समय से लंबित मामले

605. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के उच्च न्यायालयों में कुछ मामले पिछले 20 से 30 वर्षों से निपटाने के लिए लंबित हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे लंबित मामले कितने है और उनको शीघ्रता से निपटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख) उच्च न्यायालयों की रजिस्ट्रियों द्वारा भेजी गई जानकारी संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है। इस समय सरकार पिछले 20 से 30 वर्ष से लंबित मामलों और अन्य लंबित मामलों के बीच अंतर करने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है। किंतु सरकार बकाया मामलों की समस्या पर निरंतर ध्यान दे रही है। लंबित मामलों को कम करने के लिए उठाए गए कदम संलग्न विवरण-II में दिए गए है।

विवरण-I

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	(31-12-83 को लंबित मामलों की संख्या
1. इलाहाबाद	उपलब्ध नहीं है
2. आंध्र प्रदेश	कोई नहीं
3. बम्बई	उपलब्ध नहीं है
4. कलकत्ता	उपलब्ध नहीं है
5. दिल्ली	कोई नहीं
6. गौहाटी	उपलब्ध नहीं है
7. गुजरात	1
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश	10
9. जम्मू-कश्मीर	उपलब्ध नहीं है
10. कर्नाटक	उपलब्ध नहीं है
11. केरल	कोई नहीं
12. मध्य प्रदेश	1
13. मद्रास	उपलब्ध नहीं है
14. उड़ीसा	कोई नहीं
15. पटना	15
16. पंजाब और हरियाणा	कोई नहीं
17. राजस्थान	कोई नहीं
18. सिक्किम	कोई नहीं

विवरण-II

उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों को कम करने के लिए उठाए गए कदम

उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) उच्च न्यायालय के एकल न्यायाधीश के द्वितीय अपील में निर्णय से लेटर्स पेटेंट अपील को समाप्त करने के लिए सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता का 1976 में संशोधन किया गया (देखिए धारा 100क)

(2) विधि आयोग की सिफारिशो पर आधारित दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 में अधिनियमित की गई और उसका 1978 और 1980 में संशोधन किया गया।

(3) उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीश की स्वीकृत संख्या मार्च, 1977 में 351 से बढ़ाकर फरवरी, 1984 में 421 कर दी गई।

(4) उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, कुछ उच्च न्यायालय मामलों के बेहतर निपटारे को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय कर रहे है :

(क) कई उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा ऐसे मामलों को जिनमें, एक जैसे प्रश्न अन्तर्वलित होते हैं, एक ग्रुप में रखा जा रहा है ;

(ख) सूचना की तामील के लिए थोड़ा समय देकर सुनवाई के लिए मामले नियत करना ;

(ग) अभिलेख के मुद्रण की आवश्यकता को समाप्त करना ;

(घ) कुछ अधिनियमों के अधीन वाले मामलों में शीघ्र कार्रवाई करना और उन्हें पूर्विकता देना।

(5) सरकार ने भी उन राज्यों के जिनमें 5 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने सिविल मामले भारी संख्या में लंबित है, मुख्य मंत्रियों को और उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों को यह लिखा है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 224-क के अधीन सेवानिवृत्त न्यायधीशों की नियुक्ति पर विचार किया जाए।

(6) सरकार ने देश में न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहने के लिए विधि आयोग (10 वें विधि आयोग) की नियुक्ति भी की है। विधि आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों में निम्नलिखित है।

(क) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली समयोचित मांगों के अनुकूल हो और विशेष रूप से—

(i) इस आधारभूत सिद्धांत पर प्रतिकुल प्रभाव डाले बिना, कि विनिश्चिय न्यायोजित और निष्पक्ष होने चाहिए, मामलों के शीघ्र और कम खर्च पर निपटारे को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से विलंब समाप्त करने, बकाया

मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने और खर्च में कमी करने के लिए ;

(ii) तकनीकी बारीकियों और विलंबकारी युक्तियों को कम करने और उन्हें समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए, जिससे कि वह साध्य के रूप में नहीं बल्कि न्याय प्राप्त करने के साधन के रूप में कार्य करे ;

(iii) न्याय प्रशासन से संबद्ध सभी व्यक्तियों के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए ;

न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहना ।

(ख) सार्वजनिक महत्व के केंद्रीय अधिनियमों का पुनरीक्षण करना जिससे कि उन्हें सरल बनाया जा सके और उनकी विषमताओं, संदिग्धार्थताओं और अनुचित बातों को दूर किया जा सके ।

(ग) अप्रचलित विधियों और अधिनियमितियों को या उनके ऐसे भागों को जिनकी उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई है, निरसित करके कानून पुस्तक को अद्यतन बनाने के उपायों की सरकार को सिफारिश करना।

(7) विधि आयोग की 9 वीं रिपोर्ट में अन्तर्विष्ट सिफारिशों की समीक्षा कर ली है । अधिकांश सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों और उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा कार्रवाई की जानी है, इसलिए वे संघ सरकार के विचारों सहित, उनको भेज दी गई हैं और उनसे आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

(8) सरकार ने उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों के बकाया की समस्या की समीक्षा करने के लिए और उसके लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाने के लिए 3 मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों की एक अप्ररूपिक समिति गठित है ।

Dumping of Anti-TB Drug Rifampicin by Multi National Companies

606. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Multinational Companies are dumping the anti-TB drug Rifampicin in the country ;

(b) if so, full details thereof and corrective action taken/proposed ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite possessing technology and know-how, IDPL has not been manufacturing Ilotycin from raw materials but from intermediates for the last several years in connivance with Multinational Companies ; and

(d) whether Government will order an inquiry in this and similar frauds ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) No instance of Anti-TB drug Rifampicin being dumped in the country has come to the notice of the Government. Imports of Rifampicin are being arranged by the actual users under. Open General Licence based on their requirements from time to time.

(c) IDPL are not engaged in the production of Ilotycin.

(d) Does not arise.

Hiring of a Semi-Submersible Barge from a United States Firm

607. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hiring of a semi-submersible barge from a U.S. firm which later proved unnecessary landed the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in an infructuous expenditure of Rs. 13.68 crores.

(b) if so, the main reasons for the failure of this semi-submersible barge from U.S. firm ;

(c) whether any enquiry by the ONGC has been held as to how this barge was obtained and why it was not used properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Losses to IOC due to Contract for the Supply of Crude with a Mexican Firm

608. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inept handling by the Indian Oil Corporation of a contract with a Mexican firm for supply of crude has resulted in a loss of Rs 37.37 lakhs to the Corporation ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the losses ;

(c) whether the officials held responsible have been punished ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to see that such losses do not occur again ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) An agreement for the import of 1.5 million tonnes of Mexican crude was signed on 5.11.1980 by the Indian delegation led by Secretary (Petroleum). At the time of conclusion of the agreement it was informally agreed to by the suppliers that due to the proposed visit of the President of Mexico for participating as the Chief Guest for the Republic Day Celeberations in India on the 26th January, 1981, the first shipment of crude oil would be loaded during December, 1980 so as to reach India before the Republic Day.

On the verbal assurances by the suppliers to Indian delegates, Indian Oil Corporation nominated the tanker "VALENCIA" on charter basis on 1.12.1980 for loading 150000 tonnes of crude oil between 11.12.1980 and 14.12 1980. But the suppliers did not honour the verbal commitment given to the members of delegation which was led by Secretary and they did not accept the nomination. Indian Oil Corporation made endless efforts to contract the suppliers *viz* Pemex, but were not successful.

It was in these circumstances that the vessel had to wait till 7.1.1981 at port in Mexico and the demurrage was 'ncurred.

(c) In the circumstances of the case where the nomination of the vessel was done in good faith, nobody could be held responsible.

(d) Sufficient care is being taken now to obtain appropriate commitments before nominating ships.

Further Damage to Obra Thermal Complex in December, 1983

610. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fire-devastated Obra giant thermal power complex in Varanasi division of Mirzapur District, suffered further serious damage in December, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether this was the second incident of such type during the last few month's period ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the enquiry conduced on the first fire in the same plant had revealed that it was a sabotage case ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that after the second incident, this has clearly showed that some element is working to destroy the plant ; and

(e) if so, the measures Government are taking in view of the seriousness of the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e) There was a minor incident of fire in Unit 12 of the Obra thermal station on 15th Dec., 1983, in which about 6 metres length of cables were damaged. These were replaced and the Unit was restored the next day A detailed final report is yet to be submitted to the State Govt. by the Inquiry Committee set up by the Govt. of U.P. to look into the causes of the major fire which occurred on 30.10.1983 and to suggest remedial measures. However, a summary report has been submitted to the State Govt. by the Committee. Accordingly, the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and the UPSEB have inter-alia initiated action to reorganise and augment fire fighting and security arrangements, to rectify design deficiencies in installations, and to ensure good housekeeping in power stations. At the request of the State Govt the C.B.I has been entrusted with an enquiry and whether the fire on 30.10 1983 was due to sabotage and whether some elements are out to destroy the plant can be known only thereafter.

Regulating the Service Condition of Workers in Unorganised Se tors

611. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers in the unorganised and informal sectors in the country like construction, small industries, small hotels and shops, etc.

(b) whether there is any proposal for any enactment for regulating their service conditions; and

(c) how many among these workers are women and children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (c) Statistical data regarding number of workers in the various categories of unorganised and informal

sectors on the basis of the 1981-Census are not yet available. The number of workers in construction industry is approximately 2.2 million.

(b) It is proposed to bring out a suitable legislation to regulate the service conditions of workers in construction industry. Service conditions of workers employed in small industries, small hotels and shops are already regulated under the Shops and Commercial Establishment enactments of different States/Union Territories.

Recommendations of Committee to Study the Demands of Medical Representatives in the Country

612. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee was formed in December, 1981 by Central Government consisting of Labour Secretaries of four State Governments and the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner of Central Government to study the demands of the medical representatives in the country after a national tripartite meeting;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Committee have been submitted to Government ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) if not, the reason for delay ; and

(e) when the recommendations are expected to be submitted to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) The recommendations of the Committee are under Government's consideration.

Working Conditions in Small Scale Industries

613 SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any investigation into the working conditions in certain small-scale industries like mining of slate plates and manufacture of slate pencils, fire cracker manufacturing units at Sivakasi etc, match factories and bidi industries where the workers have to work in most hazardous and harmful conditions leading to several types of incurable diseases of the workers ;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to take any ameliorative steps to protect the workers from runious health hazardous and inhuman working conditions and the details of such measures ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Factories Act, 1948 which is administered by the State Governments, contains provisions to ensure safety and to promote health and welfare of workers. State Governments have also notified certain operations as dangerous. The following specific measures have also been taken :

(i) Noting the high risk to which workers in slate pencil manufacturing units in Mandsaur are exposed to and also incidence of silicosis among them, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has notified all these units as "factory" under section 85 (1) of the Factories Act, 1948 and action taken to enforce the provisions

of Section 14 thereof requiring control of dust from the processes in work environment.

(ii) The State Government of M.P. has constituted Medical Board for examination of concerned workers and has stepped up publicity relating to the nature, cause and prevention of silicosis amongst them The employers have also been advised to take immediate adequate measures for control of dust and work environment which is the main cause for the occupational disease.

(iii) The Ministry of Home Affairs have also issued instructions to the State Governments for intensifying inspections with a view to minimise unauthorised manufacture, storage and sale of crackers and fire works and also to ban sale as well as use of dangerous crackers with a view to prevent accidents and loss of property.

Introduction of Provident Fund clearance certificate for taking loans from banks

614. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering imposition of strict penal measures by introducing Provident Fund Clearance Certificate for taking loans from Banks by the employees to check increasing violation of the provisions of the Provident Fund Act by them ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) There is at present no proposal for introducing the system of obtaining Provident Fund Clearance Certificate for taking loans from the Bank, as any such measure may adversely affect the process of loaning by Banks. The question of devising alternative measures for preventing default in payment of provident fund dues is, however, receiving attention.

Rationalisation of Court Fee

615. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision to rationalise the court fee on the basis of litigent's ability to pay ;

(b) if so, the board outlines thereof ;

(c) whether State Governments have been informed of this and asked to amend their existing orders regulating payment of court fees ;

(d) whether any steps have been initiated by him to regulate the fees of the lawyers if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken to reduce the delay in litigation which is not only adding to its cost but also providing a great irritant and at times denies justice ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) The Law Ministers' Conference held in 1982 appointed a Committee of Law Minister to go into the question of rationalisation of court fee. The Committee has recently concluded its deliberations. Its report is being prepared and will be placed before the next Law Ministers' Conference. The recommendations of the Law Ministers' Conference will be placed before the Government for decision.

It is premature, at this stage to indicate what will be the decision of the Government.

(d) No such step has been taken.

(e) Steps taken to reduce pendency in courts are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Steps taken to reduce delay

The following steps have been taken in

recent years to reduce pendency in Supreme Court, High Courts, District and Subordinate Courts:

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgement of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (vide Section 100A)

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.

(3) The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 excluding the Chief Justice with effect from 31-12-1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

(4) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March 77 to 421 in February. 1984.

(5) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars and Judges in Chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.

(6) The Supreme Court has also taken the following measures:

(i) Priority is given to certain matters.

(ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily.

(iii) Writ petitions with identical Questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together from hearing.

(iv) Other matters involving identical Questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early.

(v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparations of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply.

(7) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:

(a) Cases involving common Questions are being grouped by several High Courts.

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates.

(c) Dispensing with Printing of records.

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters and certain Acts.

(8) The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justice of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years' old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.

(9) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country, Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are:

(a) To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure:

(i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and re-

duction of costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair ;

(ii) Simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice ; and

(iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.

(b) to revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

(c) to recommend to the Government measures for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

(10) The Government have also constituted an informal Committee of 3 Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

(11) The recommendations contained in the 79th report of the Law Commission on delays and arrears in High Courts and other Appellate Courts and 77th report on delay and appears in trial courts have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and High Courts; these have been sent to them along with the views of the Union Government and they have been suggested to take necessary action.

(12) The State Governments are being encouraged to set up new subordinate courts with the help of funds allotted by the 7th Finance Commission for the purpose of establishing new courts.

Self Sufficiency in oil Production

616. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Oil experts have recently observed that India could attain self-sufficiency in oil production ;

(b) if so, whether the country has adequate capacity of refining the entire available crude ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the refining capacity in the light of the Soviet experts' views ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Government are not aware of any such observation.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of more Circut Benches of Supreme Court

617. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to set up more circut benches of the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, details of the proposals under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Article 130 of the Constitution of India provides that "the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the

President, from time to time, appoint." No proposal has been received from the Chief Justice of India in this regard.

Verifications of Membership of Central Trade Unions

618. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since been able to verify the representative strength of the different Central Trade Union Organisations:

(b) if so, the system on the basis of which such strength was determined;

(c) whether several Trade Unions have rejected the system of verification and demanded a revision of the system; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The verification of membership of trade unions affiliated to Central Trade Union Organisations for the year 1980 has not yet been completed.

(b) The procedure followed for the verification of trade union membership as on 31.12.1980 was evolved by the Government circulated amongst the Central Trade Union Organisations, vide its letter No. L. 60011 (3)/81-LC dated the 6th October, 1981.

(c) The AITUC & CITU have boycotted the procedure of verification and have demanded a revision of the system. Some of the other Central Tr de Union Organisations while participating have, however, demanded the revision of the verification procedure.

(d) Government had decided that the procedure as intimated in the Government's letter of 6th October, 1931 will remain.

Use of Electronic Voting Machines

619. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has since recommended the proposal of extending the use of electronic voting machines to the entire country following the all-party recommendation on these lines to the Election Commission, on December 3, 1986; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) As already stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1371 for 22.11.1983, Government had not found it possible to accept the Election Commission's proposal for purchase of additional Electronic Voting Machines to cover the entire country. The Election Commission asked for the reconsideration of the matter and, following its meeting with the Political Parties in December, 1983, the Commission has reiterated the request for reconsideration. This is under examination of Government.

Transfer of Badarpur Thermal Power Station to DESU and Commissioning of Mutad Nagar Thermal Station

621. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has time and again appealed to Government to transfer the Badarpur Thermal Power Station and to expedite the construction and commissioning of Murad Nagar Thermal Station to meet the future demand of power in the capital;

(b) if so, the latest position of there power stations; and

(c) by when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Though MCD/DESU have been requesting for transfer of Badarpur Thermal Power Station, it is not possible to transfer it as this is a Regional Power Station. The National Capital Region Thermal Power Project, to be set up by NTPC at Muradnagar, has already been techno-economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority. An investment decision can be taken after the sources of funds have been tied up.

Power Theft in Delhi

622. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI DHARMA DASS SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many Cases of power theft in the capital have come to the notice of Government during the last one year;

(b) whether Central Government are aware that some Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking employees are involved in the power theft by a number of industries and other businessmen: and

(c) the further steps Government propose to take to stop power theft in the capital and action against the erring DESU officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a According to DESU, 30 cases of power theft were detected during the period from 1.4.1983 to 18.2.1984.

(b) DESU has not found any such involvement of their employees in the above cases.

(c) Constant vigil is kept by DESU to curb such cases of power theft by way of carrying out raids on consumers installations by their Enforcement Branch. Cases of power theft detected are reported to the Police for registration of cases against the defaulters.

Recommendations of Advisory Board on Energy

623. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Advisory Board on Energy submitted its recommendations to Government;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) whether in pursuance of the recommendations of the Advisory Board, there is a proposal to set up an Energy Financial Corporation to regulate the flow of funds to the power projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Advisory Board on Energy has so far submitted two sets of recommendations to the Prime Minister. A statement showing the recommendations will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

(c) The Advisory Board on Energy has recommended constitution of a Power Finance Corporation. The recommendation is under consideration of Government.

Implementation of Provisions of Emigration Act, 1983

624. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983 have been brought into force; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to help labour desiring to go abroad, especially Gulf countries, for employment and prevent the activities of profit making private agencies in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The Emigration Act of 1983 along with the rules made thereunder was brought into force on 30.12.1983.

(b) The Act and the Rules made thereunder provide adequate protection to the worker going abroad. A recruiting agent can charge a maximum amount of Rs. 1500/- only from an emigrant for the services rendered.

राजधानी में और टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिया जाना

625. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 जनवरी, 1984 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान में 1.65 लाख न्यू टेलीफोन कनेक्शन इन दि कैपिटल से प्रकाशित समाचार कहां तक सच है ;

(ख) ये कनेक्शन कब तक दिए जाएंगे; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जिस समाचार का हवाला दिया गया है वह दिल्ली टेलीफोन नेट वर्क में अगले तीन वर्षों के दौरान संस्थापिय किए जाने वाले नए उपकरणों के बारे में है, और इसमें नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की संख्या नही दी गई है।

(ख) उपरोक्त क्षमता के परिणामस्वरूप लाइनों में जो वृद्धि होगी उसमें अगले तीन वर्षों के दौरान नए कनेक्शन दिए जाएंगे।

(ग) संस्थापित की जाने वाली 1.65 लाख लाइनों में से 24,000 लाइनों को पुराने तथा जीर्ण-शीर्ण उपकरणों के स्थान पर संस्थापित किया जाएगा। शेष उपकरणों का प्रयोग अनुमानतः 1.2 लाख लाइनों के नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए किया जाएगा।

पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के बारे में फिल्म

626. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्र नायक पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू के बारे में एक फिल्म बनाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) यह फिल्म कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी और इस संबंध में ब्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) फिल्म कच्ची प्रति (रफ कट) की अवस्था में है।

(ग) फिल्म अगस्त, 1984 तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है।

औषधियों की 27 मदों के आयात पर रोक की मांग

627. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि औषध उत्पादन कर्ताओं ने 27 औषधियों के आयात पर रोक लगाने की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस प्रकार की मांग के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) से (घ) 27 औषध मदो के आयात पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की मांग करते हुए औषध निर्माताओ से इस मंत्रालय को कोई पत्र प्राप्त नही हुआ है । तथापि, निर्माताओं से पृथक-पृथक मदो की नीति में परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग समय पर पत्र प्राप्त हुए है । ऐसे पत्रो की जांच औषधों की मांग स्वदेशी उत्पादन, विगत में किए गए आयात की मात्रा स्वदेशी और आयातित सामग्री के मूल्यो, वास्तविक उत्पादकों की संख्या इत्यादि जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं को ध्यान मे रखकर की जाती है । मूल्य नियंत्रक, आयात और निर्यात के कार्यालय को आयुक्त सिफारिशें की जाती है और अन्तिम निर्णय वाणिज्य मंत्रालय द्वारा लिए जाते है ।

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा आन्दोलन

628. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के 250 जाने माने पत्रकारों ने हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में किये जा रहे आन्दोलन का अभी हाल में समर्थन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मनतव्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) सरकार को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन की सूचना के अनुसार, प्रबंधतत्र के साथ पहली फरवरी, 1984 को समझौता हो जाने के पश्चात् हिन्दुस्तान समाचार कर्मचारी यूनियन ने अपना आन्दोलन वापस ले लिया ।

बिहार से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार पत्र

629. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना तथा बिहार के अन्य स्थानों से अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और उर्दू में अनेक समाचार पत्र प्रकाशित होते है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दैनिक समाचार पत्रों का भाषा वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री (गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क)

जी, हां। 31.12.1982 के दिन की स्थिति के अनुसार, पटना तथा बिहार के अन्य स्थानों से अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा उर्दू में प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिकों, द्विसाप्ताहिकों और साप्ताहिकों, इत्यादि सहित समाचार-पत्रों की संख्या 630 है जो संलग्न विवरण-1 में दी गई है।

(ख) पटना तथा बिहार के अन्य स्थानों से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक समाचारपत्रों का भाषा-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण-2 और विवरण-3 में दिया गया है।

विवरण-1

31.12.1982 के दिन की स्थिति के अनुसार बिहार से प्रकाशित होने वाले अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और उर्दू के समाचार पत्रो की संख्या।		31.12.1982 के दिन की स्थिति के अनुसार पटना से प्रकाशित होने वाले अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और उर्दू के समाचार पत्रों की संख्या।	
अंग्रेजी :	68	अंग्रेजी :	33
हिन्दी :	475	हिन्दी :	182
उर्दू :	87	उर्दू :	64
	630		279
दैनिक			
अंग्रेजी :	4	अंग्रेजी :	3
हिन्दी :	32	हिन्दी :	16
उर्दू :	17	उर्दू :	17
	53		36

विवरण-2

अंग्रेजी	उर्दू
1. इंडियन नेशन	1. अजीमाबाद एक्सप्रेस
2. सर्च लाइट	2. देश विदेश
3. पाटलीपुत्र टाइम्स	3. हमारा नारा
हिन्दी	4. इंडियन (दि)
1. आत्म कथा	5. इतीहाद-ए-वतन (दि)

हिन्दी	उर्दू
2. आज	6. लीग
3. आर्यावर्त	7. नवाइद सुबह
4. भारत मेल	8. पैगाम-ए-नेहरू
5. बिहार स्वर	9. पैगाम-ए-संजय
6. बेरोजगार	10. कौमी आवाज
7. दश दिशा	11. कौमी तजीम
8. जन शक्ति	12. राहरो डेली
9. जनरव	13. सदा-ए-आम
10. लोक आस्था	14. सदाकत
11. मृगेश सन्देश	15. संगम
12. पाटलीपुत्र मेल	16. साथी
13. प्रदीप	17. ताऊस
14. विश्व बधु	
15. वित्तीकी	
16. युवक धारा	

विवरण-3

अंग्रेजी

1. डेली प्रेस, रांची
2. इंडियन नेशन, पटना
3. सर्च लाईट, पटना
4. पाटलीपुत्र टाइम्स, पटना।

हिन्दी

1. आत्मकथा, पटना
2. आज, पटना
3. आजकल का विश्वास, सीवान
4. अमृत वर्षा, धनबाद
5. अंग भूमि आवाज, भागलपुर
6. अपना अपना विश्वास, सीवान
7. आर्यावर्त, पटना
8. आवाज, धनबाद
9. बेगुसराय टाइम्स, बेगुसराय
10. भारत मेल, पटना
11. बिहार की चुनौती, मुजफ्फरपुर
12. बिहार शाखा, मुजफ्फरपुर
13. बिहार स्वर, पटना
14. बेरोजगार, पटना
15. दश दिशा, पटना
16. जन शक्ति, पटना
17. जनरव, पटना
18. लोक आस्था, पटना

19. मुजफ्फरपुर गौरव, मुजफ्फरपुर
20. मृगेश सन्देश, पटना
21. मुजफ्फरपुर सवाद मुजफ्फरपुर
22. पाटलीपुत्र मेल, पटना
23. प्रदीप, पटना
24. प्रात कमल, मुजफ्फरपुर
25. प्रात वायु, मुजफ्फरपुर
26. राची एक्सप्रेस, राची
27. राष्ट्रधारा, बिहार शरीफ
28. शेर-ए-सवाद, मुजफ्फरपुर
29. उदित वाणी, जमशेदपुर
30. विश्व बधु, पटना
31. वित्तीकी, पटना
32. युवकधारा, पटना

उर्दू

विवरण-2 मे दिये अनुसार।

बिहार में पालेकर अवार्ड का कार्यान्वयन

630. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या श्रम **और पुनर्वास** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार मे पटना तथा अन्य स्थानो से अग्रेजी, हिन्दी और उर्दू के कई समाचार पत्र प्रकाशित किए जा रहे है,

(ख) इनमे से कितने समाचार पत्रो ने पालेकर अवार्ड को कार्यान्वित किया है और इसे किस सीमा तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है,

(ग) उन समाचार पत्रो का क्या ब्योरा है जिन्होने इसे कार्यान्वित नही किया है, और

(घ) इन समाचार पत्रो द्वारा उक्त अवार्ड को कार्यान्वित कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) (क) जी, हा।

(ख), (ग) और (घ) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

विवरण

बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार

26 समाचारपत्र प्रतिष्ठानो मे से, 9 प्रतिष्ठानो ने श्रमजीवी पत्रकार और अन्य समाचारपत्र कर्मचारियो सम्बन्धी (पालकर) अधिकरणो की सिफारिशो को पूर्णत लागू कर दिया है। निम्नलिखित 13 प्रतिष्ठानो ने सिफारिशो को अशत और 4 प्रतिष्ठानो ने बिल्कुल भी लागू नही किया है।

I. उन प्रतिष्ठानो के नाम जिन्होने सिफारिशो को अंशत लागू किया है।

प्रतिष्ठान का नाम	टिप्पणियां
1. मैसर्स बिहार जर्नल लिमिटेड	इस प्रतिष्ठान ने दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय मे रिट याचिका दायर की

प्रतिष्ठान का नाम	टिप्पणियां
	है और न्यायालय के आदेशों के अनुसार यह प्रतिष्ठान पालेकर अधिकरणों द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए परिवर्ती मंहगाई भत्ते के 50 प्रतिशत की अदायगी कर रहा है।
2. अजीमाबाद एक्सप्रेस 3. देश विदेश 4. पैगाम-ए-संजय 5. राह-ए-रा-ऊ 6. कौमी ता-नजीम 7. हमारा नारा 8. पैगाम-ए-नेहरू 9. सदाकत 10. साथी 11. सादा-ए-ग्राम 12. तौस 13. इन-दिनो	इन प्रतिष्ठानों ने सिफारिशों को केवल कातिब्स के सम्बन्ध मे लागू नही किया है।

II. उन प्रतिष्ठानों के नाम जिन्होने सिफारिशो को बिल्कुल भी लागू नही किया है।

1. भारत मेल

2. विश्व बन्धु

3. आत्म कथा

4. प्रात -वायु

उन प्रतिष्ठानों के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई जिन्होंने सिफारिशो को लागू नही किया है।

राज्य सरकार ने भी एक त्रिपक्षीय समिति गठित की है जो इसे पालेकर अधिकरणों की सिफारिशो को लागू करने के सम्बन्ध मे सलाह देगी।

Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher

631. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa during the 1984-85 financial year;

(b) if so, the cost of the above project;

(c) the capacity of the proposed super thermal power station; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) There is proposal to set up a Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa. National Thermal Power Corporation is preparing a feasibility report for installation of . units of 500 MW each in the first stage. That report will also include an estimate of the cost of the project. Action has been takeu for establishing necessary coal linkages for the project, and NTPC plans to take up preliminary works in respect of the Talcher STPS during the next year.

Setting up of Low and High Power Transmitters

632. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have been making efforts to extend television coverage to nearly 70 per cent of the population by the end of the Sixty Plan;

(b) whether a special plan has been drawn up, funds earmarked and setting up of low and high power transmitters has been started;

(c) if so, the funds earmarked under the above special plan, number of low and high power transmitters proposed to be set up;

(d) whether Orissa has been excluded under the above programme;

(e) if so, the progress made in this regard in Orissa; and

(f) the details of the progress made in other States to achieve the target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In addition to the normal 6th plan schemes, Rs. 68 crores have been earmarked for setting up 13 HPTs and 113 LPTs.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Construction of transmitter building at Cuttack is in progress. Soil investigation work have been completed. The foundation design for the TV tower has been completed. The sites for LPTs at Rourkela, Berhampur and Koraput have been identified The LPT and other equipments for these Centres have already been ordered. These centres are expected to be commissioned during 1984-85.

(f) Similar progress has also been made in respect of HPTs and LPTs in the other States.

Child Labour

633. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken steps to curb the child labour;

(b) whether the maximum age for entry into employment for children has been fixed;

(c) the steps taken by Government for protection and welfare of the child; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (d) While it is not possible to eliminate child labour completely in the context of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country, it has been Government's consistent endeavour to ensure that children compelled to work by circumstances should not be exploited and should be able to work in better conditions of health and hygiene. Government has formulated projects connected with the welfare of working children for execution through agencies in the field.

Besides, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Gurupadaswamy Committee on Child Labour, a Central Advisory Board on Child Labour has been set up to advise the Government on the problem of child labour. The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations have been requested to also set up State/District Level Boards on Child Labour.

(b) The minimum age for entry into employment for children in different trades/activities already exists in different Central Acts including the Emyloyment of Children Act, 1938 the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and the State Acts including the Shops and Establishments Act.

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को हुआ घाटा

634. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 8 जनवरी 1984 के "इकानामिक टाइम्स" में सी० आई० एल० लासेस टू टच रूपीज 130 करोड़ (कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड का घाटा 130 करोड़ रुपए तक होने की संभावना शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) कोयले के मूल्यों में लगातार वृद्धि होने के बावजूद घाटा होने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति कौन है ;

(घ) क्या घाटा होने के बावजूद कोयला उत्पादन का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है और क्या उत्पादन काफी कम हो गया है ; और

(ङ) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कोयले के उत्पादन में कितनी गिरावट आई है और क्या वर्ष 1984-85 में कोयले के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य पूरा हो जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) कोयले की कीमतों में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधन में ईक्विटी पूंजी का प्रावधान नहीं है और मूल्य ह्रास तथा ब्याज का आर्थिक भार केवल आंशिक रूप से शामिल किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय कोयला मजदूरी समझौता-III 1.1.1983 से लागू किया गया है और इसका आर्थिक भार लगभग रु० 200 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष है। इन कारणों से कोल इंडिया लि० को हानि होने की संभावना है।

(घ) कोल इंडिया लि० में आमतौर पर लक्ष्य के अनुसार उत्पादन होता रहा है।

पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान लक्ष्य/ उत्पादन निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	लक्ष्य (मिलियन टन में)	वास्तविक उत्पादन (मिलियन टन में)
1980-81	99.00	100.83
1981-82	108.70	109.61
1982-83	116.00	:14 06

(ङ) वर्ष 1982-83 में कोयला उत्पादन पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में कम नहीं हुआ है। वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए उत्पादन लक्ष्य 131 मिलियन टन है। आशा है कि कोल इंडिया लि० अपना यह उत्पादन लक्ष्य पूरा कर लेगी।

Public Call Office S.T.D Facilities Withdrawn from Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi.

635. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for discontinuing the Public Call Offices STD facility for outstations and International cities trunk calls on the public counter of Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi;

(b) the names of places where the above facility was available in the country;

(c) whether the above facility has been withdrawn from all the telegraph offices; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) STD facility from the Public Call Office at the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi was not proving effective partly due to possibility of leakage of revenue and partly due to traffic congestion on the STD network. Trunk facilities from this P.C.O. are now available on manual basis and special arrangements have been made in the trunk centre to ensure that national and inrernational calls are put through promptly.

(b) The names of station from where STD facility on public telephones was available is given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir STD facility has been withdrawn only from the public telephones at the following telegraph offices;

(i) Central Telegraph Office, Gauhati;

(ii) Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi.

(iii) Some Departmental Telegraph Offices at Delhi, namely those at Palam, Prasad Nagar, Pragati Maidan and Kashmiri Gate; and

(iv) Departmental Telegraph Office, Khandwa.

(d) The reasons are by and large the same as mentioned in the reply to part (a) of the Question.

Statement

Statement Showing the Names of Places from where S.T.D. Facility was Available on Public call offices

1. Hyderabad
2. Secunderabad
3. Guntur
4. Ongole
5. Tenali
6. Narasaroapet
7. Visakhapatnam
8. Vizianagaram
9. Srikakulam
10. Anakapalle
11. Vijayawada
12. Machilipatnam
13. Bhimavaram
14. Palakol
15. Gudivada
16. Rajamundry
17. Eluru
18. Kakinada
19. Tirupati
20. Anantapur
21. Nellore
22. Nandyal
23. Adoni
24. Chittoor
25. Guntakal
26. Tadepalligudem
27. Mahbubnagar
28. Warangal
29. Adilabad
30. Nizamabad
31. Trivandrum
32. Chalai
33. Quilon
34. Alleppy
35. Tiruvalla
36. Ernakulam
37. Cochin
38. Wellingdon Island
39. Alwaye
40. Muvattupuzha
41. Kottayam
42. Trichur
43. Palghat
44. Calicut
45. Cannanore
46. Tellicherry
47. Belgaum
48. Hubli
49. Mangalore
50. Mysore
51. Bellary
52. Davangere
53. Gadag
54. Dharwad
55. Mercara
56. Shimoga
57. Udipi
58. Bangalore
59. Khandwa
60. Gauhati
61. Ambala Cant.
62. Amritsar
63. Chandigarh
64. Jullundur
65. Simla

66. Jaipur
67. Tiruppur
68. Pollachi
69. Coonoor
70. Ooty
71. Erode
72. Vellore
73. Salem
74. Trichy
75. Sivakasi
76. Virudhunagar
77. Tuticorin
78. Hosur
79. Dharmapuri
80. Dindigul
81. Villupuram
82. Pondicherry
83. Madras
84. Udumalpet
85. Nagercoil
86. Pudukottai
87. Nagapattinam
88. Mauiladuthurai
89. Calcutta
90. Bombay
91. Kalyan
92. Nagpur
93. Nasik
94. Mehsan
95. Jamnagar
96. Baroda
97. Delhi
98. Surat
99. Tumkur

ईसाइयों का समान सिविल संहिता के पक्ष में होना

636. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 फरवरी 1984 के दौरान समाचार पत्र हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स में "क्रिश्चियन्स फार कौमन सिविल कोड" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि लगभग 500 प्रमुख ईसाइयों ने उन्हे एक ज्ञापन दिया था और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) एक सामान्य सिविल संहिता बनाने की मांग पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है, जिस पर 453 व्यक्तियों के हस्ताक्षर हैं । ज्ञापन में यह कहा गया है कि भारतीय विवाह-विच्छेद अधिनियम, 1869 अत्यंत पिछड़ा हुआ, पुरातन और बहुत विभेदकारी है, और ईसाई समुदाय के लोग इस विधि के निः-सहाय शिकार हुए है और यह विधि समय के साथ बदलने में असफल रही है और

समय की मांग है कि ईसाईयों के विवाहों को शासित करने वाले कानूनों, अर्थात भारतीय विवाह-विच्छेद अधिनियम, 1869 और भारतीय क्रिश्चियन विवाह अधिनियम, 1872 को निरसित करके उनके स्थान पर क्रिश्चियन विवाह और विवाह-विषयक वाद विधेयक, 1962 के अनुरूप एक व्यापक अद्यतन विधि, उसमें विशेष विवाह अधिनियम, 1954 के प्रगतिशील संशोधन सम्मिलित करके बनाई जाए। ज्ञापन में उस "दोहरी कठिनाई' की बात भी कही गई है, जो धार्मिक न्यायालय में भी और सिविल न्यायालयों में भी जाना पड़ने के कारण से ईसाई दंपत्ति को सहनी पडती है। ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित विधेयक, अर्थात क्रिश्चियन विवाह और विवाह विषयक वाद विधेयक, 1962 सरकार ने भारत में क्रिश्चियन समुदाय में विवाह और विवाह विच्छेद से संबंधित विधि पर, विधि आयोग द्वारा अपनी 15 वी और 22 वीं रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए पुरः स्थापित किया था। विधि आयोग ने सरकार द्वारा निर्देश किए जाने पर संपूर्ण मामले की समीक्षा की थी। स्वयं ईसाई समुदाय द्वारा विधेयक का विरोध किए जाने के कारण सरकार ने, दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त समिति द्वारा रिपोर्ट दिए जाने के पश्चात, 1962 वाले विधेयक पर आगे कार्यवाही नहीं की। सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की स्वीय विधि में केवल तभी सुधार किया जाए जब स्वयं समुदाय इसे चाहे। ज्ञापन के हस्ताक्षरकर्ता एक ही शहर के प्रतीत होते है। सरकार के विचार से यह ज्ञापन कार्यवाही करने के लिए सरकार को समर्थ बनाने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) एक समान सिविल संहिता के अधिनियमन के लिए अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों की स्वीय विधियों में परिवर्तनों की आवश्यकता होगी। सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि किसी अल्प संख्यक समुदाय की स्वीय विधियों में कोई परिवर्तन तब तक न किए जाएं जब तक कि उसके लिए पहले स्वयं वह समुदाय न करे।

Steps for full utilization of fertilizer plants

637. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was under-utilization of the capacities of the fertilizer plants in the country ;

(b) if so, details of the percentage of utilization in each plant separately, year-wise, during the last four years ;

(c) the total amount paid as Fertilizer Subsidy during the last four years, with year-wise break-up ;

(d) the total amount spent towards import of fertilizers for the last four years, giving year-wise amount and quantity imported ; and

(e) the steps proposed to have full utilization of our plants and to reduce imports ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite details is attached.

(c) The amount of subsidy paid on indigenous fertilizers is indicated below :

Year		Amount of Subsidy (in Rs. Crores)
1979-80	...	321.16
1980-81	...	170.06
1981-82	...	275.00
1982-83	...	550 00

(d) The details are as follows :

Year	Quantity of imports in lakh tonnes of nutrients (N+P+K)	Value of imports (In Rupees Crores)
1979-80	20 05	555 34
1980-81	27.59	925 22
1981-82	20.41	716.62
1982-83	11.32	273.53

(e) Measures such as installation of captive power facilities and renovation/replacement of equipments have been initiated or are being planned in order to improve the capacity utilisation. Besides, a massive programme of setting up new fertilizer plants has been taken on hand so as to augment the indigenous production of fertilizers substantially and thereby reduce the level of dependance on imports

Statement

Name of Unit	Percentage	Capacity Utilisation during the years		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. NITROGEN				
1. Sindri Modernisation	21.1	10 5	54.2	57.4
2 Gorakhpur	39.0	45.6	55 9	56.6
3. Ramagundam	—	27.9	25.8	32.8
4. Talcher	—	7.0	20.1	9.0
5 Nangal I	79.6	64.2	59.4	76.4
6. Nangal II	44.1	47.2	80.8	78.6
7. Bhatinda	44.9	42.4	56.9	65.2
8. Panipat	55.0	29.0	77.5	69.2
9. Namrup I	62.9	56.7	55.3	61.5
10. Namrup II	33.0	—	52.7	47.4
11. Durgapur	35.2	23.1	39.4	25.8
12. Barauni	30.6	30.6	48.7	49.9
13. Udyogamandal	62.2	51.2	48.6	42.2
14. Cochin I	63.8	74.5	78.1	63.0
15. Cochin II	37.5	37.7	25.2	72.5
16. Trombay	95.7	95.4	95.5	84.3

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17.	Trombay IV	55.1	68.4	70.4	63.6
18.	Trombay V	—	—	—	60.0
19.	Madras	79.5	93.1	87.5	79.3
20.	Rourkela	43.7	29.8	44.5	9.2
21.	Neyveli	68.3	88.1	64.6	66.6
22.	Baroda	73.7	74.8	84.8	77.0
23.	Vizag	72.3	67.7	84.6	73.9
24.	Kota	76.3	77.0	79.7	93.3
25.	Kanpur	74.2	63.1	77.0	85.1
26.	Goa	88.0	25.3	84.3	101.6
27.	Tuticorin	86.0	80.7	79.9	107.7
28.	Mangalore	68.1	53.6	76.6	62.2
29.	Ennore	45.6	49.4	50.0	45.6
30.	Varanasi	6.0	18.0	20.0	12.0
31.	Bharuch	—	—	—	76.8
32. 33.	Kalol } Kandla }	83.7	104.7	105.8	107.9
34.	Phulapur	—	53.1	80.3	73.0
	By products	80.3	70.0	70.2	70.0
	Total	62.8	52.8	66.9	67.2

B. P_2O_5

1.	Sindri Rationalisation	11.2	12.0	13.3	6.9
2.	Udyogamandal	64 5	48.4	61.1	55.4
3.	Cochin I	35.7	34.4	32.0	44.1
4.	Trombay	85.1	87.8	94.4	82.0
5.	Trombay IV	55.1	68.4	70.4	63.6
6.	Madras	80.2	92.8	94.8	96.0
7.	Khetri	5.0	6.2	4.9	1.8
8.	Baroda	72.2	86.0	80.8	102.6
9.	Vizag	69.6	65.8	73.6	67.1
10.	Goa	65.0	18.6	86.7	80.0
11.	Tuticorin	92.1	79.4	86.4	94.5
12.	Ennore	91.0	99.0	100.0	92.0
13.	Kandla	125.8	151.6	122.1	103.0
	SSP Units	66.1	74.2	73.1	80.0
	TOTAL	65.5	65.9	70.1	69.1

Regarding more Powers to nominee Directors in Corporate Sector

638. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 392 on 20th December, 1982 regarding more powers to Nominee Directors in Corporate Sector and state :

(a) whether, while replying to a supplementary, he wanted the matter to be brought to his notice in writing about the fantastic remuneration and perks drawn by private sector employees, who were at one time working in the Central Ministry, quite disproportionate to their qualifications etc. and Government's inability to check this in view of the non-existence of any provision in the Companies Act, 1956 and rules made thereunder ;

(b) if so, whether he has since got the written facts of the case and considered suggestions made to tighten Government's control over such misspending private sector companies to favour this category of people getting employment with them after getting retirement service ; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereto and the steps which he proposes to take in the matter to prevent such squandermania by private Companies executives ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, appointment and remuneration of Managing Directors, Whole-time Directors and Managers of public limited companies and such private companies as are subsidiraries of public limited companies are regulated by the Government. Under the provisions of Section 314(1B), appointment and continuance in place of profits of employees who are related or partners to directors of the companies and are in receipt of remuneration of Rs. 3000/- per month or more is also regulated by the Gouernment. The appointment and remuneration of persons other than those mentioned above are not regulated under the Companies Act, 1956 by the Government for the reason that either they are not entrusted with the substantial powers of management or they are not in a position to misuse the fiduciary position of the directors. Accordingly; Government does not have any proposal to regulate the appointment/remuneration of officers/executive of the companies other than those covered by the existing provisions of the compamies Act, 1956, as mentioned above.

Areas Covered by T.V. Relay Centre at Palghat

639. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether work is in progress on the T.V. relay centre at Palghat ;

(b) how much money has been spent and the amount of work completed so far.

(c) by what time the work will be completed ; and

(d) the areas which will be covered by the centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) A suitable building has been selected and is being taken over. Equipment in bulk, for all 112 low power transmitter centres including Palghat has been ordered. Phased payments to suppliers are being made.

(c) The centre would be commissioned during 1984-85.

(d) The low power transmitter at Palghat will have a service range of about 25 kms.

Manantavadi Hydro Electric Project in Kerala

640. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Manantavadi Hydro Electric Project in Kerala has been hanging fire for a long time ;

(b) when the Project Report was submitted to the Centre ;

(c) whether the clarifications sought by Centre have been given by the State Government ;

(d) the total amount spent so far on this project ;

(e) how much power can be generated from this project ; and

(f) by what time final clearance will be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF) MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (f) The Project of Manantavadi multi-purpose project (240 MW) received in the Central Electricity Authority in May, 1980 is awaiting approval for the following reasons :-

(i) Further data on hydrology, civil designs, etc. have to be provided by the State Government.

(ii) The Technical advisory Committee of the Planning Commission have to scrutinize and approve the multi-purpose project.

(iii) The inter-State aspects involved have to be resolved.

The Central Electricity Authority will be able to consider techno-economic sanction only after the above aspects are met.

The Project will be able to contribute 730 GWH of energy per annum. So far no expenditure has been incurred on the project.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार

641. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1983-84 में मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज-वार विभिन्न टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजो की क्षमता का किस सीमा तक विस्तार किए जाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) इन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में से प्रत्येक में विस्तार के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति कब तक हो सकेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश में एक्सचेंजों के विस्तार के प्रस्ताव तथा उनके पूरा हो जाने के लक्ष्य संलग्न विवरण में दे दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	एक्सचेंज का नाम	एक्सचेंज की किस्म	लाइनों की क्षमता में विस्तार	पूरा होने की संभावित तारीख
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ग्वालियर	क्रासबार	500 लाइनें	मार्च 84
2.	रतलाम	मैनुअल	500 "	"
3.	नीमच	"	120 "	"
4.	गुना	"	120 "	पूरा हो चुका है
5.	रायगढ़	स्ट्रोजर	100 "	"
6.	विदिशा	"	100 "	मार्च 84
7.	मंदसौर	"	100 "	"
8.	मुरैना	"	100 "	"
9.	सतना	"	100 "	"
10.	गंजबसौदा	मैनुअल	50 "	पूरा हो चुका है
11.	सारंगपुर	"	10 "	"
12.	नागदा	"	20 "	मार्च 84
13.	शाजापुर	"	80 "	"
14.	रायसेन	"	50 "	"
15.	डाबरा	"	20 "	पूरा हो चुका है
16.	मनेन्द्रगढ़	"	50 "	मार्च 84
17.	उमरिया	"	40 "	"
18.	परसिया	"	50 "	"
19.	जूनारदेव	"	50 "	"
20.	खुराय	"	50 "	पूरा हो चुका है
21.	टीकमगढ़	"	50 "	मार्च 84

1	2	3	4	5
22.	सिंगरौली	मैनुअल	100 लाइनें	(नया) पूरा हो चुका है
23.	खजुराहो	"	10 "	"
24.	महतासमुन्द	"	30 "	मार्च 84
25.	भीखमगढ़	(स्ट्रोजर एम० ए० एक्स III)	10 "	"
26.	वैधान	"	50 "	"
27.	चीरमी	मैनुअल	50 "	"
28.	अकलतरा	(स्ट्रोजर एम० ए० एक्स III)	50 "	"
29.	नैला	"	50 "	"
30.	नालखेड़ा	"	20 "	"
31.	बेरचानो	"	15 "	पूरा हो चुका है
32.	फूप	"	10 "	मार्च 84
33.	सिर्ओंधा	"	10 "	"
34.	बानमोर	"	45 "	पूरा हो चुका है
35.	जूरा	"	45 "	"
36.	गौतमपुरा	"	15 "	"
37.	देपालपुत्र	"	10 "	"
38.	ओमकारेश्वर	"	15 "	मार्च 84
39.	मनवार	"	20 "	पूरा हो चुका है
40.	कराही	"	20 "	मार्च 84
41.	कसरावाड	"	15 "	"
42.	महाशवार	"	15 "	"
43.	अनहेल	"	15 "	पूरा हो चुका है
44.	ससनेर	"	10 "	"
45.	फतेहबाद	"	10 "	मार्च 84
46.	मुलताई	"	45 "	पूरा हो चुका है
47.	सारनी	"	45 "	मार्च 84
48.	लीरकियां	"	45 "	"
49.	गारोथ	"	45 "	"
50.	आंवला	"	10 "	"

1	2	3	4	5
51.	नामली	स्ट्राजर (एम ए एक्स III)	20 लाइने	पूरा हो चुका है
52.	हीरी माइन्स	"	10 "	मार्च 84
53.	बीरसिंगपुरपाली	"	10 "	"
4.	ब्यौहारी	"	10 "	"
55.	पेंडरा रोड	"	45 "	"
56.	सूरजपुर	"	45 "	"
57.	बैकुंठपुर	"	45 "	"
58.	धानपुरी	"	45 "	"
59.	कटघोरा	"	₋0 "	पूरा हो चुका है
60.	सँखेडा	"	15 "	मार्च 84
61.	पानागढ़	"	45 "	"
62.	बेमेतारा	"	45 "	"
63.	कुरूड	"	10 "	"
64.	नरैनपुर	"	10 "	"
65.	भानुप्रतापपुर	"	15 "	पूरा हो चुका है
66.	सुकमा	"	10 "	मार्च 84
67.	मागोद	"	20 "	पूरा हो चुका है
68.	लौंडी	"	20 "	"
69.	देवेन्द्र नगर	"	10 "	मार्च 84
70.	मौगंज	"	10 "	(नया) पूरा हो चुका है
71.	अमनगंज	"	10 "	मार्च 84
72.	लहर	"	10 "	पूरा हो चुका है
73.	नैनपुर	"	25 "	"
74.	पेलतावाड	"	15 "	"
75.	पेंडरा	"	15 "	"
76.	शहडोल	मैनुअल	20 "	"
77.	रायपुर	स्ट्रोजर (एम ए एक्स I)	300 "	मार्च 84
78.	उज्जैन	"	300 "	"
79.	भोपाल (शहर और अरेरा)	"	900 "	"

Verification of Membership of Central Trade Unions

642. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether official verification of membership of the Central Trade Unions for the year ending 31 December, 1980 has been completed;

(b) whether the AITUC and CITU had boycotted the verification procedure as being arbitrary and undemocratic; and

(c) if so, whether Government independently collected partial figures for these two organisations from the State Governments and verified them without informing the AITUC and CITU of the figures so collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The AITUC and CITU have boycotted the verification and have demanded a revision of proposal.

(c) Yes. Government independently collected figures of membership of unions affiliated to AITUC and CITU from the State Governments, based on the membership figures submitted by the individual unions to the Registrars of Trade Unions in the annual returns for the year 1980. The unions whose membership was objected to by the other Central Organisations were issued notices for production of records for the purpose of verification of their membership. 44 unions affiliated to AITUC and 46 unions affiliated to CITU produced records in response to the notice issued to them.

Proposal for inviting foreign investors in Coal Sector

643. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working group preparing the Seventh Plan Coal Strategy has been considering a proposal for inviting foreign investors in the Coal Sector; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delay and Irregularity in Postal Deliveries in Ballygunge Area of Calcutta

644. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is persistent delay and irregularity in postal deliveries in the Ballygunge area of Calcutta;

(b) whether the postal authorities concerned attribute this to reduction in the number of postal employees in accordance with Central Government's directive; and

(c) whether even vacant posts in many post offices of South Calcutta are lying unfilled, thereby resulting in great public inconvenience?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) There is no case of persistent delay or irregularity in postal deliveries in Ballygunge area of Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Laying reports of Law Commission on the Table

645. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reports submitted by the Law Commission to the Government since it was last reconstituted :

(b) the subjects dealt with in such reports ;

(c) whether no report has been placed in Parliament since August 1980 ;

(d) the reasons for withholding about seven reports submitted by the Commission during this period ; and

(e) when the reports will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Seven Reports have been submitted by the Law Commission since it was last reconstituted.

(b) They are on the following subjects :—

(1) "Government Privilege in Evidence"—(Eighty-Eighth Report received on 16-1-1983).

(2) "Limitation Act, 1963"—(Eighty-Ninth Report received on 28-2-1983).

(3) "Grounds of Divorce amongst Christians in India"—(Ninetieth Report received on 1-5-1983).

(4) "Dowry Deaths and Law Reform" — (Ninety-First Report received on 10-8-83).

(5) "Damages in Applications for Judicial Review"—(Ninety-Second Report received on 7-9-1983).

(6) "Disclosure of Sources of Information by Mass Media"—Ninety-Third Report received on 1-10-1983).

(7) "Evidence obtained illegally or Improperly"—(Ninety-Fourth Report received on 3-11-1983).

(c) No, Sir. Eighty-Seventh Report on "Identification of Prisoners Act, 1979", which was submitted by the earlier Law Commission, was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 1-9-81 and in Rajya Sabha on 24-8-1981.

(d) and (e) The Reports have to be carefully examined, if necessary, in consultation with other Ministries on various aspects concerning substantial as well as procedural law. The Reports received from the Commission are in English and the same have to be translated in Hindi with the assistance of the Official Language Wing of this Ministry before it is decided to lay them before Parliament. All the Reports have to be printed both in Hindi and English for this purpose.

In so far as Ninety-First, Ninety-Second and Ninety-Fourth Reports are concerned, the Hindi translations have been received. With a view to cutting short the delay in printing, it has been decided to get these Reports cyclostyled as the same are not bulky. After copies of the Reports are ready and examined. the same will be placed on the Table of the House. This will be done as early as possible.

As regards the other Reports, action is being taken to get them translated into Hindi. After the translation is complete, the printed copies are available and the examination is done, these Reports will also be laid on the Table of the House.

Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines

646. Dr. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission

has submitted proposals to introduce Voting Machines by 1985 seeking budgetary support of Rs. 5 crores in the current financial year;

(b) details of the proposal regarding cost of machines, saving of expenditure during elections under various heads and advantages in the efficient conduction of elections;

(c) whether against this a token grant of Rs. one lakh is made in the 1983-84 Budget by the Centre, though various States have made budgetary provisions for their share of the expenditure or expressed the desire to bear the same; and

(d) If so, the causes of the delay on the part of Government in making full provision for this essential scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A detailed note prepared by the Election Commission, which covers various aspects relating to the introduction of the electronic voting machines is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. I.T. 7766/84]

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Keeping in view the financial implications and other relevant factors Government had come to the conclusion that it was not possible to accept the proposal of the Election Commission for purchase of additional Electronic Voting Machines. When the Commission was informed of this decision, the Commission has asked for reconsideration of the decision and this request of the Commission is under examination.

Violation of provisions of Company Law by Chelmsfords Club Ltd.

647. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 228 on 15 November, 1983 regarding Violation of provisions of Company Law by Chelmsford Club Ltd. and state :

(a) whether action has been taken by the registrar of Companies against the Directors of the Chelmsford Club Ltd. for directing and misappropriating the club's income earned from Diwali Meena Bazar in violation of section 211 of the Companies Act during the years 1981 and 1982; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) In the Annual Accounts for the years 1981 and 1982 the net receipts from Meena Bazar held for augmenting the resources of dispensary maintenance were directly credited to Dispensary Maintenance Reserve Account instead of crediting to the Income and Expenditure Account which does not appear to be a case of mis-appropriation. The Registrar of Companies has taken up the matter with the Company for explanation and the Company's reply is awaited.

Collection of 'Dharmada' by Modi Rubber Ltd.

648. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3371 on 13 December, 1983 regarding collection of 'Dharmada' by Modi Rubber Ltd. and state :

(a) the result of examination by Government on the complaint against Modi Rubber Ltd. for unauthorised and illegal collection of "Dharmada" from the tyre dealers; and

(b) action, if any, taken against the company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and

(b) The complaint of Delhi Tyre Traders Association regarding alleged collection of 'Dharmada' by M/s Modi Rubber Ltd. under a different head of account as post-manufacturing expenses was referred to the MRTP Commission for necessary action. The Commission has informed that it has already instituted a preliminary enpuiry under Section 10(a) (iv) of the M.R.T.P. Act and if a prima facie case of any restrictive trade practice being indulged in by the Company is established a regular enquiry in terms of Section 37 of the said Act would follow.

Opening of Electronic Telex Exchanges in the Country

649. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of electronic telex exchanges opened in the country so far and their location.

(b) whether there is any proposal to instal such exchanges during the year 1984; and

(c) if so, when and where?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Four—One each at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. There are proposals for installation of Electronic local-cum-transit Telex Exchanges at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ernakulam, Jaipur and Gauhati, programmed for the year 1984-85, subject to availability of equipments. Small capacity local Electronic Telex exchanges are also proposed to be installed at Chilkaluripet, Cuddalore, Karur, Nizamabad and Palghat in the year 1984-85.

Telecommunication Facilities in Remote and Backward Rural Areas

650. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of villages in each State which have been provided with telecommunication facility ; and

(b) whether any target data has been fixed by which all the remote and backward rural areas will be provided with telecommunication facility ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is as per Statement.

(b) Telecommunication facility is likely to become accessible within 5 kilometres to most of the habitations in the country progressively by 1990, as per the present policy.

Statement

Percentage of Villages in each State which have been provided with Telecommunication Facilities (1982)

S. No.	Name of Circle	Percentage of villages
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.75
2.	Bihar	3.30
3.	Gujarat (covering Gujarat, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Diu, Daman)	22.72

1	2	3
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.30
5.	Karnataka	5.99
6.	Kerala (covering Kerala, Mahe & Lakshadeep)	91.65
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2.24
8.	Maharashtra (covering Maharashtra & Goa)	4.57
9.	North Eastern (covering Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh).	1.75
10.	North Western (covering Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Chandigarh)	5.16
11.	Orissa	15.00
12.	Rajasthan	3.12
13.	Tamil Nadu (covering Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry)	25.52
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2.20
15.	West Bengal (covering West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands).	7.41

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

651. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन शहरों को दूरदर्शन के पारेषण के अन्तर्गत लाने का विचार है ;

(ख) इन शहरों में दूरदर्शन के पारेषण केन्द्र कब से कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देंगे ; और

(ग) क्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना करने हेतु कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल और इन्दौर में उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। जबलपुर, रतलाम, सागर, बुरहानपुर, रीवा, मुरवाड़ा, बिलासपुर, कोरबा और सिंगरौली में भी अल्प शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। भोपाल, इन्दौर और ग्वालियर में अल्प शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर पहले ही काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में लगाये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित ट्रासमीटरों के 1984-85 तक चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

(ग) प्रस्तावित स्कीम मे कुछ आदिवासी क्षेत्र शामिल है।

Introduction of Multi-Channel System

652. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the different types of T.V. centres (with location) functioning in India as on 20th February, 1984 ;

(b) details of different types of T.V. centres with location expected to start functioning by 31st March, 1984 ;

(c) whether there is any programme for introduction of multi-channel in India ; and

(d) if so, details of any such programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Efforts are being made to commission TV relay centre at Vijyawada on restricted power by 31st March, 1984.

(c) and (d) There is no approved plan for introducing multi channel system at present.

Statement

Details of different types of TV Centres as on 20-2-1984

S. No.	Name of Centre		Power of Tr. in KW
1	2		3
1.	Delhi	...	10
2.	Bombay	...	10
3.	Srinagar	...	10
4.	Amritsar	...	10
5.	Poona	...	0.6
6.	Calcutta	...	10
7.	Madras	...	10
8.	Lucknow	...	10
9.	Myssoorie	...	10
10.	Kanpur	...	10
11.	Jallandhar	...	10

1	2		3
12.	PIJ	...	1
13.	Jaipur	...	10
14.	Raipur	...	1
15.	Gulbarga	...	1
16.	Hyderabad	...	10
17.	Muzaffarpur	...	1
18.	Sambalpur	...	1
19.	Bangalore (Interim)	...	1
20.	Nagpur (Int)	...	1
21.	Panaji (Int)	..	1
22.	Allahabad	..	1
23.	Jammu	...	0.1
24.	Simla	...	0.1
25.	Deoria	...	0.1
26.	Suratgarh	...	0.1
27.	Gauhati	...	0.1
28.	Itanagar	...	0.1
29.	Gangtok	...	0.1
30	Shillong	...	0.1
31.	Kohima	...	0.1
32.	Imphal	...	0.1
33.	Aizwal	...	0.1
34.	Agartala	...	0.1
35.	Malda	...	0.1
36.	Patna	...	0.1
37.	Bhubaneshwar	...	0.1
38.	Portblair	...	0.1
39.	Kakinada	...	0.1
40.	Trivandrum	...	0.1
41.	Indore	...	0.1
42.	Bhopal	...	0.1
43.	Ahmedabad	...	1.0
44.	Gwalior	...	0.1
45.	Asansol	...	1.0

Hiring of Private Cars for Official Use of O.N.G.C.

653. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent for hiring of private cars for the official use of O.N.G.C. during 1982 and 1983 ; and

(b) the reasons for hiring the private cars in O.N.G.C ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Production and Import of Crude Oil

654. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) total crude oil production in the country during the last three years, on-shore and off-shore separately ;

(b) the total amount of crude oil imported during the same period ; and

(c) the gap between requirement and the indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The total production of crude oil in the country during the last three years is as follows :—

(in million tonnes)

	1981	1982	1983
On shore	7.9	8.3	8.4
Off shore	7.0	11 4	16.8
Total :	14.9	19.7	25.2

(b) The net import of crude oil (after taking into account the quantities exported) during this period were as follows :

(in million tonnes)

1981	1982	1983
15.5	12.9	11.9

(c) The figures given at (b) above are indicative of the gap between indigenous production and total requirement, including what is kept in storage.

Multi-Channel for Delhi Doordarshan

655. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) when Delhi Doordarshan was first commissioned; and

(b) the reason why during this long period it is hanging on only one channel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Delhi Doordarshan was commissioned on 15.9.1 959.

(b) Government's endeavour has been to expand TV coverage in the country. It has been possible to start another channel owing to priorities of expansion of coverage and constraint of resources.

Employment Provided Throuch Employment Exchanges During Last Five Years

656. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise number of persons who got employment through employment exchanges during the last five years; and

(b) the number of persons who got employment in Central Government services/offices/undertakings, etc. during the same period through the employment exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Information is furnished in the statement-I.

(b) Information is furnished in the statement-II

Statement-I

(In thousands)

States/Union Territory	Number placed in employment during				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
STATES					
1. Andhra Pradesh	34.7	29.4	29.7	26.3	35.9
2. Aasam	7.0	6.0	6.9	6.4	4.4
3. Bihar	20.2	22.2	20.9	16.6	25.5
4. Guajrat	19.6	20.4	20.7	19.8	20.2
5. Haryana	35.8	36.8	31.1	26.2	24.6
6. Himachal Pradesh	6.6	5.9	7.1	8.4	6.7
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3.4	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.8
8. Karnataka	13.7	20.0	16.4	18.6	14.5
9. Kerala	19.3	39.6	19.8	18.1	14.2
10. Madhya Pradesh	33.2	28.2	37.0	40.3	40.9
11. Maharashtra	33.0	38.7	44.4	39.4	42.5
12. Manipur	0.5	0.4	1.9	1.0	0.7
13. Meghalaya	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
14. Nagaland	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
15. Orissa	19.5	18.1	17.5	16.0	12.9
16. Punjab	20.1	17.5	17.6	15.4	13.6

1		2	3	4	5	6
17.	Rajasthan	21.1	17.1	17.4	14.2	17.8
18.	Sikkim*					
19.	Tamilnadu	46.6	49.9	66.3	67.1	79.6
20.	Tripura	1.8	0.6	3.2	2.1	1.9
21.	Uttar Pradesh	48.7	37.3	39.6	36.0	36.4
22.	West Bengal	15.4	15.2	12.5	14.0	12.5
UNION TERRITORIES						
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0 6	0 5	0.4	0.4	0.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh @					
3.	Chandigarh	3.0	2 8	2.9	2.4	3.0
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli**					
5.	Delhi	59.7	66.3	85.5	77 0	68.9
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.9	0 5	1 6	2.3	3.4
7.	Lakshadweep	0.3	0.1	0 1	0.1	0 2
8	Mizoram	0.4	0.6	0 6	1.3	0 6
9.	Pondicherry	0 5	0.4	0 6	0 9	0.6
ALL INDIA TOTAL :		466 3	477 7	504.1	473 4	485.9

Note : 1. * No Employment exchange is functioning in this State.

2.** One Employment Exchange has started functioning in this Union Territory but data are yet to be received.

3.@ No full-fledged Employment Exchange is functioning. Some Employment Cells are functioning, data relating to which are yet to be received.

4. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Statement—II

(In thousands)

Year	Placement effected in		TOTAL
	Central Government Establishment	Public Sector Undertakings Under Central Government	
1979	98 2	39.8	138.0
1980	106.3	39.7	146 0
1981	130 4	39 6	170.0
1982	109 4	48 9	158.3
1983	112.4	53.2	165.6

Improvement of Telephone and Telegraph Services in Orissa State

657. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken during the current year to improve telephone and telegraph communications and postal services in the State of Orissa particularly in its tribal areas ;

(b) the new telephone exchanges set up or proposed to be set up and post offices opened in these areas ; and

(c) whether at present the communication services in this State particularly in these backward areas are not quite efficient ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Following steps are being taken to improve the telecommunication services in the State of Orissa and particularly in tribal areas :-

(i) Maintenance routines and inspection are being tightened.

(ii) Reduction of overhead alignments by underground cables.

(iii) Replacement of aluminium subscriber fittings by copper wires.

(iv) Provision of insulated drop wire for subscriber loops.

(v) Tightening of supervision and conducting of surprise checks.

(vi) Cuttack Crossbar exchange has been expanded by 1000 lines from 5000 to 6000 lines.

(vii) Bhubaneswar Crossbar exchange is being expanded by 1000 lines from 5000 to 6000 lines during 1983-84.

(viii) 5 small automatic exchanges have been set up in tribal areas till date and 6 more small automatic exchanges are proposed to be set up in tribal areas during 1983-84.

(ix) 30 more combined telegraph offices are programmed to be set up by March, 1984 under the liberalised policy for tribal areas.

To improve the postal services during 1983-84, following targets have been planned.

	Normal rural area	Backward area	Tribal area	Total
(i) Opening of Post Offices	45	20	70	135
(ii) Appointment of additional EDAs for improving village delivery and clearance of letter boxes	54	—	56	110
(iii) Provision of counter service facilities	105	—	45	150
(iv) Planting of letter-boxes	52	—	23	75

(b) 5 new small automatic exchanges have already been installed and 6 more, small automatic exchanges are proposed to be set up in tribal areas during 83-84.

Out of 2000 lines expansion of Cross-bar exchanges, 1000 lines at Cuttack have already been commissioned and another 1000 lines at Bhubaneswar is also likely to be commissioned during 1983-84.

Total 116 post offices have been opened in the State of Orissa out of which 67 have been opened in tribal areas.

(c) No, Sir. The communication services in the area are generally satisfactory.

Bomb Attack on Jullundur T.V. Centre

658. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jullundur TV Centre was attacked with a bomb on 3 February, 1984 :

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered by Government ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) A hand grenade exploded in the compound of the city office building at Amritsar TV Relay Centre on 3.2.1984 and not in Jullundur TV Centre.

(b) Only one window pane was damaged.

(c) Necessary precautions have been taken and security arrangements tightened.

British-U. S. Gas Manufacturing Company to set up a Plant in India

659. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have invited the multinational "Airpack", a British—U.S. Gas manufacturing company to set up a plant in India ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Income from the Agency Functions of the Postal Department on behalf of different Ministries

661. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the income from the agency functions of the Postal Department on behalf of different Ministries for the last two financial years ;

(b) whether the income was commensurate with the services done by the P&T Department ; and

(c) if not, to what extent agency functioning of P&T contribute to the deficit of the Department ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The figures of income for the year 1981-82 and 1982-8` from agency functions on behalf of different Ministries are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) For the services rendered by the Postal wing, the cost incurred are recovered from the concerned department in consultation with them.

Statement

Receipts of Postal Department on account of Agency Functions on behalf of other Ministeries

S. No.	Name of the agency function	INCOME 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)	INCOME 1982-43 (Rs. in lakhs)	Name of the Ministry
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Service charges on account of Radio & TV Licence (BRL)	523.71	1002.15	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
2.	Commission for sale of Pass-Port fee stamps and Pass-Port forms.	3.22	15.91	Ministry of External Affairs
3.	Commission from Unit Trust of India	3.65	1.60	Ministry of Finance
	Commission on sale of Income Tax Returns.	0.89	0.63	-do-
	Management of P.O.S.B. & G.S. Work	4427.16	4862.32	-do-
	Collection of custom duty	92.67	89.25	-do-
	Management of Postal Insurance	246.03	282.16	
	Sub-total (Ministry of Financial)	4770.40	5235.96	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Military pension	171.20	158.06	Ministry of Defence
	Functions on behalf of Army Postal Service.	19.12	20.99	-do-
	Sub-total (Ministry of Defence)	190.32	179.05	
5.	Railway Pension work	8.03	8.97	Ministry of Railways
6.	Coal Mines pension work	0.60	0.81	Ministry of Labour & Employment.
7.	Collection on Road-Tax	2.95	4.55	Others
	Other services	1136.14	598.91	
	Sub-total (others)	1139.09	603.46	
	Grand Total	6635.37	7046.31	

Increases in the Price of Coal

662. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons which laid Government to make the recent steep increase in the price of coal apparently quite oblivious of its impact on all vital factors resulting in a new bout of inflation; and

(b) the reasons for Government's dismal failure either to increase out-put or to improve the quality of coal in spite of the massive investment made in the industry and a price rise of 345 per cent in ten years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) On the recommendations of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and considering all other relevant factors, such as increase in the cost of production due to increase in the cost of imputs, the impact ot NCWA III, higher incidence of depreciation and interest etc., the prices of coal have been reviewed with effect from 8 1.1984. While revising coal prices, its impact on major consuming industries was kept in view.

(b) Coal production has been continuously going up in the last few years. As against a production of 101.95 million tonnes in 1978-79, coal production in 1983-84 is expected to be about 142 million tonnes.

Setting up of Industrial Relations Commission

663. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the formulation of an Industrial Relations Commission as recommended by the Sanat Mehta Committee ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this respect; and

(c) how for it will be helpful to the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No final dicision has been taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Sanant Mehta Committee regarding setting up of Industria Relations Commission.

(b) and (c) Does not arise at this stage.

Shortage of Line Stores and Switching Equipment in North Eastern and North Western Circles

664. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be p e . d to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of line stores and switching equipment including the 25-line SAX units, causing heavy delay in the installation of telecom facilities, especially in the rural areas ;

(b if so, the context of shortage, item-wise, for (i) North Eastern and (ii) North Western circles, (separately for each constituent State/Union Territory) during the financial year 1983-84 ;

(c) the reasons for this shortage and the steps taken to overcome it ; and

(d) the likely date by which the shortage would be wiped out ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) (a) Genarally there is no shortage of line stores for work. The supply of CEN boards and small auto exchange equipment has been slow, but it is hoped that the allocated quantity would be supplied by March, 1984.

(b) *North Western Circle :*

	Quantity allotted for 83-84	Quantity supplied upto 31-1-84
CBNM Boards	24	12
25 lines SAX	47	23
North Eastern circle :		
25 lines SAX	20	15

The allotment is done to the Circle as whole and the G. M Telecom of the Circle distributes the stores and equipment as per requirement of the works.

(c) The allotment is made as per programme and the production capacity, keeping in view All India requirements. There are delays in supplies in different quarters of the year. Periodical coordination meetings are held with the manufacturing units for timely supply of the equipment and stores.

(d) Supplies mentioned above are likely to be completed by March, 1984.

Distribution of the Short Wave Radio Bands

665. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and some other developing countries had proposed a more equitable distribution of short wave Radio bands among various Nations at the International Telecommunication Conference held recently at Geneva; and

(b) if so, with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conference unanimously agreed that the short wave Radio bands should be planned on the basis of equity and that all broadcasting requirements should be treated on an equal basis. The second session of the Conference scheduled to be held in 1986 will carry out the actual planning on the basis of the technical criteria and planning principles method, established by the First Session which took the necessary decisions in this regard.

Increase in Price of Coal

666. SHRI T R. SHAMANNA :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent raise in the price of coal by 25 per cent has caused great hardship to economic development of the country.

(b) the compelling factors which necessitate the steep rise in the cost of coal ; and

(c) the break up to fix the 25 per cent rise in the cost of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) On the recommendations of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and considering all other relevant factors such as increase in cost of production due to increase in the cost of inputs, increase in the salaries and

wages of workers due to VDA and impact of NCWA-III, higher incidence of depreciation and interest etc, the average pithead price of coal has been revised with effect from 8 1 1984 from Rs. 145 90 per tonne to Rs. 183 00 per tonne in the case of coal produced by Coal India Ltd. and from Rs 154 75 per tonne to Rs. 192 00 in the case of coal produced by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. The price of soft coke which is common man's fuel has been kept at the existing level of Rs 175.00 per tonne which is Rs 120 00 below its cost of production While revising the prices of coal its impact on major consuming industries was kept in view

Rural Electrification Schemes in Koraput District of Orissa

667 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the names of the blocks and areas covered by the Rural Electrification Schemes in Koraput District of Orissa so far,

(b) the new blocks and mini Rural Electrification Schemes to be covered during the year 1984 85 in the District as suggested by Government of Orissa, if any,

(c) whether the progress of village electrification in rather slow due to some difficulties in this District, and

(d) if so, the reasons and causes therefor and the steps taken to speed up the progress by Government of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) to (d) The information is being collected from State Government/State Electricity Board and will be laid on the Table of the House

T.V Relay Towers in Orissa

668 SHRI GIRIGHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the installation work of T V relay towers in Orissa State has been taken up by his Ministry,

(b) if so the progress made so far, and

(c) when these relay towers will be completed and start relaying the programmes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A high power TV Transmitter at Cuttack and three Low Power TV Transmitters at Rourkela Behrampur and Koraput are expected to be brought up The construction work on TV tower at Cuttack is being taken up The sites for the LPTs have been acqu[illegible] The TV transmitters and equipments have been ordered These TV relay centres are expected to be commissioned during 1984 85

Scarcity of Diesel, Kesosene, Urea etc, in Bihar

669 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether recently there has been acute scarcity of diesel, kerosene, urea, etc in Bihar, particularly, in North Bihar, immensely damaging agricultural operations,

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken with regard to adequate supply and equitable distribution ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) Some shortage of kerosene and diesel oil was reported from certain areas of North Bihar during December, 1983. This was due to movement problems. Additional supplies were arranged and the position improved in January, 1984. The requirements are now being met adequately. No shortage of nitrogenous fertilizers is reported have been experienced.

Plan to give subsidies to village using Coal in place of wood and cowdung

670. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to give subsidies to the village using coal in place of wood and cowdung to save forest wealth and fertiliser content of the soil;

(b) if so, facts in detail; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

CIL burdened with 6 million tonnes of Fictitious and unsalable Coal Stock

671. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in "The Coal Field Times", a weekly from Dhanbad, of November, 1983 under the caption "CIL burdened with 8 million tonnes of ficititious and unsalable coal stock";

(b) if so, facts in details; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production, Import and Price Control of Ethambutol and Aminobutanol

672. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of D-Tartaric Acid imported and used by the major manufacturers of Ethambutol HCL from DL-2 Aminobutanol during the year 1983;

(b) the production of Ethambutol during the year 1983;

(c) whether it is a fact that several irregularities in the import of DL-2 Aminobutanol and D-2 Aminobutanol have been detected by custom authorities, if so, names of such companies and details of irregularities detected;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the price of Ethambutol-HCL was fixed as a result of settlement reached by the manufacturers with him and irregularities have been commited thereafter; and

(e) if so, the action taken against the manufacturers who have committeed irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e) Information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Findings and Recommendations of Working Groups of N.D.P.D.C.

673. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether working groups were constituted by his Ministry based on the recommendations of National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council ; if so, the details of working groups ;

(b) the major findings and recommendation of each of the Working groups : and

(c) whether it is a fact that besides the working groups recommended by Development Council, a number of other working groups have been set up by his Ministry, if so, their details, terms of reference, when they were constituted and when they are likely to submit their reports ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The National Drugs & Pharmaceutical Development Council (NDC) in its first meeting held on 28.5.1983 decided to constitute three Working Groups *viz* :

(1) Working Group on Industrial Approval.

(2) Working Group on Pricing Policy and Procedures.

(3) Working Group on Planning and Development.

The Working Group recommendations will be considered by the NDC. The recommendations of the NDC would them be placed before the Consultative Committee of the Ministry. Finally the decisions of the Government would be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) In addition to the three Working Groups of the NDC referred to above, two other Inter-Ministerial Groups—one to go into the question of validity of the production of drugs under Industries (Development & Regulations) Act, 1951 and the other to go into the question of production and marketing of Protien Hydrolysate and Protinex by M/s. Pfizer Limited were constituted on 13th August, 1982 and 17th September, 1983 respectively. The Groups are expected to submit their reports shortly

Disposal of Applications for Recognition of Installed Capacity of Drug Companies

674 SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications regarding recognition of installed capacity were received in respect of bulk drugs and formulations in accordance with 1980 Policy ;

(b) the names of companies who applied for recognition of installed capacity, names of the items applied and the names of companies and item for which capacities were recognised ;

(c) action proposed to be taken on the remaining applications ;

(d) whether verification of installation of plant and machinery was made by his Ministry under the 1980 Policy of recognition of installed capacity ; and

(e) if so, the names of the company, the date of receipt of application and the date of verification of installation of plant and machinery and the findings in each case at the time of verification of plant and equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e) Seventy one applications have been received under the

Policy of Recognition of Installed Capacity announced in August 1980 from drug companies.

A statement giving the names of companies is enclosed (Annexure-I).

Another statement giving the names of the 13 companies, items and the capacities recognised/regularised in also enclosed (Annexure-II).

In all these cases where installed capacity was recognised the production data and the plant and machinery installed by the manufacturing units as reported by these companies and duly certified by Chartered Accountants/Engineers were taken into consideration for assessing the productive installed capacities by Inter-Ministerial Groups which include a representative of DGTD who monitor production in the organised sector based on monthly production returns received from companies and process application for import of capital goods.

29 applications have already been rejected or treated as closed on account of reasons such as non-eligibility or the withdrawal of the application by the applicant company.

The remaining 29 applications are at various stages of processing and varification of the details furnished by the companies including those of production and plant and machinery.

Out of the above mentioned pending cases, on-the-spot verification was ordered in the following cases :

1. M/s Glaxo Laboratories Ltd (Betamethazone)
2. M/s Glaxo Laboratories Ltd. (Formulations)
3. M/s Sarabhai M. Chemicals Ltd.
4. M/s Suhrid Geigy of India Ltd
5. M/s Burroughs Wellcome of India Ltd.
6. M/s Pfizers Ltd.
7. M/s Cynamid (India) Ltd.
8. M/s Bayer (I) Ltd.

A technical team visited the plant of Burrough, Wellcome in August, 1983 and of M/s Sarabhai Chemicals in February. 1984. Enquiries are not yet completed.

Annexure-I

Indian Sector

1. Albert David Limited.
2. Associated Capsules Private Ltd.
3. Alembic Chemicals Works Pvt. Ltd.
4. Anglo French Drug Company (Eastern) Ltd.
5. Boehringer Knoll Ltd.
6. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.
7. Biological Evans Ltd.
8. Cadila Laboratories Ltd.
9. Chemicals Industrial & Pharmaceutical Labs, Ltd.
10. Duphar Interfran Ltd.
11. Day's Medical Stores (Mg.) Pvt. Ltd.
12. Dabur (Dr. S.K. Burman) Pvt. Ltd.
13. Fairdeal Corporation Pvt. Ltd.
14. East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
15. German Remedies Ltd.

16. Geoffray Manners & Company Ltd.
17. Hamdard (Wakf) Laboratories (I).
18. Indo - Pharma Pharmaceutical Works Pvt Ltd.
19 IDL (M.I T.) Labs Ltd (Now Astra (IDL).
20 J L Morison Son & Jones India Ltd
21 Nicholas labs.
22 Orient Pharma Pvt. Ltd
*23 Pharmaceutical Caps. Labs.
24 Raptakos Brett & Company Pvt Ltd
25 Ranbaxy Lab Ltd
26 Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd
27. Searle India Ltd
28 Themis Pharmaceutical (2 applications)
29 Themis Chemicals Ltd.

MRTP

30 Sarabhai M Chemicals
31. Cibatul Ltd.
32 Russel Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
33. Chowgule & Co (Hindi) Pvt. Ltd.
34. Rallis India Ltd
35. Atul Products Ltd
36 Sarabhai Chemicals
37. Suhrid Geigy Ltd.
38 Standard Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
39. Synbiotics Ltd.

FERA

40 E-Merk (I) Ltd.
41. Wyeth Labs, Ltd.
42. Uni-Sankyo Ltd.
43 Boots Co (I) Ltd.
44 Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd.
45 Merck Sharp & Dhome of India Ltd.
46 Abbot Lab. (I) Ltd.
47 May & Bakar Ltd.
48 Roche Products Ltd.
49 Parke Davis (I) Ltd.
50. Richardson Hindustan Ltd.
51 Warner Hindustan Ltd.
52 Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Ltd
*53 Johnson & Johnson of India Ltd.
54 Organon India Ltd.

MRTP/FLRA

55. Pfizer Ltd
56. Cynamid (I) Ltd. (2 applications)
57. Hoechst Pharmaceutical Ltd. (4 applications)
58 Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd. (3 applications)
59. Bayer (I) Ltd.
60. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.
61 Glaxo Lab. (I) Ltd. (3 applications)
62. Sandoz (India) Ltd.

No. of applications	—	71
No. of Cos	—	62

Annexure-II

Endorsement Issues under RIC 1980 Policy

S.No.	Name of the Company	ITEMS	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Associated Capsules Pvt. Ltd.	Empty Hard Gelatin Caps.	1400 Million Nos.
2.	M/s Alkali & Chemicals Corpn. of India Ltd., Calcutta.	Cetrimide	65 tonnes
3.	M/s Alkali & Chemicals Corpn. of India Ltd, Calcutta.	Propranolol	2 tonnes.
4.	M/s J.L. Morrison Son & Jones (India) Ltd, Karnataka State.	1. Plaster of Paris Products	19 17 Lakh Unit
		2. Surgical Adhesive Products.	106.72 Lakh Unit
5.	M/s Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Calcutta	Three Formulations	In terms of Bulk Drug requirements.
6.	M/s Raptakos Brett & Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Five Formulations	-do-
7.	M/s East India Pharmaceutical Ltd., Calcutta.	Twenty Two Formulations.	-do-
8.	M/s Orient Pharma (Pvt.) Ltd.	1. Pankreon Tab. 2. Epidosin Tab. 3. Oseopan Tab. 4. Aminopnylline Tab. 5. Binirac Tab. 6. Ripason Tab. 7. Ripason Inj. 8. Raveron Inj. 9. Epidosin Inj.	-do-
9.	M/s Dabur (Dr. S. K. Burman) Ltd.	Eighteen Formulations	-do-

1	2	3	4
10.	M/s Geoffery Manners & Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Medithane Ointment	In terms of Bulk Drug requirements.
11.	M/s Boehringer-Knoll Ltd. Bombay.	27 Formulations	-do-
12	M/s Deys Medical Stores (Mfg) Ltd. Calcutta.	Eight Formulations	-do-
13.	M/s Organon (India) Ltd.	1. Oestradiol Phenyl Propionate	1.4 Kgs.
		2. Oestradiol Benzoate	8.00 Kgs.
		3. Testosterone Phenyl Propionate	41.5 Kgs.
		4. Testosterone Isocaproate	37.5 Kgs.
		5. Testosterone Decanoate	22.5 Kgs.

Applications for re-endorsement of Capacities of bulk drugs and formulations

675. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR ; Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for re-endorsement of capacities of bulk drugs and formulations in accordance with the schemes announced in the years 1982 and 1983, names of the companies, products and capacity for which re-endorsement was sought under the above schemes;

(b) names of the companies, items and capacities endorsed under each of the schemes during each year; and

(c) the factors that were kept into consideration while re-endorsing the capacities?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Sixty three applications under the Policy of April 1982 and Thirty Four applications under the Policy of April 1983 have been received. A statement giving the names of companies is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7767/84] The total number of items applied for is large and compilation of these and capacities sought will involve considerable time and labour.

(b) A statement giving the names of the companies, items and the capacities endorsed under the above Policies is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library See No. L T. 7767/84].

(c) Re endorsement of capacities has been allowed keeping in view the parameters contained in the Press Notes dated 21.4 82, 3.5.82, 8 4 83, 22 4.83 of the Ministry of Industry and the Press Note dated 17.10.81 of this Ministry.

Industrial Licences to Multinational Campanies for new bulk drugs

676. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will

the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of new bulk drugs for which multinational companies have applied for grant of industrial licences after the announcement of new drugs policy;

(b) details regarding capacity asked for and when were the applications submitted by the companies;

(c) the new bulk drugs for which the technologies have been held as high and the letters of intent and industrial licences issued to such companies;

(d) whether any arrangements have been evolved to classify the technology contents of such new drugs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) After the announcement of the New Drug Policy, 17 foreign companies applied for 62 bulk drugs. Names, capacity and date of submission of applications of new bulk drugs for which these companies had applied for grant of Industrial Licence after the announcement of New Drug Policy is in Statement I

Of these, letters of intent/industrial licences were issued for 10 bulk drugs in respect of 7 companies, as the manufacture was assessed to be involving high technology. Details are in Statement II.

(d) and (e) Technology for these Bulk Drugs has been assessed on the basis of parameters laid down by the High Level Committee.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Name of the bulk drug	Capacity	Date of application
1	2	3	4	5
		1978 after(1.4.78)		
1.	M/s. Hoechst Pharm. Ltd.	Crnine Distemper and Hepatitis Vaccines	5 lakh per doses per annum (within the licensed capacity of Foot and Month Disease Vaccines).	17.6.78
2.	M/s. Smith Kline & French	Cimetidine	3500 kgs.	30.6.78
3.	M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd.	Chloroquin Phosphate	30 tons	10.8.78
4.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome	Allopurinol	3000 kgs.	N.A.
		1979		
1.	M/s. E. Merck	Papin (Refined)	50 tons	17.1.79

1	2	3	4	5
2.	M/s. Alkali & Chem. Corpn.	1. Primaquine Phosphate 2. Chloroquine Phosphate	2.5 tons 25 tons	22.1.79
3.	M/s. Ciba Geigy	Ancletol	12 tons	29.3.79
4.	M/s. Cyanamid (I) Ltd.	Ethambutol	50 tons	30.4.79
5.	M/s. Alkali & Chem. Corpn.	Anti Surra Drugs for Veterinary use 1. Quinapyramine Methyl Sulphate 2. Quinapyramine Methyl Chloride	 3 tons 2 tons	9.8.78
6.	M/s. Roche Products	Fluorouracil	75 kgs.	20.8.79
7.	M/s. Hoechst Pharm. Ltd.	Fenbendazole Substance	10 tons	8 10.79
8.	M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd.	1. Clopamide 2, Peoptone	750 kgs. 80 tons	27.10.79
		1980		
1.	M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd.	1. Succinic Acid 2. Ferrous Succinate	18 tons 18 tons	7.1.80
2.	M/s. May & Baker (I) Ltd.	1. Benzoyl Metronidazole	10 M.T.	10.1.80
3.	M/s May & Baker (I) Ltd.	Thiopentone Sodium I P. Sterile	5,000 kgs.	1.2.80
4.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	Sulfadoxine	7,000 kgs.	27.2.80
5.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	1. Rifampicin 2. Cephalexin 3. Cephaloridine	30. M.T. 38 M.T. 2 M.T	25.4.80
6.	M/s Roche Products Ltd.	Ornidazole	15 tons	14.5.80
7.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Ltd.	1. Allergen Extracts (Pollens, Fungi, Insects, Epithelia, Dusts & Foods) for diagnosis & Treatment	600 Ltrs. of mother extracts 10%	22.5 80

1	2	3		4	
		2.	Contact Allergens Extracts for diagnosis		
8.	M/s. Glaxo Labs	1.	Sotalol Hcl.	2,325 kgs.	24.5.80
		2.	Levamisole	1,380 kgs.	
		3.	Norethisterone	270 kgs	
		4.	Pentazocine Hcl. lactate	1375 kgs.	
		5.	Furazolidone	6,585 kgs.	
		6.	Diphenoxylate Hcl.	570 kgs,	
		7.	Chlorpheniramine Maleate	1,935 kgs.	
		8.	Ibuprofen	17,400 kgs.	
		9.	Dequalinium Chloride	100 kgs.	
9.	M/s Uni Sankyo Ltd.		Cystine Hcl. & salts	50 tons	13.6 80
10.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.		Isopropylantipyrene	100 tons	27.6 80
11.	-do-		Persedon	20 tons	27.6 80
12.	M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	1.	Rimactane (Rifampicin)	16 tons	26.11.80
13.	M/s. Hoechst Pharm. Ltd.		Beptapressin Substance (Penbutolol)	3,000 kgs.	25.8.80
14.	M/s. Boots Co. (I) Ltd.		Dothiepin Hcl.	10 tons	18.9 80
15.	M/s. Glaxo Labs.		Beclomethasone Dipropionate	150 kgs.	23.12.80
		1981			
1.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Ltd.		Decoderm	5 tons	22 1.81
2.	M/s. Merck Sharp Dohme of India Ltd.		Amiloride Hcl.	200 kgs.	11.2.81
3.	M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.		Sintamil	5000 kgs.	24.6.81

1	2		3		
4.	-do-		Trasicor	8 tons	15.9.81
5.	M/s. Uni-Sankyo Ltd.		Sanzyme (Fungal Diastase)	18 tons	3.10.81
6.	M/s. Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd.		Cyproheptadine Hcl.	600 kgs.	4.12.81
7.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Ltd.	1.	Vitamin B-6 (Pyridioxine Hcl.)	100 tons	21.12.81
		1982			
1.	M/s. Boots Co. (I) Ltd.	1.	Chloroquine Phosphate	36 M.T.	1.2.82
		2.	Phenytoin Sodium	10 M.T.	
		3.	Trimethoprim	30 M.T.	
2.	M/s. Hoechst Pharm. Ltd.		Buclosamide	1,950 kgs.	4.2.82
3.	M/s. Parke Davis (I) Ltd.	1.	Bromodiphenhydramine Hcl.	0.63 ton	24.4 82
		2.	Potassium Mercuric Iodide Solution	59 tons	
4.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome		Allopurinol BP/IP	2000 kgs.	24.4.82
5.	M/s. Cyanamid (I) Ltd.	1.	Disophenol	107.31 kgs.	1.7.82
		2.	Trihexyphenidyl	175.83 kgs.	
6.	M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.		Trasicor	8.0 tons	13.7.82
7.	-do-	1.	Voltaran	1500 kgs.	13.7.82
		2.	Tegretol	12000 kgs.	
		3.	Tenderil	4000 kgs.	
8.	M/s. Boots Co (I) Ltd.		Flurbiprofen	7000 kgs.	30.7.82
9.	M/s. Wyeth Labs. Ltd.		Fentisac Acid	2500 kgs.	6.8.82

1	2	3	4	5
10.	M/s Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Triprolidine Hcl.	1,000 kgs.	7.9.82
11.	M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd.	Thioridazine Hcl.	5 M.T.	4.10.82
12.	-do-	Pindolol	225 kg.	8.10.82
13.	M/s. Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd.	1. Beclomethasone Dipropionate	150 kgs.	1.12.82
		2. Clobetasol Propionate	60 kgs.	
		3. Clobetasone Butyrate	60 kgs.	
		1983		
1.	M/s. Hoechst Pharm. Ltd.	Ethacridine Lactate	20 tons	12.3.83
2.	M/s. May & Baker (India) Ltd.	Thiopentone Sodium	5000 kgs.	12.3.83
3.	M/s. Uni-Saknyo Ltd.	Gamma Globulin	25 kgs.	17.4.83
4.	M/s. Roche Products	Carprofen	7.0 tons	13.5.83
5.	-do-	Ornidazole	15 tons	13.5.83
6.	-do-	Bromazepam	400 Kilos	9.5.83
7.	M/s. Eskaylab Ltd.	Cimetidine	10000 Kilos	26.12.83

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Name of the bulk drug
1.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	1. Pyrantel Pamoate 2. Morantel Tartrate
2.	M/s. Hoechst Pharm. Ltd.	Aprotinine
3.	M/s. E. Merck	Allergens (Mother Extracts)
4.	M/s. Sandoz India Ltd.	Clopomide
5.	M/s. Boots India Co. Ltd.	Dothiopin Hcl.
6.	M/s. Hoechst Pharm. Ltd.	Fenbendazole
7.	M/s. Ciba Geigy	Ancletol
8.	-do-	Rimactane (Rifampicin)
9.	M/s. Boots Co. India Ltd.	Flurbiprofen

Inquiry into applications of re-endorsement of capacities of multinational bulk drugs companies

677. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, while re-endorsing capacity for bulk drugs and formulations in favour of multi-National companies, no enquiry has been held to determine whether the capacity installed was authorised or not;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recently it has been decided to hold enquiry about this aspect before granting re-endorsement of capacities to certain other companies;

(c) the reason why the need of such enquiry was not felt earlier and the reason why it has been felt now; and

(d) name of the enquiry officer and the number of cases in which enquiries have been conducted so far and whether the reports of such enquiries are proposed to be made public, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Policies regarding Re-endorsement of Capacity announced in April 1982 and Apri l1983, are based on produ:tions & do not provide for verification of the validity of the installed capacity. They are for all companies and not for multinationals alone.

(b) and (c) In view of the objections being raised, it has been decided to look into the installation of plant and machinery also.

(d) A Technical Team consisting of one Technical Officer from the Ministry and the other from the DGTD has visited the units of M/s Burroughs Wellcome and M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals in connection with their installed capacities claimed on the basis of applications received under August 1980 Policy and the Unst of M/s Synbiotics Ltd. on the basis of their application received under April 1982 Policy. Final decisions when taken on the basis of the inspection reports would be conveyed to the companies concerned in due course of time.

रानी खेत (उत्तर प्रदेश) में प्रधान डाकघर भवन का नया निर्माण तथा विस्तार

678. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रानीखेत (उत्तर प्रदेश) में प्रधान डाकघर भवन के नये निर्माण तथा विस्तार का कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और विलम्ब के कारणों को दूर करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल): (क) रानीखेत प्रधान डाकघर की इमारत के विस्तार से संबंधित निर्माण कार्य प्रारभ कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में उप डाक घर खोलना

679. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में विभाग ने वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में कितने शाखा

डाक-घर और उप डाक-घर मंजूर किए हैं ; या कितने शाखा डाकघर और उप-डाकघर खोलना न्याय संगत पाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इन सभी स्थानों पर शाखा और उप-डाकघर खोले जाएंगे ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां शाखा और उप-डाकघर खोलना न्ययासंगत पाया गया है या जहां ये मंजूर कर दिए गए हैं परन्तु खोले नहीं गए है ; और

(घ) विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्रलय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	शाखा डाकघर	उप डाकघर	शाखा डाकघर	उप डाकघर	शाखा डाकघर	उप डाकघर
अल्मोड़ा	4	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	14	शून्य
पिथौरागढ़	1	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	12	शून्य

(ख) जी हां, चरणबद्ध रूप से बशर्ते कि निधि उपलब्ध हो जाए और पदों के सृजन पर लगी पाबंदी से संबंधित मितव्ययी आदेशों को हटा दिया जाए या उनमें ढील दे दी जाए ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Filling up vacancies of High Court Judges

680. DR. A.U. AZMI :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has asked Government through the Attorney General for filling up the vacant posts of Judges in different High Courts; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in the matter together with the High Court-wise position of the posts lying vacant and since when together with the number of cases pending in the High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) When a writ petition No. 6861 of 1982 filed in the Supreme Court seeking a writ/direction to the Union of India to fill up the existing vacancies of Judges in the High Courts, came up for hearing before the Supreme Court on 6.2.84, the Court requested the Attorney-General to impress upon the Government the urgency of filling up the vacancies.

(b) Some proposals for filling up the vacancies in the High Courts have been received and are engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the constitutional authority. In other cases, the States are being constantly reminded to send proposals.

As on 24.2.1984, there were 75 vacancies of Judges in the various High Courts; the High Court-wise break up is given in the enclosed Statement 'I'. The dates from which these posts are lying vacant are given in the enclosed statement 'II'.

The position with regard to pendency in the High Courts as on 31.12.1982 is given in the enclosed statement 'III'.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	High Court		Vacancies as on 24.2.1984
1.	Allahabad	...	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	...	3
3.	Bombay	...	4
4.	Calcutta	...	5
5.	Delhi	...	2
6.	Gauhati	..	—
7.	Gujarat	...	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	...	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	...	4
10.	Karnataka	...	2
11.	Kerala	...	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	..	11
13.	Madras	...	7
14.	Orissa	...	1
15.	Patna	...	1
16.	Punjab and Haryana	...	4
17.	Rajasthan	...	4
18.	Sikkim	...	—
	Total		75

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Vacancies Permanent	Vacancies Additional	Date from which vacancies shown in Col. 3. have arisen
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	10	10	4.12.82
				8.12.82
				30.12.82
				30.12.82
				30.12.82
				30.12.82
				30.12.82
				30.12.82
				30.12.82
				30.12.82
				1.01.83
				2.01.83
				1.07.83
				12.8.83
				15.8.83
				13.9.83
				4.10.83
				8.10.83
				29.11.83
				7.2.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	26.11.82
				29.11.82
				1.7.83
3.	Bombay	2	2	5.10.83
				28.11.83
				29.11.83
				20.1.84
4.	Calcutta	5	—	1.11.82
				1.1.83
				1.3.83
				15.3.83
				23.10.83

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Delhi	—	2	19.11.83 19.11.83
6.	Gauhati	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	1	—	23.12.83
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	1.10.83
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	23.2.80 28.6.83 Regarding remaining 2 posts see note.
10.	Karanataka	1	1	20.8.82 11.4.83
11.	Kerala	3	2	22.7.82 24.8.83 28.9.83 20.12.83 Regarding remaining 1 post see note.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	8	27.5.82 27.5.82 15.10.82 2.11.82 2.11.82 2.11.82 5.5.83 3.1.84 Regarding remaining 3 posts see note
13.	Madras	7	—	8.12.81 29.12.81 9.2.83 12.9.83 15.9.83 22.10.83 25.1.84
14.	Orissa	—	1	14.9.79

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Patana	1	—	28.5.83
16.	Punjab and Haryana	3	1	1.3.83
				9.4.83
				29.11.83
				16.1.84
17.	Rajasthan	4	—	5.8.82
				20.10.82
				23.10.83
				17.12.83
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
		44	31	

Note:- These are new posts sanctioned with effect from the dates they are first filled. They are yet to be filled for the first time.

Statement-III

Number of cases pending in various High Courts

S. No.	Name of the High Court	Number of cases pending
1.	Allahabad	1,73,586
2.	Andhra Pradesh	60,901
3.	Bombay	83,331
4.	Calcutta	1,03,427
5.	Delhi	46,709
6.	Gauhati	12,174
7.	Gujarat	27,755
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9,041
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	17,554
10.	Karnataka	1,21,812
11.	Kerala	49,973
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43,115
13.	Madras	92,177
14.	Orissa	14,590
15.	Patna*	49,347
16.	Punjab and Haryana	34,018
17.	Rajasthan	37,200
18.	Sikkim	71
	Total	9,76,781

*Main cases only.

Deaths to labourers following collapse of S.T.C. building in New Delhi

681. SWAMI INDERVESH :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
DR. A U AZMI :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of labourers were killed following the collapse of S.T.C. building and construction at Janpath, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) As reported by the Delhi Administration, five workers killed at S.T.C, Building under construction at Janpath, New Delhi.

(b) In all 19 workers were injured out of which 5 workers died. The Commissioner under Workmen's Compensation Act has already issued notices to the contractor to deposit the death compensation and fixed the case in his Court on 5th March, 1984.

Introduction of New Postal Life Insurance Scheme

682. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of insurance schemes and postal savings deposits schemes have been introduced by Postal Department so far ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to introduce new postal life insurance scheme ;

(c) if so, when such PLI scheme is proposed to be introduced ; and

(d) the details of the provisions made in the new postal life insurance scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The following Postal Life Insurance and Post Office Savings Bank Schemes were introduced and are in operation at present :

Postal Life Insurance

1. Whole Life Assurance.
2. Endowment Assurance.
3. Convertible Whole Life Assurance.
4. Anticipated Endowment Assurance (introduced on 1-2-1984).

Postal Savings Deposits

5. Post Office Savings Account.
6. 10-Years Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit Account.
7. 5-Year Post Office Recurring Deposit Account.
8. Post Office Time Deposit Accounts —1-Year, 2-Years, 3-Years and 5-Years.
9. 15-Year Public Provident Fund Account.
10. 7-Year National Savings Certificates II Issue.
11. 6-Year National Savings Certificates VI Issue.
12. 6-Year National Savings Certificates VII Issue.
13. 10-Year Social Security Certificates.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The question does not arise.

Need to step up Power Generation

683. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre recognises the need to step up power generation in order to give impetus to industrial and agricultural production ;

(b) if so, whether the infrastructure sectors of power and coal had slowed down or picked up in recent months ; and

(c) if it had picked up, the power generation and coal outup during the year ended 1983 as against the year ended 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b and (c) Recently the power generation and coal production have picked up considerably The total energy generation during January 1984 was 12644 MU against 11056 MU during the corresponding period of last year representing an increase of 14.4% In January, 1984 the total coal production was 13.97 million tonnes in as against 11.98 million tonnes in Janury, 1983 showing a growth of about 16.6%. The power generation in the country during April-December, 1983 was 102248 MU as against 97344 MU during April-December, 1982 showing an increase of 5.0% The coal output in the country during the period April-December, 1983 was 95.22 million tonnes as against 90.82 million tonnes during the corresponding period of 1982, showing a growth rate of 4.84 per cent

Recommendation of Election Commission

684. SHRI R P GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has made a number of recommendations including (i) imposition of President's rule in the states before every General Elections, (ii) increase in the limit of Lok Sabha election expenses and (iii) introduction of computer system in voting and counting etc., and

(b) if so, reacions of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Recommendations were received from the Election Commission in regard to the items mentioned at (i) and (ii) of part (a) of the Question Later however, the Commission informed Government that it has decided not to pursue, at present, the proposal relating to the imposition of President's Rule in the State before every general election The recommendation of the Commission in regard to increase in the limit of Lok Sabha election expenses, is under consideration of Government.

As regard item (iii) of part (a) of the Question, the Commission has stated that it has not made any proposal so far for introduction of computer system is voting and counting and that no such proposal is also under cons deration of the Commission at present. If, however, the reference here is to the introduction of electronic voting machines, regarding which the Commission has made certain recommendations, Govt had earlier decided that it was not possible to accept the Commission's recommendation for going in for electronic machines in large numbers for covering the entire country. When the decision was communicated to the Election Commission, the Commission has asked for re-consideration of this decision of Government. This request of the Commission for re-consideration of the earlier decision of Govt. in now under examination.

India's share taken over by National Iranian Oil Company

685. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-

GRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Iranian Oil Company of Iran has taken Over India's share in Iranian Marine National Oil Company ;

(b) if so, whether National Iranian Oil Company has given any compensation for taking over of India's share ;

(c) if so, the date with effect from which the compensation has been paid by Iran to India for taking over its share in the Iranian Marine National Oil Company ; and

(d) the amount of compensation paid by Iran ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The compensation paid by National Iranian Oil Company is as of January 1, 1979.

(d) The amount of compensation paid is US $ 6 million. As of January 1, 1979 upto the effective date of the Settlement Agreement, this amount is to bear a delayed payment charge at LIBOR one year base.

Setting up of a Public Sector Corporation for Managing Gas Pipelines and its Related Installations

686. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Public Sector Corporation for managing Gas Pipelines and its related installations in the country ;

(b) if so, its objectives and functions ; and

(c) financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR)) : (a) to (c) It has been decided to set up a corporation for transportation, processing, marketing, etc of natural gas. There are no significant financial implications of setting up Corporation.

Invitation to Multi-National Corporations to Participate in Coal Mining Sector

687. SHRI T S. NEGI :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any multi-national corporations have been invited to participate in the coal mining sector on 50 : 50 production sharing basis ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any existing foreign companies are going to participate ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and also the terms and conditions governing such participation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (c) No, Sir.

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

Import of sophisticated Technology from France

688. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is going to import sophisticated technology for the exploita-

tion and exploration of oil and development of other conventional and non-conventional energy sources from France ; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) During the recent visit of Minister of Energy to France, the French ministerial authorities offered to cooperate with India in the field of solar tidal wave and bio gas energy and coal degasification. It was agreed that these areas of cooperation will be discussed further with the concerned organisations and specific programmes of cooperation drawn up.

Streamlining the Transportation, Processing and Marketing of Natural Gas

689. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT.

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Goverment have a proposal to streamline the transportation, processing and marketing of natural gas in the country ;

(b) if so, the measures taken therefor ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) It has been decided to set up in the Central Public Sector, a corporation for transportation processing, marketing, etc. of natural gas.

Target of Coal Production

690. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that, while the mid-term plan appraisal has given a revised target of 154 million tonnes, the Secretary, Department of Coal, is now talking of only 152 million tonnes for the year after increasing 25 per cent price of coal ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The assessment of coal demand from consuming sectors is made from year to year at the time of finalisation of the Annual Plan and coal production targets are accordingly finalised on an annual basis. The target of coal production for the year 1984-85 has now been fixed at 152 million tonnes.

Contract for Import of Crude Oil and High Speed Diesel Oil from U.S.S.R

691. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minisier of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new contract for import of 3.5 million tonnes of crude oil and 2 57 million tonnes of high speed diesel oil has been made with USSR during the month of January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the terms of the contract ; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes Sir. The contract provides for import of 3.5 million tonnes of crude oil and 2.57 million tonnes of petroleum products comprising 1.32 million tonnes of kerosene and 1.25 million tonnes of diesel.

(b) and (c) The import of crude oil and petroleum products is covered by the Indo-USSR trade protocol signed in 1983 between the Governments of India and USSR. The payments will be governed by the rupee payment arrangements with the USSR Government.

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12 00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, the Finance Minister is here. I have given notice of an Adjourment Motion regarding mass-loaning...

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Saheb, you know it perfectly well, you are aware of the rule, that there can be only one Adjournment Motion and we have already one for today. There is no need for another. You cannot have a second Adjournment Motion today. Why do you ask? You are a learned man. You are supposed to be a professor.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Finance Minister is here. I have raised a matter about mass loaning. .

MR SPEAKER: You will be here. When the Budget discussion comes, you can discuss it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is a very important matter. It was done in violation of all principles.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now, please. लोन लोगों को मिल रहा है।

.. (**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 222 के अन्तर्गत आप को दिया हुआ है, अखबारों में राष्ट्रपति के...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह देखा है मैंने।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरी बात सुनिए। अब अगर लोंगोवाल को टेलीफोन करें राष्ट्रपति और लोंगोवाल उस को इंकार कर दें इस का मतलब क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, राष्ट्रपति जी का स्थान बहुत ऊंचा है। हम यहां राष्ट्रपति जी को डिस्कस नहीं कर सकते, न राष्ट्रपति जी के आचरण को और न किसी और चीज को। राष्ट्रपति जी का स्थान बहुत ऊंचा है। हमें उन को इस के बाहर ही रहने देना चाहिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तो फिर वह सीधे डायरेक्ट बात करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम यहां इस के बारे में बात नही कर सकते।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): We have given you some notices regarding the one-and-a-half months' old strike of about two-and-a-half lakhs jute workers. We do not want to have a repetition of Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall be taking up one by one Let us have this discussion first and then we will have it sometime later....... We will have it. ... It *is under my consideration*——*what you* have given me. We will take it up one by one. No problem about that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Will you kindly allow some discussion?

MR SPEAKER: We are having the discussion on President's Address. Then we will take it up.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): What about my adjournment motion?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दिन में दो ऐड-जर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं हो सकते हैं क्या ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It is about the Police Commissioners misbehaviour with the journalists.

MR. SPEAKER ; No, please. आप सब से ज्यादा ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन देते हैं लेकिन आप उन्हें बगैर पढ़े देते है क्या ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : पढ़ कर देते है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पढ़ कर देते है तो आज कैसे हो सकता है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए साहब, इस वक्त कुछ नही हो सकता । प्रेसीडेन्ट्स एड्रेस पर करिए या दूसरे किसी पर करिए ।

.. (व्यवधान) ...

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report on the working of Industrial and Commercial undertakings of Central Covernment (Public Enterprises Survey) for 1982-83 (Vols I-III)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1982-83 (Vols I-III). [Placed in Library *See* No LT—7697/84]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : This is a very important issue. Last time also I raised it—about the closure of the Birla Mills. You directed the Minister to give me the answer. Till today he has not done anything and my workers are starving. About 5000 workers are starving and the Government is not doing anything.

MR SPEAKER : I am asking you. Have you given me any motion?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Yes, Sir. .. All right, Sir.

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Lubrizol India Ltd, Bombay for 1982-83 Cochin Refinereis Ltd, Ambalamugal (Kerala) for 1982-83, Engineers India Ltd, New Delhi for 1982-83, Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro hemicals Ltd. Bhaligaon Assam for 1982-83 etc-etc.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7698/84]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited Ambalamugal (Kerala), for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ambalamugal (Kerala), for the year 1982-83 along with Audited

Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7699/84]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited. Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7700/84]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited. Bhaligaon (Assam), for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Bhaligaon (Assam), for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7701]

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Thermal Power Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Thermal Power Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Avditor General thereon

[Placed in Library *S e* No. LT-7702/84]

(f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Oil India Limited, Duliajan (Assam), for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited, Duliajan (Assam), for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7703/84]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Co-operative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Auidited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Petrofils Co opertive Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982 83.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7704/84]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) together with Audited Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1982-83 and of its subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India Limited New Delhi; for the year 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 23 read sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commision Act, 1959.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commision for the year 1982-83 and of its subsidiary Company Hydrocarbon India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-7705/54]

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Gurgoan for 1982-83. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri for 1982-83 and Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgoan, for the year 1982-83

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7706/84]

( ) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindstan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7707/84].

(3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7708/84]

24 Notifications reserving certain article or class of articles for exclusive production in the small scale sector

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of 24 Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued by the Government of India on or after the 19th February 1970, reserving certain article or class of articles for exclusive production in the small scale sector [Placed in Library. *See* No LT-7709/84].

Cine-workers Welfare Cess Rules, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the cine-workers Welfare Cess Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R 887(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Cine-workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7710/84].

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए। मुझे एक बात का तो पता है, उन्होंने किया या नहीं किया वह तो मैं उन को लिखूंगा तो पता करूंगा but he is violating the rules.

12.09

(At this stage Shri Kalpanath Sonkar came and sat on the floor near the Table)

MR. SPEAKER : आप के ऐसे बैठने से काम नही चलेगा।

I will have to name this Member.

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिख कर दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिख कर देंगे या ऐसे ही यहां बात करते रहेंगे ?

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : पहली बार ही ऐसी बात नही हुई है। (व्यवधान)

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) : پہلی بار ہی ایسی بات نہیں ہوئی ہے۔

MR. SPEAKER : I take note of that.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

12.11 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Kalpanath Sonkar went back to his seat).

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट इनकी बात सुन लीजिए। फिर ये शांत हो जायेंगे।

श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर (बस्ती) : जब से मैंने कांग्रेस पार्टी छोड़ी है और संजय मंच मे गया हूं, मेरे ऊपर पांच बार हमले हो चुके है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए।

श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर : पहले तीन बार लिखकर दे चुका हूं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर शोर करने से तो कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकेगा।

(व्यवधान)

12 12 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Kalpanath Sonkar came and lay and then sat on the floor near the Table)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दे दें, मेरे चैम्बर में आ जायें। आप तो यहां पर तमाशा बना रहे है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a proper thing. I will name him. This is not the way to do it.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दे सकते है। 377 के अन्तर्गत भी मैं एलाऊ कर सकता हूं। दोनों बातें हो सकती हैं।

(Interruption **

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes no record.

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(**) Not recorded.

12.14 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Kalpanath Sonkar went back to his seat)

...(व्यवधान)**...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कांग्रेस को छोड़िए। रोज कत्ल होते हैं, बहुतेरे होते हैं। रोज होते हैं।

...(व्यवधान)**...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे मरवाने की कोशिश हो रही है।

...(व्यवधान)**...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करने से कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलता है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : वैसे भी करने से कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अर्थ जैसे निकलता है, वैसे बताइए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : कोई अर्थ निकलने वाला नहीं है। हरिजन सांसद पिटेंगे और आप कोई प्रोटैक्शन नहीं देंगे। आप एक मामला भी बताइए, हरिजन सांसद चाहे इधर का हो या उधर का हो, आज तक आपने कोई प्रोटैक्शन नहीं दी है।

...(व्यवधान)...**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो विधान है और मेरे पास जो कुछ रूल्स हैं, उनके अनुसार उसी वक्त कार्यवाही कर सकता हूं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : ऐसे विधान की जरूरत क्या है। ऐसे विधान को खत्म होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)**...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो करना चाहते हैं, करिए, मैं क्या कर सकता हूं।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आ कर बताइए, क्या कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हाउस का टाइम बिगाड़ रहे हैं।

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RATANSINH KAJDA : Mr. Speaker, Sir will you kindly ask the Home Minister to protect the life of Members of Parliament. तीन दफा हमला हुआ है। मर्डर की धमकी है। आप होम मिनिस्टर को डायरेक्ट कर सकते हैं।

You can call unon the Home Minister to protect...

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रशीद मसूद : एक सोल्यूशन हो सकता है। आप प्रिवलेज मोशन एडमिट करिए और दूसरे होम मिनिस्टर को बुलाकर इनको प्रोटेक्शन प्रोवाइड करें।

...(व्यवधान)...

شری رشید مسعود: ایک سالیوشن ہوسکتا ہے آپ پریویلج موشن ایڈمٹ کریئے اور دوسرے ہوم منسٹر کو بتا کر ان کو پروٹیکشن پروائڈ کریں۔ (انٹرپشن)

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए, आपके सामने बुला दूंगा।

...(व्यवधान)...

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

India Telegraph (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N GADGIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 916 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1983 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7711/84].

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, for the last 15 minutes whatever has been said, has been said without your permission. Nothing should go on record, Sir.

(Interruptions)

Review on the working of and Annual Report of North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd., Shillong for 1982-83 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT-7712/84].

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta for 1982-83. Employees' Provident-Fund Organisation for 1982-83 and Statements for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the

Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7713/84].

(3) A copy of the Consolidated Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 19 2-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7714/84].

Notifications under Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 :-

(1) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment Scheme. 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 993 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1983.

(2) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1983 publiished in Notification No. G. S. R. 994 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1983.

(3) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 995 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1983. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7715/84].

Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 1984 aud Notification under Estate Duty Act, 1953.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 62(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th February 1984 under Section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7716/84].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 165 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1984 regarding exemption of the property bequested by the deceased to 'Jawahar Lal Nehru Memorial Fund' being a fund notified under sub-clause (iv) of clause (2BC) of section 10 of the Income tax Act, 1961 from levy of estate duty under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Estate Dute Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7717/84]

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रिवलेज कमेटी में इस मामले को भेजने का क्या मूल्य है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिख कर भेज दीजिए, मै आप को बुला लूंगा, सारी बात कर लेंगे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :

आप यह गारन्टी दीजिए कि मेम्बर की लाइफ सेफ रहेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो अख्तियारात मुझे दिए है, उस में जो हो सकता है, वह करेंगे ।

(Interruptions)

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12 22 hrs.

ARREST AND REMAND OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated 27 February, 1984, from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi, today :-

> "Kindly refer to this office letter dated 27.2.1984, informing you that Shri L.S. Tur, Member of Parliament, was arrested in case FIR No 108 dated 27.2.1984 under section 2 of Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 and Section 188 IPC, Police Station, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
>
> He, along with others was produced in the Court of the Metropolitan Magistrate, Patiala House, New Delhi, who remanded them to judicial custody till 10.3 1984 and sent them to Central Jail, Tihar."

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12 23 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Seventy-fifth Report

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and Seventy-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on para 11 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81, Union Government (Civil) relating to Drought Prone Area Programme.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गिरफ्तारी कल हुई थी, इत्तिला आप आज दे रहे है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल के बुलेटिन में आ गया था

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :I beg to move :

> "That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th February, 1984."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved

> "That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th February, 1984."

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हू कि इस प्रस्ताव के अंत मे निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाय -

> "इस संशोधन के अध्यधीन कि प्रतिवेदन के पैरा 3 के उप पैरा (एक) का लोप किया जाय ।" (1)

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]
मैं इसे लोप क्यों करना चाहता हूं—इस लिये कि इस में जो अन्तिम पैरा है उस में लिखा है कि

"आधे घंटे की चर्चा, नियम 193 के अधीन मामलों अथवा अनियत दिन वाले प्रस्तावों पर चर्चा को अपराह्न 6 बजे लिया जाय।"

ऐसा उस वक्त तक चलेगा जब तक कि वित्तीय कार्यों का निपटारा नहीं हो जाता मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में उन माननीय सदस्यों से बात की है जो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी समिति की मीटिंग में गये थे। उन का कहना है कि इस तरह का कोई निर्णय वहां नहीं हुआ था। जहां तक यह कहा गया है कि आधे घंटे की चर्चा, नियम 193 के अन्तर्गत चर्चा या अनियत दिन वाले प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा सप्ताह में एक से अधिक बार न की जाय—यह समझ मे आता है, लेकिन लोक महत्व के विषय को 6 बजे के बाद लिया जाय, यह बात समझ मे नहीं आती है क्योंकि उस का कोई उपयोग नहीं रह जायगा। प्रायः ऐसा होता है कि 6 बजे के बाद जिन सदस्यों को उस विषय पर बोलना होता है, वे ही सदन में रह जाते है। दूसरे सदस्य चले जाते है। इस लिए मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि कोई भी चर्चा हो उस के लिए समय का निर्धारण नही होना चाहिए। सदन स्वयं इस चीज को देखेगा कि उस लोक महत्व के विषय को 4 बजे लिया जाय या 6 बजे लिया जाय। इस को यहां पर लिखने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। वित्तीय कार्य अप्रैल के अन्त तक चलेंगे, इस का मतलब है कि कोई भी लोक महत्व का विषय 6 बजे से पहले नहीं लिया जा सकेगा। इस लिए ऐसा निर्णय हाउस की जो भावना है उस के विपरीत है। मैं आग्रह करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस को वापस लें। और जैसा हो रहा है वैसे चलने दिया जाए जब मोशन का समय आएगा या प्रस्ताव का समय आएगा, तो उस के महत्व को देखते हुए सदन विचार कर लिया करे कि कितना समय उस को दिया जाए।

श्री बूटा सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा है कि जैसा चलता है, वैसा ही चलने दिया जाए, तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जैसा चलता आया है, वैसा ही चलेगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप ने लिखा है कि हाफ-एन-आवर 6 बजे के बाद लिया जाए।

श्री बूटा सिंह : कब से ऐसा चला है, वह मैं बताता हूं। 1977 में चला, 1978 में चला, 1979 में चला और सन् 1980 में चला।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : आप ने उस समय विरोध नहीं किया, तो हम क्या करें। हम अब इस का विरोध कर रहे है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : आप ने जो किया था, वही हम कर रहे हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप उस समय चुप बैठे रहे, तो क्या हम भी चुप बैठे रहे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : 1981 में क्या हुआ और 1982, 1983 में क्या हुआ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : सन् 1980 में ऐसा चला, 1981 में चला, 1982 में चला, सन् 1983 में चला और 1984 में चलाने की चेष्टा हो रही है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, this has been going on Now, actually we did not agree to it that this will be taken up at 6.00 P.M I think as and when the occasion arises, the B.A.C. will take the decision.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the *status quo* remain. जैसा चल रहा है वैसा कर लेंगे।

श्री बूटा सिंह : सन् 1977 से चल रहा है। **(व्यवधान)** ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब इच्छा होगी, तो सलाह कर के कर लेगे।

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज क्योंकि बहुत सा समय ऐसे ही निकल गया है और आज की कार्यवाही में इस के लिए कोई समय नही था, इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि लंच आवर में भी बैठकर हम कार्यवाही जारी रखें।

MR. SPEAKER : All right. I hope the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th February, 1984."

The Motion was adopted.

12.28 hrs

GANESH FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the application and transfer of the right, title and interest of certain undertakings of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited with a view to sustaining and strengthening the nucleus of public owned or controlled units required for ensuring supply of wholesome vanaspati and refind edible oils, nutritious food and other consumer commodities to the public at reasonable prices and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of certain undertakings of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited with a view to sustaining and strengthening the nucleus of

*Published in Gazatte of India Extra-ordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 28.1.1984.

[Mr. Speaker]

public owned or controlled units required for ensuring supply of wholesome vanaspati and refined edible oils, nutritions foods and other consumer commodities to the public at reasonable prices and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards security the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of article 30 of the Constitutions."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I introduce** the Bill.

12.29 hrs.

STATEMENT FOR IMMEDIATE LEGILATIONS BY THE GANESH FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LTD. (ACQUISITION AND TRASFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE, 1984.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984.

12.30 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to fix Support Price of wheat at Rs. 204/- per quintal.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय सूखा, बाढ़, ओलावृष्टि, शीत लहर के कारण फसलों की खराबी तो है ही परन्तु बिजली व पानी का अभाव, फर्टीलाइजर और कीटनाशक दवाइयों का महंगा तथा मिलावटी होना, अकाल का कारण बन गया है। ओलावृष्टि, शीत लहर और दूसरे कारणों से जो नरमें और दूसरी फसलें खराब हुई हैं उन का मुआवजा हरियाणा को अभी तक नहीं मिला है और माल व आबियाना भी वसूल हुआ है। यह बहुत ज्यादती है। नरमें में मुआवजा दिया जाए।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

किसानों को कम दर पर बिजली दी जाए। बाढ़ से जो नुकसान हुआ है उन फसलों का मुआवजा तुरन्त दिया जाए। गेहूं की फसल की सपोर्ट प्राईस सरकार ने रखी है वह किसानों के साथ घोर अन्याय है। कम से कम 204 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गेहूं की कीमत होनी चाहिए। जो कि सरकार विदेश से गेहूं मंगवाने पर देती है तो फिर भारत के किसानों को इतनी कीमत क्यों नहीं दी जाए। सरकार तुरन्त गेहूं की आधार कीमत 204 रुपये मुकर्रर करे। 17 करोड़ 7 लाख रु जो हरियाणा सरकार को बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए दिये है उसका अभी तक हरियाणा सरकार ने उपयोग शुरू नहीं किया है। परंतु आदेश दिये जाएं कि बाढ़ मेंध को स्थायी तौर पर रोकने के लिए बांध व खुदाई और ट्यूबवेल का काम चालू करें।

(ii) Demand to Increase Shipment Capacity of Paradip Port.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : A serious situation has arisen in the Chaibasa region in Bihar following the closure of as many as 75 iron ore mines owned and managed by private companies. There are 91 iron ore mines in that area, 16 of which are

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

captive units of the five steel companies. They produce 80 lakh tonnes a year. Most of their ore was exported to Japan. With world-wide recession in the steel industry, Japan has cut down its import of iron ore from India. Besides, other interested countries insist on a higher shipping capacity from Paradip port, the only outlet for the Chaibasa iron ore. Paradip is capable of handling only sixty thousand D.W.T. for shipping whereas the importing countries would like to have about one lakh D.W.T. capacity. Unless Paradip capacity is improved, the importers are not interested to lift iron from Paradeep.

With their captive mines fully mechanised, steel plants in the country are no more interested in ore from private mines. As a result, about 10,000 workers of private mines are thrown out of employment. I request the Government to take immediate steps to improve the shipment capacity of Paradip port from the present sixty thousand D W.T. to a minimum of one lakh D.W.T Necessary arrangements should also be made to export iron ore from Paradip port procured from Chaibas region. Suitable employment should be provided to the 10 000 workers who are out of job at present. The steel plants should be advised to increase lifting of iron ore from those mines.

(iii) Need to provide relief measures to farmers whose crops were affected by recent hailstorms.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के विभिन्न भागो में ओले पड़ने से फसलों को भारी क्षति हुई है जिससे किसानों के समक्ष घोर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। ओले पड़ने से करोड़ों रुपये की फसल बरबाद हुई है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में किसानों को तत्काल राहत पहुंचाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार को शीघ्र आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिए। किसानो की लगान माफ कर दी जानी चाहिए और बरबाद हुई फसलों का मुआवजा देने हेतु कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। किसानों के समक्ष जो आर्थिक संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है, उसके निवारण हेतु सरकार को सक्रियतापूर्वक राहत कार्यों को आरम्भ करना चाहिए।

(iv) Doordarshan facilities for Chitorgarh district of Rajasthan.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तोड़गढ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान) जिले में दूरदर्शन की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। अभी हाल ही में सरकार की यह घोषणा भी थी कि 1984-85 में देश की 70 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को दूरदर्शन की सुविधा उपलब्ध करा दी जायेगी, मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगी कि चित्तौड़गढ़ एक ऐतिहासिक नगर है। जहां के कण-कण में शक्ति तथा भक्ति का इतिहास छिपा पडा है। जहां हजारों पर्यटक देश तथा विदेश से आते है। यह क्षेत्र शिक्षा तथा विकास की दृष्टि से भी पिछड़ा हुआ है। यहां के नागरिक चारों तरफ दूरदर्शन सुविधा उपलब्ध होने वाली है, जब यह सुनते है और यह सुनते है कि कोटा, भीलवाडा उदयपुर, अजमेर में सुविधा होगी किंतु चित्तौडगढ़ वंचित रह जाएगा तो बड़ी निराशा होती है। अत: मेरा पुरजोर शब्दों में निवेदन है कि चित्तोड़गढ़ को भी इस वर्ष 1983-84 में दूरदर्शन से जोड़ा जाए।

(v) Protection of Wokers from exploitation in Surat Textile Industry (Gujarat)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : It is a matter of great concern that the majority of 15,000 migrant workers from Orissa, employed in Surat textile industry, Gujarat are working under

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

sub-human conditions Forming over 10% of the total strength of 1,60,000 labourers of that textile industry, they are listed as casuals, and are given 12-hours shift, against 8-hour shift under rules. Preference is given to child workers, whose average daily wage is Rs. 5/- to Rs. 7/-. The adult workers get only Rs. 12/- to Rs. 16/- per day.

The workers have no Pave facilities, except a "forced" unpaid weekly holiday, which at times is doubled, depending upon power supply. It is a tragedy that each unit in the city preferred to recruit migrant labour in such a manner that no single ethnic group could have a majority in the establishment.

Unless Central Government intervenes, the poor migrant labourers will continue to suffer. As such, I request the Minister of Labour to intervene in the matter, and protect the poor workers from exploitation, as early as possible.

(vi) Demand for a Separate Postal Division for Yavatmal District, Maharashtra.

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL (Yavatmal) : There was a very strong demand from the people of Yavatmal district of Maharashtra for opening a separate postal division. Taking into consideration the absolute necessity and feasibility, I think the DGP&T had approved the proposal some time back. Now the proposal is pending with PMG Bombay. As a matter of fact, the proposal should have materialised, and a separate postal division opened well before the 29th February 1984. But so far, this has not happened.

Therefore, I request hon. Minister for Communications to intervene in the matter, and direct the concerned authorities to open the aforesaid Postal division for Yavatmal district of Maharashtra immediately.

(vii) Financial Assistance to Andhra Pardesh for relief measures in flood affected areas of Nellore and Chittoor Districts.

SHRI PASALA PENCHALAIAH (Tirupathi) : Due to unseasonal heavy rainfall on 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of February 1984 in Nellore and Chittoor districts of Andhra Pradesh, paddy crop, houses and cattle were affected very badly. Seventyfive per cent of the affected area in Chittoor and Nellore districts is in my Tirupati parliamentary constituency. I toured for five days, and met several farmers, local leaders and officials, and assessed the loss as under :

Nearly 50,000 hectares of paddy ready for harvesting, was severely damaged, and 10,000 hectares of groundnut, chilly and several other commercial crops were damged. The total loss is estimated to be nearly Rs. 50 crores; in addition to loss of cattle, sheep and human lives. Nearly 6,000 thatched houses were also damaged. Further, 300 irrigation tanks were breached, and standing crops were washed away. Nearly 400 village roads were washed away, due to which Rs. 4.56 crores of loss has occurred. Some of the farmers who were affected by the recent unprecedented heavy rains committed suicide, bring unable to bear the heavy loss. The State Government did not take adequate precustionary and timely relief measures.

I, therefor, request the Government to take appropriate action and release financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh, with guidelines for effective implementation of relief measures in flood-effected areas in Nellore and Chittoor districts of Andhra Pradesh.

(viii) Dissatisfaction among employees of Defence Accounts Office at Patna.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : पटना स्थित रक्षा लेखा कार्यालय पूर्वी कमान के मुख्यालय के रूप में स्वतंत्रता

प्राप्ति के पहले से काम करता आ रहा है। इसकी 160 शाखाएं है पहले यह विभाग वित्त मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत था। अब अगस्त 1983 से यह रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत है।

सन् 1971 में इस कार्यालय को विभाजित कर शिलांग ले जाने का प्रयत्न किया गया। 19 5 से पटना कार्यालय में हो रहे कार्यों को धीरे धीरे कलकत्ता सिलीगुडी और शिलांग में ले जाने की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई। कर्मचारियों द्वारा इन कदमो का विरोध करने पर उन्हे आश्वासन दिया गया कि पटना कार्यालय में हो रहे कार्य एव कर्मचारी यथावत रहेगे।

आश्वासनों के बावजूद मई 1982 मे अचानक पटना कमान के ही अंदर एक दूसरा कार्यालय गोहाटी में खोल दिया गया। कर्मचारियों ने पटना कार्यालय के कामो एवं कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कटौती के ममले को लेकर 50 दिनो तक विरोध आंदोलन चलाया। बिहार विधान मडलों के कुछ सदस्यों, सासदों एवं बिहार के तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री ने वित्त मत्री को ज्ञापन देकर पटना कार्यालय को कमजोर करने का विरोध किया। वित्त मंत्री ने 27 जुलाई 1982 को आश्वासन भी दिया कि पटना रक्षा लेखा कार्यालय को किसी प्रकार की क्षति नहीं पहुंचाई जाएगी। परतु इस आश्वासन के बावजूद सितबर 1983 से पटना कार्यालय के काम और कर्मचारी बाहर भेजे जा रहे है। सरकार से कर्मचारियों की मांग है कि वह जहां चाहे रक्षा लेखा कार्यालय खोले पर पटना मुख्यालय को यथावत रहने दिया जाए।

मेरा रक्षा मत्री से अनुरोध है कि वह वित्त मंत्री के आश्वासन के अनुसार काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों में व्याप्त असंतोष को दूर करें अन्यथा स्थिति विस्फोटक हो जा सकती है।

(ix) Steps to improove the working of Madhva Pradesh Electric Instrument Ltd.

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर) : मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत यंत्र लिमिटेड नामक उद्योग जबलपुर के गोसलपुर नामक स्थान पर 20 अप्रैल, 1974 को स्थापित हुआ तथा 20 अप्रैल, 1976 को उत्पादन प्रारंभ हुआ। इस उद्योग में मध्य प्रदेश तथा कर्नाटक राज्य की पूंजी लगी है तथा इस उद्योग का संचालन कर्नाटक राज्य द्वारा भेजे गए शासकीय अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है। इस कारखाने में बिजली उत्पादन हेतु आवश्यक ट्रांसफारमरों का निर्माण किया जाता है।

यह उद्योग लगातार घाटे में चल रहा है। उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक कच्चा माल तथा अतिरिक्त पूंजी जुटा पाने में संचालक असफल रहे है। उत्पादन की गति अत्यंत दयनीय है। इस कारण बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। आज इस उद्योग की स्थिति यह है कि इसमें शेयर 80 लाख के है परंतु घाटा अनुमानत: 2 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया है।

गोसलपुर जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्र में एकमात्र उद्योग है जिसके कारण बड़ी मात्रा में श्रमिक रोजी रोटी पा रहे हैं। यदि यह उद्योग बंद हो गया तो विषम परिस्थिति का निर्माण हो सकता है। वित्तीय संस्थाएं नया कर्ज देने को तैयार नहीं हैं तथा उत्पादन हेतु

[श्री बाबू राव परांजपे]

कच्चे माल का ग्राभाव होने के कारण ग्राज उत्पादन की गति अत्यंत दयनीय है ।

अत: केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि कर्नाटक शासन के प्रभुत्व से उद्योग मुक्त कराकर स्वयं केन्द्र शासन इसको ठीक ढंग से संचालित करे ताकि यह उद्योग बन्द होने से बच जाए ।

(x) Financial Assistance to Tamilnadu to rehabilitate flood-affected people.

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periyakulam) : The unseasonal torrential rain throughout Tamil Nadu from February 5th to 15th has left a trail of destruction. 110 people have lost their lives; 16,300 heads of cattle are dead. 43 lakhs of people in 5893 villages are affected. The crops on 2.2 lakh acres have been uprooted. 3 27 lakh huts have been destroyed. 3183 irrigation works, 611 bridges, 1,110 school and hospital buildings have been damaged. 7000 kms. of roads are under repair. 319 kms. of roads have been completely destroyed. The districts of Tiruchirpalli, South Arcot, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli North Arcot and Chengleput are reeling under the flood havoc. This has been preceded by heavy rains for three days in December and the vast areas of the State are submerged in water. The Central Government has so far given Rs. 15 crores as flood relief assistance. But the State Government has spent Rs. 37 54 crores. After sending detailed reports about the floods, the State Government has asked for a sum of Rs. 128 crores. It is requested that the Centre may sanction immediately flood relief assistance to the tune of Rs. 128 crores and rehabilitate the flood-affected people of Tamilnadu.

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12.43 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS – Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B.R. Bhagat and seconded by Shri Xavier Arakal on the 27th February, 1984, namely :—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which be has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 23rd February, 1984."

Shri Kamal Nath Jha to continue. He has already taken 15 minutes. Today, there is no lunch hour.

श्री कमल नाथ झा (महरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारी सरकार या हमारे राष्ट्र का मूल्यांकन सिर्फ उसकी शक्ति या सम्पत्ति से करना बड़ी भारी भूल होगी हमारे देश भारतवर्ष की एक बड़ी ही प्राचीन संस्कृति है । वह संस्कृति अभी भी जीवित है और मानव जाति को आज भी उसकी आवश्यकता है ।

आज विश्व की जो परिस्थिति है, हिन्दुस्तान की जो स्थिति है और हिन्दुस्तान के इर्द-गिर्द जो स्थिति है, उसे हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में इंगित किया है कि क्या खतरनाक स्थिति संसार की और खासकर भारत की है । हमारे पड़ोस में पाकिस्तान, श्री लंका, ईरान, ईराक लेबनान

की परिस्थिति से हम सब अवगत हैं। आज भारतवर्ष में जो प्रवृत्तियां उभर कर आ रही हैं, उनके मूल में जो हिंसा की भावनाएं हैं, वह सम्पूर्ण विश्व को लील और निगल जाना चाहती है। इसी अहिंसा की भावना ने भारत की संस्कृति से लड़ने के लिए मानव जाति को असंतोष प्रदान किया है।

भगवान बुद्ध, महावीर, तीर्थंकर, हमारे सैकड़ों सन्तो, सम्राट अशोक, सम्राट अकबर, मोहन दास कर्मचन्द गांधी, इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस और हमारे संविधान ने उसी संस्कृति को सम्पोषित किया है, समवर्द्धित और संशोधित किया है।

अहिंसा परमोधर्मः यतो धर्मस्ततो जय।

इस चीज को आज हम गौरव के साथ कहते हैं। आज मानव जाति अपनी रक्षा हिंसा से नहीं कर सकती है, अहिंसा से कर सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान में जिस अहिंसा का दामन पकड़कर महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हमने आजादी हासिल की और संविधान द्वारा गणतंत्र की स्थापना की, वह गणतंत्र सशक्त है। जनता ने इसे समझा है। जनता ने कांग्रेस पार्टी को दिल्ली के सिंहासन से उठ कर सडक पर फेंक दिया और जब दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार जनता के मानस पर सही नहीं उतरी तो उसको भी सिंहासन से उठाकर दिल्ली की सड़कों पर फेंक दिया ऐसे देश में जहां परिवर्तन के लिए संविधान का मार्ग प्रशस्त है, वहां किसी भी अल्पमत, बहुमत, किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी या दल को या गिरोह को हिंसा की बात करना सरासर अनुचित, संविधान-विरोधी और जन-विरोधी है। आज मुझे दुःख के साथ इस सदन में कहना पड़ता है कि इस देश में कुछ लोग अपनी धार्मिक या तथाकथित राजनीतिक मांग के लिए आज से ही नहीं, बल्कि दो-चार साल से हिंसक कार्यवाहियों और खूनखराबे का एक वातावरण तैयार कर रहे हैं और देश के एक हिस्से में अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं। उनकी इस स्थिति को दूसरे लोग, जो अपने को समझते है कि हम भी डैमोक्रेसी अहिंसा और कांस्टीटुशनलिज्म के अलम्बरदार है, वह इसे चुपचाप देखते है। वह कहते हैं मैं उसका साथ नहीं देता हूं लेकिन गुनाहवश चुपचाप—

बुझा रहे ज्वाला सहमो से
कर से आच लगाकर

आज अगर हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम राजनीतिक पार्टियां, दल, जो कुछ पंजाब में हो रहा है और दूसरे इलाकों में हुआ है, उनको अन-क्वालीफाईड वर्डो मे, ताकत और मजबूती के साथ कडम करे तो मै समझता हूं कि तुरन्त ये बातें काबू मे आ सकती है। यह कांग्रेस पार्टी का सवाल नही है। यह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार का सवाल नही है। सवाल भारतवर्ष की जनता का है हिन्दुस्तान की सार्वभौमिकता का है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने सही कहा है कि हमारे राजनैतिक मतभेद जो भी हों, हम लोगों को एक साथ मिल कर, कदम से कदम मिलाकर इन खतरों से जूझना चाहिए। कल मेरे साथी कह रहे थे कि हमारी यह परम्परा रही है कि देश पर जब भी कोई खतरा आया है, तो हमने एक-साथ मिल कर उसका मुकाबला किया है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सिर्फ खतरे के समय ही नहीं, हमेशा एक-साथ मिलकर रहना चाहिए।

श्री कमल नाथ झा : राष्ट्र के निर्माण के संबंध में आपस में मतभेद हो सकते हैं।

दूसरा खतरा है साम्प्रदायिकता का। हिन्दुस्तान में हमने सेकुलरिज्म को स्वीकार किया है। सारी दुनिया में हमारा ही देश है, जहां रंग, जाति या जन्म का कोई भेद नहीं है। हमने इस सिद्धांत को संविधान में स्वीकार किया है। यह ठीक है कि हमारे यहां हजारों बरसों से जाति-प्रथा है और इसके कुपरिणाम हमारा समाज भोग रहा है। जो दबे, कुचले, नीचे के लोग है, आज भी उनके साथ अन्याय होता है। इस सप्ताह मे दोनों पक्ष के वे लोग, जिन्हें ऐसे लोगों के प्रति हमदर्दी तथा सहानुभूति है, इस बारे में कुछ करने के लिए कटिबद्ध है। लेकिन सोशल चेंज, सामाजिक परिवर्तन में समय लगता है। पिछले 35 सालों में हिन्दुस्तान ने इस दिशा मे काफी प्रगति की है, मगर आगे भी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में सब से अहम सवाल है गरीबी मिटाने का सवाल। बगैर गरीबी मिटाए हुए, बगैर नीचे के तबके के लोगों को ऊचा उठाए हुए, हम सामाजिक बराबरी पैदा नही कर सकते। ये प्रश्न इंटर-वोवन है, एक दूसरे से गुथे हुए हे। इस लिए हमारा काम कठिन है। मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट दोस्तों को बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारा डेमाक्रेटिक और पार्लियामेंटरी प्रासेस है, उसमें हमरी स्पीड, गति धीमी होगी। हमारे यहां एक डिक्टेटोरियल फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट नही है। हम बैंकों का नेशनलाइ-जेशन करते है, देशी रजवाड़ो के प्रिवी पर्स खत्म करते है या जमींदारी एबालिशन करते हैं, तो उसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट मे चेलेंज किया जाता है। यानी गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए हम जो भी पहल करते हैं, उसमें हमारे सामने कानूनी व्यवधान होता है। इस लिए हमारी गति स्लो होगी। लेकिन हमने देखना है कि क्या स्लोली एंड स्टेडिली हम हम एक इगैलिटरियन समाज की तरफ बढ़ है या नहीं, हम देश को आगे ले जा रहे हैं या नहीं।

जो लोग इस प्रगति से घबराते है, जो इसमें बाधा डालना चाहते है, वे आज देश में अशांति पैदा करना चाहते है साम्प्रदा-यिकता पैदा करना चाहते है, देश को कम-जोर करना चाहते है, देश में हिंसा फैलाना चाहते है, जिससे हमारा शातिपूर्ण प्रगति का मार्ग अवरुद्ध हो जाए। इससे देश का नुक-सान होगा, गरीब तबके का नुकसान होगा, देश कमजोर होगा। इस लिए हम अपील करते है कि सभी राजनैतिक दल राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर एकमत हो कर देश को कमजोर करने वाली शक्तियों का डट कर मुकाबला करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोहत-रिम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आज न सिर्फ शुक्रिया के प्रस्ताव में खड़ा हुआ हूं बल्कि मैं समझता हूं कि आज जो मुल्क की हालत है उस हालत में सदर साहब से मेरी यह दर-ख्वास्त होनी चाहिए कि वह इस सरकार को फौरन बरख्वास्त कर दें। कांग्रेस के 1980 के एलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो से देखिए, फिर 1980 के खुतबे-सदारत को देखिए, 1981 के सदा-रत के खुतबे को देखिए, 1982 और 83 के देखिए और फिर 1984 के सदर साहब के खुतबे को देखिए। उस में बहुत ज्यादा फर्क महसूस नहीं होता। सन् 1980 के सदर साहब के खुतबे में इस सरकार ने वादा

किया था कि वह इस मुल्क से बेरोजगारी को दूर कर देगी, इस मुल्क से गुरबत को दूर कर देगी, कम्यूनल रायट्स को दूर कर देगी, बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को न सिर्फ आगे बढ़ने नहीं देगी बल्कि उस लेवेल पर लाएगी जो 1971-72 में थी। उस ने वादा किया था कि कानून की हालत और कानून की व्यवस्था को इस मुल्क में दुरुस्त कर देगी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इन में कोई भी बात पूरी नही हुई और आज जब 1984 का खुतबे-मदारत पढ़ा जाता है तो यह महसूस होता है कि आज उन सारी चीजो पर से जिन पर जोर दिया गया था, वह जोर हटा कर के मैं नहीं जानता क्यों और किस वजह से अन्दरूनी और ताहरूनी खतरात की तरफ पूरी शिद्दत के साथ जोर लगाया जा रहा है। लोगों को यह बताने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि मुल्क अदरूनी और बाहरूनी खतरात से घिरा हुआ है। मुल्क टूट रहा है, मुल्क बरबाद हो रहा है, मुल्क खत्म हो रहा है, लिहाजा इस मुल्क को बचा सकती है तो सिर्फ कांग्रेस सरकार और हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहबा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन तमाम खतरात के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है ? मुझे एक शेर याद आता है :

महसूस यह होता है
यह दौरे तबाही है
शीशे की अदालत में
पत्थर की गवाही है
दुनिया में कहीं इस की
तनशीर नहीं मिलती
कातिल ही मुहाफिज है
कातिल ही सिपाही है॥

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं आप के जरिए कि आज पंजाब में हो रहा है उस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? जो आसाम में हुआ उस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? पंजाब पर मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा क्योंकि उस पर आज डिस्कशन होने वाला है। आज कश्मीर के अंदर आप ने जो सिचुएशन पैदा कर दी है उस की जिम्मेदार कौन है ? कौन नहीं जानता कि भिंडरावाले का ताल्लुक किस से रहा है ? सन् 80 के एलेक्शन में ये किस के एजेंट थे ? कौन नहीं जानता कि प्रोफेसर शेर सिंह जो हिन्दु समिति के अध्यक्ष है हरयाना में वह किस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते है ? अगर भिण्डरावाले ने सन् 80 में हम लोगो की मदद की होती और वह इस तोड़ फोड़ के जिम्मेदार होते तो हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी मान लेते। अगर प्रोफेसर शेर सिंह हमारी पार्टी के मेम्बर होते और वह तोड़ फोड के जिम्मेदार होते तो हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी मान लेते। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से या खुशकिस्मती से, मुल्क की बदकिस्मती से और हमारी खुशकिस्मती से न भिण्डरावाले का हमारी जमात से कोई ताल्लुक रहा है न वह हमारे किसी एलेक्शन के कैंडीडेट के एजेंट रहे है और न प्रोफेसर शेर सिंह हमारी पार्टी से कोई ताल्लुक रखते है। फिर यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

हमारे साथ कभी नही थे, आपके साथ थे

आज कश्मीर में क्या हो रहा है ? कश्मीर के अन्दर कौन गड़बड़ करना चाहता है ? एक तरफ फारूख अब्दुल्ला है जिसकी एक तारीख है, जिस के बाप की एक तारीख है कि जिस ने हिन्दुस्तान के साथ इलहाक के लिए मुसलसल कुर्बानियां दी है, जिस ने हिन्दुस्तान के साथ इलहाक के लिए मुश्किल जेलें काटी है। एक तरफ वह फारूख अब्दुल्ला है जो दिन में और रात में, अंधेरे

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

में और उजाले में सामने और पोशीदा तौर पर यह कहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ काश्मीर का इलहाक फाइनल है, इस के ऊपर कोई बात नहीं हो सकती। हिन्दुस्तान का अटूट हिस्सा है काश्मीर और दूसरी तरफ मौलवी इफ्तखारुद्दीन साहब है जो इत्तफाक मे असेम्बली मे आप के सदर है, क्या आप को याद नही है सन 68 मे लाल चौक पर तकरीर करते हुए इफ्तखारुद्दीन साहब ने यह बात कही थी कि प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू के वायदे के मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कश्मीर का इल्हाक फाइनल नही है। मैं नही समझता कि वह आदमी जो दिन-रात यह बात कह रहा हो कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ काश्मीर का इल्हाक फाईनल है, वह आदमी जो दिन रात यह बात कह रहा हो कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का एक अटूट हिस्सा है वह गद्दार है ? वह बागी है, वह सेशेशनिस्ट है और वह आदमी जो हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कश्मीर का इल्हाक मानता न हो, वह आदमी जो मुल्क के पहले बजीरे आजम के वायदो की याद दिलाकर यह दिलाने की कोशिश करता हो कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कश्मीर का इल्हाक फाइनल नही है, कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा नही है, वह आज देशभक्त है ? क्या आपके यहा देशभक्ती का पैमाना यह है कि जो कांग्रेस पार्टी मे रहकर इस मुल्क के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करने की कोशिश करेगा वह देशभक्त होगा ? और जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के खिलाफ रहकर इस मुल्क को जोड़ने की बात करेगा, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के खिलाफ रहकर इस मुल्क के इत्तहाद की बात करेगा, वह गद्दार होगा ? आपकी यहा वह पालिसी है जिसने आज तक हिन्दुस्तान मे हिन्दुस्तानी को पैदा नही होने दिया। आज आपको इस देश में हिन्दु मिल जाएगा, मुसलमान मिल जाएगा, सिख मिल जाएगा, ईसाई मिल जाएगा, बौध मिल जाएगा दूसरे लोग मिल जायेंगे लेकिन क्या कहीं पर हिन्दुस्तान भी मिलता है ? नहीं मिलता है। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार हैं ? इसके जिम्मेदार आप है। आपने यह कोशिश की होती कि हमें हिन्दुस्तान मे एक नेशन बनानी है, इस मुल्क में हिन्दुस्तानियों को पैदा करना है और यहां पर अगर दर्द शुमाल में होता हो तो वह जुनूब में महसूस किया जाय, अगर मशरिक में दर्द हो तो मगरिब में महसूस किया जाए, अगर हिन्दु के दर्द होता हो तो मुसलमान को भी वह दर्द महसूस हो, एक हरिजन का दर्द ब्राह्मण को महसूस हो और किसी राजपूत का दर्द जाट को महसूस हो। किसानों का दर्द इंडस्ट्रिलिस्ट को महसूस हो। अगर इस बात की कोशिश आपने की होती तो आज हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा ही मुख्तलिफ होता। लेकिन आपने ऐसा नही किया। 1952 में जब इस पार्लमेंट का पहला एलेक्शन हुआ उस वक्त एक सुनहरी मौका था, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी ताजी-ताजी थी, उस वक्त हर हिन्दुस्तानी के दिल में हिन्दुस्तान के लिए मोहब्बत थी, उस वक्त हर देशवासी अपने को हिन्दुस्तानी समझता था और उस वक्त हर हिन्दुस्तानी इस बात की कोशिश करता कि वह कुर्बानी दे करके इस मुल्क की तामीर करे, इस मुल्क को एक बनाए और इस मुल्क से मोहब्बत करे। काश, उस वक्त आपने अकल से काम लिया होता। काश, उस वक्त आपको अपनी कुर्सी की नही देश की फिक्र होती। उस वक्त आपने एक मुसलमान को एक ऐसी जगह से खड़ा किया होता जहां कोई मुसलमान नहीं होता। वह मुसलमान मुकम्मिल तौर पर हिन्दुओं के वोटो पर जीतकर यहां आता और हिन्दुओं

के दु:ख दर्द की बात इस पार्लमेंट में रखता एक हिन्दु को आप उस जगह से खडा करते जहा मुसलमानों की तादाद ज्यादा होती तो वह हिन्दु इस पार्लमेंट मे आकर मुसलमानो के दुख दर्द की बात रखता और बताता कि मुसलमानो को क्या-क्या तकलीफे है। इसी तरह से जहा पर हरिजनो की तादाद सबसे कम होती वहा से आप हरिजन को खडा करते और वह हरिजन यहा पर ब्रह्मणो को रेप्रेजेन्ट करता और जहा पर हरिजनो की तादाद ज्यादा थी वहा से आप ब्रह्मण को खडा करते या राजपूत को खडा करते। तब इस देश के हरिजन, राजपूत, ब्राह्मण और मुसलमान जानते यह हिन्दुस्तान क्या है। जो ब्राह्मण हरिजनो के वोटो पर जीतकर इस पार्लमेंट मे आता वह आकर बताता कि हरिजनो को क्या तकलीफे है। लेकिन आपको तो अपनी कुर्सी चाहिए थी आपको मेम्बर्स नही चाहिए थे। आपको तो एसे लोग चाहिए थे जो आपके कहने पर हाथ उठात आपको ऐसे लोग चाहिए थे जो आपके नाम पर जिन्दा रहते। उनको इस बात का अहसास रहता कि वे आपके नाम पर जीत-कर आ रहे है, वे कोई पापुलर काम करके, अच्छा काम करके, मुल्क मे इत्तहाद कायम करने के लिए काम करके और हिन्दुस्तान मे एक कौम पैदा करने का काम करके इस एवान मे नही आ रहे है बल्कि आपके नाम पर ही जीत कर आ रहे है। इसलिए आपको जरूरत इस बात की ही थी कि ऐसे लोग आये जोकि आपके नाम पर हाथ उठाये, आपके कहने पर वोट दे, आपके कहने पर चले और आप उनको भेड-बकरियो की तरह जैसे भी चाहे हाक दे। आपने इस मुल्क के हिन्दुस्तानी को हिन्दुस्तानी बनने ही नही दिया। और आज आप अपोजीशन पर इल्जाम लगाकर बैठ जायेगे। यह कह देना बडा आसान है कि आज कश्मीर मे क्या हो रहा है। वहा पर एक एलेक्टेड गवर्नमेंट आई है लेकिन आप वहा पर हंगामा करा रहे है ताकि उस सरकार को डिसमिस कर दिया जाए क्योकि इत्तफाक से डा० फारूख अब्दुल्ला साहब कांग्रेस (आई) से नही है और कांग्रेस आई की बात सुनने के लिए वे तैयार नही है। आप नही चाहते है कि मौलाना अब्दुल कलाम आजाद जैसा कोई नेता मुसलमानो को रेप्रेजेन्ट करने वाला पैदा हो। क्या इसकी जिम्मेदारी भी अपोजीशन पर है? दोस्तो मैं आपके जरिए अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि अभी भी वक्त है, देर आए दुरुस्त आए, आप हिन्दुस्तान के तामीर की बात करो। लेकिन अफसोस होता है, जब हरिजन यहा से पिटता है, आपकी पुलिस के जरिए पिटता है, आफिसर्स के जरिए पिटता है, तो उधर के लोग आफिसर्स को सपोर्ट करते है। कांग्रेस का हरिजन यदि पिटता है और हम लोग यहा से आवाज उठाते है कि वह क्यो पिट रहा है, तो कोई असर नही होता है। आपको अपनी कुर्सी प्यारी है। आप समझते है कि अगर कही हमने आफिसर को सजा दे दी तो वह आफिसर हमसे कही नाराज न हो जाए और एक वजह यह कि आप को नजायज फायदे उठाने है उस आफिसर से। आपको दर्द क्यो नही होता है जो हिन्दुस्तान की एवाम का मैम्बर है, जो पार्लियामेंट का मैम्बर है, क्या वे सब एक नही है। पार्लि-यामेंट के मैम्बर के दुख दर्द को आप क्यो नही समझते है। इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर 542 के करीब सदस्य है और जब हिन्दु-स्तान की इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर इस तरफ बैठे हुए लोग या इस तरफ बैठे हुए लोगो के दुख दर्द को उस तरफ बैठे हुए लोग नही समझ सकते है, तो मै पूछना

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चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान कहां है, जिसका ख्वाब महात्मा गांधी ने देखा था। हिन्दुस्तान को बनने नहीं दिया, यह आसानी से कह दिया जाता है कि अपोजीशन वाले लोग इसको टुकडे में बदल रहे है। मैंने यह बात पहले भी कही थी और आज भी कह रहा हूं, आप बताइये ऐसा कौन सा मौका आया है, जहां अपोजीशन वालो ने एक हो कर सोल्यूशन तैयार करने की कोशिश नही की है। लेकिन हर मीटिंग के बाद कह दिया जाता है कि अपोजीशन वाले इस काम को नही करने देना चाहते है।

मोहतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, गुरबत को हटाने का नारा सन् 1980 में इस सरकार द्वारा दिया गया था। इसी सरकार के 1980, जुलाई के एक प्रश्न के जवाब के मुताबिक सन् 1980 मे हमने जब यह सरकार आपको दी थी, उस वक्त इस मुल्क के अन्दर गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या 48.13 परसेंट थी। अब 28 जुलाई, 1982 को एक पूछे गए प्रश्न के जवाब मे इनके अनुसार बिलो पावर्टी लाइन लोगो की सख्या बढ कर 56.56 परसेंट हो गई है। इस प्रकार दो साल के अन्दर दस प्रतिशत लोगो को गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे ढकेल दिया है। यह आपकी कौन सी इकानामी है, कौन सा तरीका है, मुल्क की बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का। अब यह संख्या बढ़ कर 66.67 परसेंट हो गई है। यह अफसोस का मुकाम है, जिस मुल्क को सन् 1980 मे यह कह कर के, कि लॉ एंड आर्डर की प्राब्लम को दूर करेंगे, महगाई को दूर करेंगे भूखे-नंगे लोगों को रोटी-कपडा और मकान देंगे बिलो पावर्टी लाइन से लोगो को ऊपर उठायेंगे, इस मुल्क को अपने हाथ में लिया है। इस वक्त भी मुल्क की दो-तिहाई आबादी गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रही है। आपके चमचमाते बड़े-बड़े शहर, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई, जहां रोशनियो से आदमियों की आंखे चुंधिया जाती है, उन शहरो के अन्दर भी 33 प्रतिशत, 48 प्रतिशत और 28 प्रतिशत लोग सलम्स में रह रहे है। जहां पीने को पानी नही है। जहां रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपको इसका इल्म नही है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप ने कितनी चीजो को अब तक हटाया है? आपके जमाने मे हर शहर में सलम्स बढ़ रहे है। आपके जमाने मे झुग्गी-झोपड़ी मे रहने वालो की सख्या बढ रही है। चार साल पहले जिनको खाने को भरपेट मिल रहा था, आपके जमाने मे शायद दो तिहाई आदमियो को भी भरपेट खाने को नही मिल रहा है। फिर भी इन सब के लिए जिम्मेदार अपोजीशन है। अपोजीशन बजट बनाती है, अपोजीशन उसको इम्पलीमेंट करती है। ला-एंड-आर्डर की जिम्मेदारी अपोजीशन की है– यह सारा काम आपका है। अगर आप यह समझते है कि इन सब के लिए जिम्मेदारी अपोजीशन है, तो सरकार किस लिए है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नही आती है। लेकिन एक रसम चल रही है। आपको कोई न कोई बात कई मर्तबा कहनी है, जिससे वह सच महसूस होने लगे। आप सन् 1980 से लेकर 1984 तक कांफ्रेंसेज कर रहे है। बाहर के लोगो को बुला रहे है। बाहर के लोगो को बुला-बुलाकर दावते दे रहे है। दुनिया का लीडर बनने का ख्वाब देख रहे है। दुनिया को लीडरशिप प्रोवाइड करने की बात कर रहे है, चाहे अपने

यहां लोग मरते रहें। इन नौटंकियों के ऊपर 2400 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। ऐसे मुल्क जहां 1 लाख 30 हजार 761 गाव ऐसे है जहां आज तक पीने का पानी मुयस्सर नहीं है, उस मुल्क में 2400 करोड़ रुपये नौटंकी पर खर्च किए जा रहे है और बड़े खुश हो रहे हैं कि हम दुनिया के लीडर बन गए है, दुनिया को दिखला दिया है कि हम एक तरक्कीयाफ्ता मुल्क है यह कौन सी तरक्की है ? डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जहां हमारी बहनें और बेटियां पेट भरने के लिए अपनी इज्जत बेचती है वहां 48 करोड़ रुपया 48 घंटों में गोवा में खच कर दिया। लोगो को पानी का पानी नही मिलता, लेकिन हम उन को शराब पिलाते है। इस मुल्क का अवाम आज यह कहते हुए नजर आता है—

"गुल फेंके है औरों की
तरफ बल्कि समर भी
ऐ खानाबर अन्दाजे चमन
कुछ तो इधर भी।"

हिन्दुस्तान की गुरबत किस को नजर आती है, उस को कौन देखना चाहता है ? जो देखना चाहते है वे अपोजीशन में बैठे है। सारी बातों की जिम्मेदारी अपोजीशन पर है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं - अगर यह सारी जिम्मेदारी हमारी है तो बराये-मेहरबानी सरकार को छोड़िये, हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

मैंने अभी कहा था कि गुरबत की लाइन 48.1 परसेंट से 66 परसेंट पर आ गई है। आज अन-एम्पलाएड का क्या हाल है ? जब हम ने सरकार छोड़ी थी, उस वक्त 1 लाख 26 हजार लोग एजुकेटेड अनएम्पलाएड रजिस्टर्ड थे, लेकिन 20 जुलाई के जवाब के मुताबिक आज 2 करोड़ 10 लाख आदमी एजूकेटेड अनएम्पलाएड रजिस्टर्ड हैं। आप यह न समझियेगा कि यह कुल हिन्दुस्तान के बेरोजगारो की तादाद है, हिन्दुस्तान के कुल बेरोजगारों की तादाद है, हिन्दुस्तान के कुल बेरोजगारों की तादाद तो इस से कहीं ज्यादा है और मेरा अंदाजा है शायद 10-12 करोड ऐसे लोग होंगे जिन के पास कोई रोजगार नहीं है। यह तादाद तो रजिस्टर्ड लोगों की थी। जो लोग देहातों में रहते है, हमारे मजदूर भाई और दूसरे लोग वहां रजिस्टर कराते है। दिल्ली जैसे शहर में भी हजारों बेरोजगार लोग हमारे पास आते है और उन से पूछते है कि क्या आप का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो चुका है, तो वे कहते है कि रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हुआ है। इस लिए पढे-लिखे लोगों की यह सही पिक्चर नहीं है, यह तादाद कुछ नहीं तो 3 करोड़ 4 करोड़ के करीब होनी चाहिए। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी आप फरमाते है कि हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की कर रहा है, आगे बढ़ रहा है— क्या खाक आगे बढ़ रहा है ?

एक और तमाशा देखिए—इस मुल्क के 1980 के खुतबे में सदर साहब के जरिये एक बड़ा जबरदस्त नारा दिया गया— हिन्दुस्तान में साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ गई है, हिन्दुस्तान खतरे में है, मैं हिन्दुस्तान की माइनारिटीज की हिफाजत अपना फर्ज समझता हू। हिन्दुस्तान की माइनारिटीज ने 1977 में कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं दिया और इसलिए नहीं दिया था कि उन पर जुल्म और जबरदस्ती चल रही थी। हरिजनों ने 1977 में काग्रेस को वोट नहीं दिया इसलिए कि उन पर जुल्म और जबरदस्ती हो रही थी। 1980 के खुतबे में यह कहा गया कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की माइनारिटीज और वीकर सैक्शंज को प्रोटेक्शन देंगे, लेकिन वोट देने की सजा उन को क्या दी गई ? 1980

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

से पहले भी हिन्दु-मुस्लिम फिसाद होते थे, ऐसा हो सकता है, दो भाई लड सकते है—यह बात समझ मे आ सकती है। हिन्दु-हिन्दु से लड सकता है, मुसलमान-मुसलमान से लड सकता है, हरिजन-हरिजन से लड सकता है, इसी तरह हिन्दु मुसलमान से लड सकता है, मुसलमान हिंदु से लड सकता है ये सब बातें हो सकती है, क्योंकि हम हिंदुस्तान मे रहते है, हमारी अपनी कई लोकल प्राबलम्ज है या दूसरी प्राबलम्ज है, लेकिन इस वक्त का यह मतलब नही है कि हम एक-दूसरे से नफरत करते है। आप ने 1980 मे वायदा किया था कि आप प्रोटेक्शन देंगे और हम इस मे कोई शक नही कि आप ने उन को बनाया और इस के लिये हम आप का धन्यवाद करते है। आप ने हिंदु मुसलमान के जुल्म से, मुसलमान को हिंदु के जुल्म से, हरिजन को दूसरो के जुल्म से बचाया, लेकिन उस के बाद आप का अपना जुल्म शुरू हो गया। आप बतलाइये —13 अगस्त, 1980 को मुरादाबाद मे कौन सा हिंदु मुसलमानो को मारने के लिए गया था? बताइए, अगर आप के पास कोई जवाब है। एक आदमी भी हिन्दु नही था, जो मुसलमानो को मारने के लिए गया हो सन् 1980 मे ईदाह पर। मुसलमान अपने बच्चो को लेकर गये थे। मुसलमानो के 165 बच्चे, बूढे और जवान शहीद हो गये उस ईदगाह मे। किस के जरिए? क्या हिन्दुओं के जरिये। नही, वहा हिंदुओ ने नही मारा बल्कि आप की जो पुलिस है और पी० ए० सी० है, उस की गोलियो से वे मरे। उस की जिम्मेदारी भी क्या अपोजीशन पर होगी। जो गोलियां आप की पुलिस चलाएगी मुसलमानों को मारने के लिए, क्या उसकी जिम्मेवारी भी अपोजीशन वाले उठाएंगे? क्या जो गोली आप चलाएंगे, हमारे ऊपर उस की जिम्मेवारी हमारी होगी। नही होगी। आप की पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० ने ईदगाह मे मुसलमानो पर गोलिया चलाईं और वहा हिन्दुओ ने गोली नही चलाई। यह आप ने वहा मुसमानों को प्रोटेक्शन दिया? आप सजा देने लगे उन लोगों को, उन मुसलमानो को जिन्होने आपके खिलाफ वोट देने की जुर्रत की। वह कहने लगे कि तुमने हमारे खिलाफ वोट देने की जुर्रत कैसे की। जर-खरीद मुसलमान कांग्रेस को वोट देना था। इस के अन्दर जुर्रत कैसे हुई कि कांग्रेस के खिलाफ वोट दिया। इसलिए आप को यह बर्दाश्त नही हुआ। और आप ने उस को गोली का निशाना बना लिया। क्या आप ने एक आदमी का भी ट्रांसफर किया? क्या आप ने किसी अफसर को सजा दी? क्या आप ने एक आदमी का भी तबादला किया और क्या आप ने एक आदमी को बुला कर पूछा कि ऐसा क्यो हुआ? सवाल यही है। इस से भी बढकर मेरठ के अन्दर दाबारा वही सिलसिला शुरू हो गया। आज मै फिर कहता हू कि आप ने मेरठ के अन्दर एक साम्प्रदायिक फिजा पैदा की लेकिन अच्छी बात यह है कि एक मुकाम पर भी हिन्दु और मुसलमान मे आपस मे मुठभेड नही हुई। जहा भी मिलता है यही मिलता है हो सकता है कि कोई इक्का-दुक्का कोई केस हो गया हो लेकिन आप की पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० ने जा कर गोली चलाई और आप के जवाबात के जरिए से मैं आप को बता देना चाहता हूं कि आप के जमाने मे क्या हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान को सेकुलरइज्म की जरूरत है और आप कहते है कि हम हिंदुस्तान को आगे बढाना चाहते है और साम्प्रदायिकता के झगडो को खत्म करना चाहते

हैं। आप ने सन् 1980 में यह वायदा किया था कि दृढ़ता और शक्ति के साथ हम साम्प्रदायिकता को कुचल देना चाहते है लेकिन जरा आप अपनी तस्वीर देखिए। जो 15, 20 साल के आप के आंकड़े है आप के जवाबों के मुताबिक, वे मेरे पास है। सन् 1977 में हमारी सरकार आई और सन् 1979 के दिसम्बर तक रही। इन तीन सालों के अन्दर कुल फसादात हिन्दु-मुसलमानों के 722 हुए। इस को 36 से आप तकसीम कर दीजिए क्योंकि 3 साल में 36 महीने हुए। इन तीन साल का एवरेज आता है 19.8 आप इस को 20 ही मान लीजिए यानी एक महीने के अंदर 20 हिन्दु मुसलमानो के फसाद हुए उस सरकार के अन्दर जिस सरकार में आर० एस० एस० के लोग भी बैठे थे और वकील आप के, जिस सरकार अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक लोग बैठे थे। उस सर-सरकार के जमाने मे एक महीने के अन्दर 20 फसाद हुए यानी एक दिन के अन्दर एक फसाद से कम हुआ। उस के बाद जब आप की सरकार आ जाती है, साम्प्रदायिकता विरोधी सरकार, इस मुल्क से साम्प्रदायिकता खत्त कर देने वाली सरकार आ जाती है तो उस की स्थिति क्या है। मेरे पास 15 जून 1983 तक के आंकड़े है। आप के जवाब के मुताबिक कुल फसादात की तादाद 1448 है। इस को आप 42 मे तकसीम कर दीजिए क्योंकि 42 महीने साढ़े तीन साल में होते है। 42 से तकसीम करने पर एवरेज आता है 34 47 एक महीने का और एक दिन का एवरेज एक से ज्यादा हुआ। इस तरह से आप की सरकार ने एवरेज को 20 से बढ़ा कर 34 कर दिया और अगर आज की तारीख का एवरेज लगाया जाए और पंजाब के झगड़ों को उस में जोड़ा जाए, मैं तो सिर्फ उन झगड़ों के बारे में बता रहा हूं, जिन में आप के जुल्म शामिल हैं, तो ऐवरेज 75 से ऊपर जा कर बैठेगा। इस तरह से आपने इस मुल्क को तबाह कर दिया और साम्प्रदायिकता को खत्म करने की बजाय उस को बढ़ा दिया। आप ने मुल्क को तोड़ने की साजिश की है और मैं नही समझता कि आप ने सोच क्या रखा है। शायद आप ने भी वही सोच रखा है जो कि अंग्रेजों की सरकार ने सोचा था कि लड़ाओ और राज्य करो और मैं तो समझता हूं कि आप उस से भी आगे बढ़ गये।

आप अपने पिछले रिकार्ड को भी सुन लें क्योकि अपने जवाब मे शायद आप यह कहे कि हमारा पिछला रिकाड बहुत अच्छा था। मुझे आप का सन् 1969 से लेकर 1976 तक का रिकार्ड मिला है और आप के जो जवाबात है, उन का पहले का रिकार्ड भी मेरे पास है लेकिन वह अनआफिशियल रिकार्ड है, जिसके मुताबिक दो फसाद पर मन्थ बैठना है लिहाजा मैं अनआफिशियल रिकार्ड वाली बात नही कहता। आप का जो आफिशियल रिकार्ड है, उस के मुताबिक पिछले 7 सालो मे 2465 फसाद हुए है सन् 1969 से ले कर सन् 1976 तक। इस तरह से इन सात सालो मे जो 2465 फसादात हुए, उन का एवरेज निकाले तो 25.61 पर मन्थ जाता है यानी करीब-करीब एक फसाद हर रोज हुआ। यह आप का रिकार्ड है। अब आप बताइए कि वह सरकार बेहतर थी या यह सरकार। कम्युनल और साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टि से आप की सरकार 25.61 एवरेज पर थी और इस एवरेज को हमारी सरकार ने घटा कर 19.8 कर दिया था। यह आपकी सरकार थी कि जितने 20 फीसदी महीने में होते थे, उनको बढ़ा कर 34.47 पर मथ कर दिया। अब

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

आप ही बताएं दोनों सरकारों में कौन-सी अच्छी सरकार है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अब मै आपकी इजाजत से दो तीन पैराग्राफ पढ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं 1981 से लेकर 1984 तक जो प्रेजीडेंट के एड्रेस हुए है उनमे कोट करना चाहता हू। ये खेती की पैदावार के मुतल्लिक है। सन् 1981 मे आप फरमाते है –

> "The production of nearly 79.5 million tonnes of foodgrains during kharif was an alltime record. Prospects of the current wheat crops are promising."

लेकिन साल 1982 के बारे मे आप फरमाते है कि चार फीसदी प्राडक्शन कम हुआ। इसके लिए आप फरमाते है कि प्राडक्शन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। ये सब इस ढग से कहा है ताकि हिन्दुस्तान का कम पढ़ा-लिखा इन्सान इन चीजों का समझ न सके। आप फरमाते है —

> "The outlook for the agricultural production in 1981-82 is encouraging. Preliminary assessment indicates that the kharif foodgrains production might reach an all-time level of 79 95 million tonnes for the year as a whole."

फिर आप प्रोडक्शन की बात नही करते, आप फरमाते है कि प्रोक्योरमेंट सब से ज्यादा हुआ। आप लोगों को यह बताना चाहते है कि यह सब रिकार्ड टाइम में सब कुछ रिकार्ड हुआ है। आपको रिकार्ड में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी है, आपको इसमें इंट्रेस्ट नहीं है कि मुल्क से गुरबत दूर हो, लोगों को रोजगार मिले, मुल्क से साम्प्रदायिकता गायब हो रिकार्ड का लफ्ज चारों प्रेजीडेंशल एड्रेसिज मे है। 1983 मे देखिए—

> "Despite the problems faced by kharif and rabi, the procurement of rice and wheat was higher than in any previous year."

अगर प्रोडक्शन रिकार्ड नही हुआ तो प्रोक्योरमेंट रिकार्ड हुआ। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, एक बात बड़े ताज्जुब की है जो कि दुनिया की पार्लियामेंट मे नही हो सकती। यह मेरे पास किताब है, मै उससे आपको पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूं दुनिया की पार्लियामेंट में और यहा किस तरह से जवाब दिये जाते है। एक ही सवाल के जवाब मे सरकार फरमाती है कि फूडग्रेस का रिकार्ड प्रोडक्शन हुआ और फूडग्रेंस का इम्पोर्ट रिकार्ड हुआ। जिस साल में फूडग्रेंस का रिकार्ड प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है, उसी साल में रिकार्ड इम्पोर्ट भी हो रहा है। (**व्यवधान**) हां रिकार्ड प्राईम इंक्रीज भी हो रहा है। किस तरह से लोगों को बेवकूफ बनाया जाता है।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) : बेवकूफ बनाने में भी रिकार्ड।

श्री रशीद मसूद : हां, बेवकूफ बनाने में भी रिकार्ड है। अब जरा 1984 के एड्रेस से सुनिये—

> "Agricultural Production is expected to grow by 9 per cent as against a decline of 4 per cent in the previous year. The production of foodgrains is likely to exceed the target of 142 million tonnes, compared to the actual production of 128.4 million tonnes in 1982-83 and the previous best record of 133.3 million tonnes."

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपको यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि जब से हम आजाद हुए है तब से मुल्क में तीन साल ऐसे रहे हे जिनमे कि हमन भीख पर जिदगी नही गुजारी हे। नही तो हर साल हम बाहर से अनाज मगाते रहे है, कभी गेहूं, कभी चावल। आप बता दीजिए कि इन तीन सालों के अलावा कब आपने बाहर से अनाज नही मंगाया। ये तीन साल थे 1977, 1978 और 1979 के जिन सालों मे हमने बाहर से अनाज नहीं मंगाया, बल्कि बाहर के मुल्को को अनाज भेजा। जब से आपकी सरकार आई तब से क्या आपने गेहूं नही मंगाया? उसके बाद जो सरकार आई उसने रिकार्ड प्रोडक्शन किया और रिकार्ड इंपोर्ट किया। पर कैपिटा अवेलबिलिटी डाउन जा रही है, अफसोस की बात यह है। समझ में नहीं आता कि कैसे शुरू करूं और कैसे खत्म करूं। दो तीन बातें जरूर कहना चाहता हूं। आज आप किसान को जाकर देखें तो आपको उसकी मुश्किलों का अहसास होगा। किसान को परेशानी होगी तो मजदूर को परेशानी होगी। मजदूर परेशान होगा तो देहात में रहने वाला छोटा दस्तकार परेशान होगा। लेकिन आज किसान की प्राब्लम को कोई देखना नहीं चाहता। हम एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेस कमीशन के कंपोजीशन के खिलाफ है। उसमे मजदूरों का नुमाइंदा होना चाहिए, किसानो का नुमाइंदा होना चाहिए। उन लोगों का नुमाइंदा होना चाहिए जो देश के लिए खाने पहनने की चीजें पैदा करते हैं। लेकिन वह कुछ नहीं होता। चलिए यह भी छोड़िए ताज्जुब की बात तो यह है कि वह भी जो रिकमण्ड करता है उससे घटाकर मंजूर किया जाता है। कभी एक-आध रुपया बढ़ा दिया जब इलेक्शन करीब हो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह आप कौन सा इकानामिक्स इन्वाल्व कर रहे है। किस तरफ आप हिन्दुस्तान को ले जा रहे है। जब डेढ़ रुपया किलो प्याज बिक रहा था उस वक्त शर्मा जी ने खुश होकर कहा था कि डेढ़ रुपए किलो प्याज पर हकूमत बदलेंगे। आज ढाई रु० किलो प्याज बिक रहा है। लेकिन आज कोई आगे नही आ रहा प्याज पर हकूमत बदलने। जबकि प्याज असेंशियल नही है, आज तो गेहूं नही मिल रहा है, अनाज नही मिल रहा है।

आपने बडे जोर-शोर से कहा है कि हम देहात में हैल्थ के लिए प्रोग्राम शुरू करेंगे। आज कौन देहात के लोगों को देखने के लिए तैयार है। कौन देहात के लोगो की

फिक्र कर रहा है। जब हमारी सरकार थी, जनता और लोकदल दोनो की सरकार की बात कर रहा हूं, उस वक्त देहात के अंदर हास्पीटल खुले, डाक्टरो को जबरदस्ती भेजा गया था। उस वक्त देहात मे नर्सेस को रखा गया था ताकि देहात के अंदर जच्चा-खाना खुल जाए। आज देहात की बात तो छोड दीजिए वहा तो डाक्टर नही मिलेगा, नर्सेस नही मिलेंगी, देहात मे तो कोई जाने के लिए तैयार नही है, मेरे अपने क्षेत्र के अंदर जितने भी देहात के हास्पीटल है उनके अंदर डाक्टर नही है। अपाइंटमेंट किया है लेकिन जाते नही है। हम लिख लिख परेशान हो गए है चीफ मिनिस्टर जवाब तक नही देता है। आज मै यहा बैठे बैठे आपके ऊपर 307 का मुकदमा दायर करा सकता हू, 200 रुपया खर्च होगा। इनके डाक्टर आज यह काम कर रहे है। देहातो की बात छोड दीजिए, शहरो के अंदर दवाइया नही है। हास्पीटल की दवाइया वहा के कैमिस्ट के यहा बिक रही है, खुलेआम बिक रही है। आप देहात मे हैल्थ का ख्याल रखने का दावा करते है लेकिन शहर के लोगो का ही नही कर पा रहे हैं। यहा डाक्टर है, अस्पताल है, सारी सहूलियते है। ये सरकार देहात के लोगो का क्या ख्याल रखेगी जहा न अस्पताल है, न डाक्टर है, न नर्सेस है, न सहूलियते है। मैं नही समझता कि सरकार का कुछ करने का इरादा है।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हमारे मगल राम प्रेमी जी बैठे है ये बेचारे एक ऐसी जाति मे ताल्लुक रखते है जिसको बद-किस्मती से इज्जत की निगाह से नही देखा जाता, न देखा जा रहा है। और इस सरकार के चलते न देखा जाएगा। इस सरकार के यहा तो बाइज्जत लोगो की जरूरत नही है। यहा तो ऐसे लोगो की जरूरत है जो जाहिल हो, जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हो, जो ये न समझ सकते हो कि इनका प्रपोगंडा क्या है और जो बिना सोचे समझे इनके निशान पर मोहर लगा दे। ऐसे लोगो की इनको जरूरत है। हमारे प्रेमी जी मुस्तकिल इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे है कि सफाई कर्मचारियो को कुछ बेरिाक सहूलियतें दी जाए। उनकी दवा वगैरह का ख्याल किया जाए और उनकी फैमिलीज के लिए मकान वगैरह अलाट किए जाएं या कुछ ऐसे तरीके अख्तियारात किए जाए जिससे वे बाइज्जत जिन्दगी गुजार सके। आपका बच्चा तो फौरन ही डी० पी० एस० मे दाखिल हो जाएगा लेकिन उनके बच्चो को म्युनिसिपेलीटी भी लेने के लिए तैयार नही होती है। उन लोगो के लिए आप क्या कर रहे है? आप उनको जाहिल और गुरबत की रखा से नीचे रखना चाहते है। मैं इन अल्फाज के साथ इस शुक्रिया प्रस्ताव का मुखालफत करता हू जो हमारे एवान के सामने है।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) : محترم ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب ۔ میں آج نہ صرف شکریہ کے پرستاؤ کی مخالفت میں کھڑا ہوا ہوں بلکہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آج جو ملک کی حالت ہے ۔ اس حالت میں صدر صاحب سے میری یہ درخواست ہونی چاہئے کہ وہ اس سرکار کو فوراً برخواست کردیں ۔ کانگریس کے ۱۹۸۰ء کے الیکشن مینیفسٹو کو دیکھئے ۔ پھر ۱۹۸۰ء کے خطبہ صدارت کو دیکھئے ۔ ۱۹۸۱ء کے صدارت کے خطبہ کو دیکھئے ۔ ۱۹۸۲ء اور ۱۹۸۳ء کو دیکھئے اور پھر ۱۹۸۴ء کے صدر صاحب کے خطبے کو دیکھئے ۔ اس میں بہت زیادہ فرق محسوس نہیں ہوتا ۔ ۱۹۸۰ء کے صدر صاحب کے خطبہ میں اس سرکار نے وعدہ کیا تھا کہ وہ اس ملک سے بے روزگاری کو دور کردیگی ۔ اس ملک سے غربت کو دور کردیگی ۔ کمیونل رائٹس کو دور کردے گی ۔ پر مستحق ہوئی قوموں کو نہ صرف آگے بڑھنے نہیں دے گی بلکہ اس لیول پر لائے گی جو ۱۹۷۱-۷۲ء میں تھی ۔

اس نے وعدہ کیا تھا کہ قانون کی حالت اور قانون کی ویوستھا کو اس ملک میں درست کردے گی ۔ لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان میں کوئی بھی بات پوری نہیں ہوئی اور آج جب ۱۹۸۴ء کا خطبہ صدارت پڑھا جاتا ہے تو یہ محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ ان ساری چیزوں پر سے جن پر زور دیا گیا تھا وہ زور ہٹا کر کے میں نہیں جانتا کیوں اور کس وجہ سے اندرونی بیرونی خطرات کی طرف پوری شدت کے ساتھ زور دیا جا رہا ہے ۔

لوگوں کو یہ بتانے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے کہ ملک اندرونی اور بیرونی خطرات سے گھرا ہوا ہے ملک ٹوٹ رہا ہے ملک برباد ہو رہا ہے ملک ختم ہو رہا ہے ۔ لہذا اس ملک کو بچا سکتی ہے تو صرف کانگریس سرکار اور ہماری پرائم منسٹر صاحبہ ۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان تمام خطرات کیلئے ذمہ دار کون ہے ۔

شعر یاد آتا ہے

" محسوس ہوتا ہے یہ دور تباہی ہے
شیشے کی عدالت میں پتھر کی گواہی ہے
دنیا میں کہیں اس کی تمثیل نہیں ملتی
قاتل ہی محافظ ہے قاتل ہی سپاہی ہے "

میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں آپ کے ذریعہ کہ آج جو پنجاب میں ہو رہا ہے اس کی ذمہ داری کس پر ہے ۔ پنجاب پر زیادہ نہیں بولونگا کیونکہ اس پر آج ڈسکشن ہونے والا ہے ۔ آج کشمیر کے اندر آپ نے جو سچویشن پیدا کردی ہے ۔ اس کی ذمہ داری کون ہے ۔ کون نہیں جانتا کہ بھنڈرانوالا کا تعلق کس سے رہا ہے ۔

١٩٨٠ء کے الیکشن میں یہ کس کے ایجنٹ تھے۔ کون نہیں جانتا کہ پروفیسر شیر سنگھ جو ہندو سمتی کے ادھیکش ہیں۔ ہریانہ میں وہ کس پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ اگر بھنڈران والے نے ١٩٨٠ء میں ہم لوگوں کی مدد کی ہوتی اور وہ اس توڑ پھوڑ کے ذمہ دار ہوتے تو ہم اپنی ذمہ داری مان لیتے۔ اگر پروفیسر شیر سنگھ ہماری پارٹی کے ممبر ہوتے اور وہ توڑ پھوڑ کے ذمہ دار ہوتے تو ہم اپنی ذمہ داری مان لیتے لیکن بدقسمتی سے یا خوش قسمتی سے۔ ملک کی بدقسمتی سے اور ہماری خوش قسمتی سے نہ بھنڈران والے کا ہماری جماعت سے کوئی تعلق رہا ہے نہ وہ ہمارے کسی الیکشن کے کنڈیڈیٹ کے ایجنٹ رہے ہیں اور نہ پروفیسر شیر سنگھ ہماری پارٹی سے کوئی تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ پھر یہ کس کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ (انٹرپشن)

ہمارے ساتھ تو کبھی نہیں تھے آپ کے ساتھ تھے۔

آج کشمیر میں کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ کشمیر کے اندر کون گڑبڑ کرنا چاہتا ہے۔ ایک طرف فاروق عبداللہ ہیں جس ایک تاریخ ہے جس کے باپ کی ایک تاریخ ہے کہ جس نے ہندوستان کے ساتھ الحاق کے لئے مسلسل قربانیاں دی ہیں۔ جس نے ہندوستان کے ساتھ الحاق کیلئے مستقل جیلیں کاٹی ہیں ایک طرف فاروق عبداللہ ہے جو دن میں اور رات میں اور اجالے میں سامنے اور پوشیدہ طور پر یہ کہتا ہے کہ ہندوستان کے ساتھ کشمیر کا الحاق فائنل ہے۔ اس کے اوپر کوئی بات نہیں ہو سکتی۔ ہندوستان کا اٹوٹ حصہ ہے کشمیر۔ اور دوسری طرف مولوی افتخار الدین صاحب ہیں جو اتفاق سے اسمبلی میں آپ کے صدر ہیں۔

کیا آپ کو یاد نہیں ہے سنہ ١٩٦٨ء میں لال چوک پر تقریر کرتے ہوئے افتخار الدین صاحب نے یہ بات کہی تھی۔

کہ پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کے وعدے کے مطابق ہندوستان کے ساتھ کشمیر کا الحاق فائنل نہیں ہے۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ وہ آدمی جو دن رات یہ بات کہہ رہا ہو کہ کشمیر ہندوستان کا ایک اٹوٹ حصہ ہے وہ غدار ہے۔ وہ باغی ہے۔ وہ سیشنسٹ ہے اور وہ آدمی جو وہ ہندوستان کے ساتھ کشمیر کا الحاق مانتا نہ ہو وہ آدمی جو ملک کے پہلے وزیر اعظم کے وعدوں کی یاد دلا کر یہ دکھانے کی کوشش کرتا ہو کہ ہندوستان کے ساتھ کشمیر کا الحاق فائنل نہیں ہے کشمیر ہندوستان کا حصہ نہیں ہے وہ آج

دیش بھگت ہے - کیا آپ کے یہاں دیش
بھگت کا پیمانہ یہ ہے کہ جو کانگریس پارٹی
میں رہ کر اس ملک کے ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کرنے
کی کوشش کرے گا وہ دیش بھگت ہوگا -
اور جو کانگریس پارٹی کے خلاف رہ کر اس
ملک کو جوڑنے کی بات کرے گا جو کانگریس
پارٹی کے خلاف رہ کر اس ملک کے اتحاد
کی بات کرے گا وہ غدار ہوگا -

آپ کی یہی وہ پالیسی ہے جس نے
آج تک ہندوستان میں ہندوستانی کو پیدا
نہیں ہونے دیا - آج آپ کو اس دیش میں
ہندو مل جائے گا مسلمان مل جائے گا سکھ مل جائیگا
عیسائی مل جائے گا، بودھ مل جائے گا، دوسرے
لوگ مل جائیں گے لیکن کیا کہیں پر ہندوستانی
بھی ملتا ہے - نہیں ملتا ہے -

اس کے لئے کون ذمہ دار ہے - اس کے
ذمہ دار آپ ہیں - آپ نے یہ کوشش کی
ہوتی کہ ہمیں ہندوستان میں ایک نیشن بنانی ہے
، اس ملک میں ہندوستانیوں کو پیدا کرنا ہے
اور اگر یہاں پر اگر درد شمال میں ہوتا ہو تو وہ
جنوب میں محسوس کیا جائے اگر ہندو کے درد
ہوتا ہو تو مسلمان کو محسوس ہو، ایک
ہریجن کا درد برہمن کو محسوس ہو، راجپوت
کا درد، جاٹ کو محسوس ہو، کسانوں کا درد
ایڈمنسٹریٹ کو محسوس ہو - اگر اس بات

کی کوشش آپ نے کی ہوتی تو آج ہندوستان
کا نقشہ ہی مختلف ہوتا - لیکن آپ نے ایسا
نہیں کیا - ۱۹۵۲ء میں جب اس پارلیمنٹ
کا پہلا الیکشن ہوا اس وقت ایک سنہری موقع
تھا ہندوستان کی آزادی ملی تھی، اس وقت
ہر ہندوستانی کے دل میں ہندوستان کے لئے
محبت تھی اس وقت ہر دیش واسی اپنے کو
ہندوستانی سمجھتا تھا اور اس وقت ہر ہندوستانی
اس بات کی کوشش کرتا تھا کہ وہ قربانی دے
کرکے اس ملک کی تعمیر کرے اس ملک کو
ایک بنائے اور اس ملک سے محبت کرے -
کاش اس وقت آپ نے عقل سے کام
لیا ہوتا - کاش اس وقت آپ نے
اس وقت ایک مسلمان کو ایک ایسی جگہ
سے کھڑا کیا ہوتا جہاں کوئی مسلمان نہیں
ہوتا - وہ مسلمان مکمل طور پر ہندوؤں
کے ووٹوں پر جیت کر یہاں آتا اور ہندوؤں
کے دکھ درد کی بات اس پارلیمنٹ میں
رکھتا -

ایک ہندو کو آپ اس جگہ سے کھڑا
کرتے جہاں مسلمانوں کی تعداد زیادہ
ہوتی تو وہ ہندو اس پارلیمنٹ میں آکر
مسلمانوں کے دکھ درد کی بات کہتا اور
بتاتا کہ مسلمانوں کو کیا کیا تکلیفیں ہیں
اس طرح سے جہاں پر ہریجنوں کی تعداد

سب سے کم ہوتی وہاں سے آپ ہریجن کو کھڑا کرتے اور وہ ہریجن یہاں ہو برہمنوں کو ریپریزینٹ کرتا اور جہاں پر ہریجنوں کی تعداد زیادہ تھی وہاں وہاں سے آپ برہمن کو کھڑا کرتے یا راجپوت کو کھڑا کرتے - تب اس دیش کے ہریجن راجپوت برہمن اور مسلمان جانتے یہ ہندوستان کیا ہے - جو برہمن ہریجنوں کے ووٹوں پر جیت کر اس پارلیمنٹ میں آتا وہ اگر بتاتا کہ ہریجنوں کو کیا تکلیفیں ہیں - لیکن آپکو تو اپنی کرسی چاہیئے تھی - آپکو ممبر حق نہیں چاہیئے تھے - آپکو تو ایسے لوگ چاہئیں تھے جو آپ کے کہنے پر ہاتھ اٹھائے آپ کو ایسے لوگ چاہئیں تھے جو آپ کے نام پر زندہ رہتے - ان کو اس بات کا احساس رہتا کہ وہ آپ کے نام پر جیت کر آ رہے ہیں - وہ کوئی پالیٹکل کام کر کے اچھا کام کر کے ملک میں اتحاد قائم کرنے کے لئے کام کر کے آتے اور ہندوستان میں ایک قوم پیدا کرنے کا کام کر کے اس ایوان میں نہیں آ رہے ہیں بلکہ آپ کے نام پر ہی جیت کر آ رہے ہیں - اس لئے آپکو ضرورت اس بات کی ہی تھی کہ ایسے لوگ آئیں جو کہ آپ کے نام پر ہاتھ اٹھائیں - آپ کے کہنے پر ووٹ دیں - آپ کہنے پر چلیں اور آپ انکو بھیڑ بکریوں کی طرح سے جیسے بھی چاہیں ہانک دیں - آپ نے اس ملک کے ہندوستانی کو ہندوستانی بننے ہی نہیں دیا - اور آج آپ اپوزیشن پر الزام لگا کر بیٹھ جائیں گے - یہ کہہ دینا بڑا آسان ہے کہ آج کشمیر میں کیا ہو رہا ہے - وہاں پر ایک الیکٹڈ گورنمنٹ آئی ہے لیکن آپ وہاں پر ہنگامہ کرا رہے ہیں تاکہ اس سرکار کو ڈسمس کر دیا جائے کیونکہ اتفاق سے ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ صاحب کانگریس (آئی) سے نہیں ہیں اور کانگریس (آئی) کی بات سننے کو وہ تیار نہیں ہیں - آپ نہیں چاہتے ہیں مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد جیسا کوئی نیتا مسلمانوں کو ریپریزینٹ کرنے والا پیدا ہو - کیا اسکی بھی ذمہ داری اپوزیشن پر ہے -

دوستوں میں آپ کے ذریعہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ابھی بھی وقت ہے دیر آئے درست آئے -

آپ ہندوستان کے تعمیر کی بات کرو - لیکن افسوس ہوتا ہے جب ہریجن یہاں سے پٹتا ہے - آپ کی پولیس کے ذریعہ آفیسرس کے ذریعہ پٹتا ہے تو اوپر کے لوگ ان آفیسرس کو سپورٹ کرتے ہیں - کانگریس کا ہریجن بیدی

پٹتا ہے تو ادھر ہم لوگ یہاں سے آواز اٹھاتے ہیں کہ وہ کیوں پٹ رہے ہیں تو کوئی اثر نہیں ہوتا ہے - آپ کو اپنی کرسی پیاری ہے - آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ اگر ہمیں ہم نے آفیسرس کو سزا دیدی تو وہ آفیسر ہم سے کہیں ناراض نہ ہو جائے اور وجہ یہ کہ آپ کو ناجائز فائدے اٹھانے ہیں اس آفیسر سے - آپ کو درد کیوں نہیں ہوتا ہے - جو ہندوستان کی عوام کا ممبر ہے جو پارلیمنٹ کا ممبر ہے - کیا وہ سب ایک نہیں ہیں - پارلیمنٹ کے ممبر کے دکھ درد کو آپ کیوں نہیں سمجھتے ہیں - اس پارلیمنٹ کے اندر ۵۴۴ کے قریب سدسے ہیں اور جب ہندوستان کی اس پارلیمنٹ کے اندر اس طرف بیٹھے ہوئے لوگ یا اس طرف بیٹھے لوگ نہیں سمجھ سکتے ہیں تو میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ہندوستان کہاں ہے جس کا خواب مہاتما گاندھی نے دیکھا تھا - ہندوستان کو بننے نہیں دیا - یہ آسانی سے کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ اپوزیشن والے لوگ اس کو ٹکڑوں میں بدل رہے ہیں - میں نے یہ بات پہلے بھی کہی تھی اور آج بھی کہہ رہا ہوں آپ بتائیے ایسا کون سا موقع دیا ہے جہاں اپوزیشن والوں نے ایک ہو کر سولیوشن تیار کرنے کی کوشش نہیں کی ہے - لیکن بریفنگ کے بعد کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ اپوزیشن والے اس کام کو نہیں کرنے دینا چاہتے ہیں -

محترم ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب - غریبی ہٹانے کا نعرہ سنہ ۱۹۸۰ء میں اس سرکار دوارا دیا گیا تھا - اس سرکار کے ۱۹۸۰ء جولائی کے پرشن کے جواب کے مطابق سنہ ۱۹۸۰ء میں جب یہ سرکار آپ کو دی تھی - اس وقت ملک کے اندر غریبی کی ریکھا سے نیچے رہنے والے لوگوں کی سنکھیا ۴۸٫۱۳ پرسینٹ تھی - اب ۲۸ جولائی ۱۹۸۲ء پوچھے گئے ایک پرشن کے جواب میں ان کے انوسار بلو پاورٹی لائین لوگوں کی سنکھیا بڑھ کر ۵۶٫۵ پرسینٹ ہو گئی ہے - اس پرکار دو سال کے اندر دس پرتی شت لوگوں کو غریبی کی ریکھا سے نیچے ڈھکیل دیا ہے - یہ آپ کی کون سی اکانومی ہے - کون سا طریقہ ہے ملک کی بے روزگاری کو دور کرنے کا - اب یہ سنکھیا بڑھ کر ۶۶٫۷ پرسینٹ ہو گئی ہے - یہ افسوس کا مقام ہے اس ملک کو سنہ ۱۹۸۰ء میں یہ کہہ کر کہ لا اینڈ آرڈر کی پرابلم کو دور کریں گے - مہنگائی کو دور کریں گے - بھوکے ننگے لوگوں

کو ردی کپڑا اور مکان دیں گے - بلوبادردی لائن سے لوگوں کو اوپر اٹھائیں گے - اس ملک کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لیا ہے - اس وقت بھی ملک کی دو تہائی آبادی غریبی کی ریکھا سے نیچے اپنا جیون دیتت کر رہی ہے - آپ کے جھم جھماتے بڑے بڑے شہر دلی کلکتہ مدراس اور بمبئی جہاں کی روشنیوں سے آدمیوں کی آنکھیں چندھیا جاتی ہیں ان شہروں کے اندر بھی ۳۲ پرتی شت ۴۸ پرتی شت اور ۲۸ پرتی شت لوگ سلموں میں رہ رہے ہیں - جہاں پینے کو پانی نہیں ہے - جہاں رہنے کے لئے مکان نہیں ہے - میں آپ سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آپ کو اس کا علم نہیں ہے - میں آپ سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں آپ نے کتنی جھگیوں کو اب تک ہٹایا ہے - آپ کے زمانہ میں ہر شہر میں سلمس بڑھ رہے ہیں - آپ کے زمانے میں جھگی جھونپڑی میں رہنے والے کی سنکھیا بڑھ رہی ہے - چار سال پہلے جن کو کھانے کو بھر پیٹ مل رہا تھا آپ کے زمانے میں شاید دو تہائی آدمیوں کو بھی بھر پیٹ کھانے کو نہیں مل رہا ہے - پھر بھی ان سب کے لئے ذمہ دار اپوزیشن ہے - اپوزیشن بجٹ بناتی ہے - اپوزیشن اس کو امپلی منٹ کرتی ہے - لا اینڈ آرڈر کی ذمہ داری اپوزیشن کی ہے - یہ سارا کام آپ کا ہے - اگر آپ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ان سب کے لئے ذمہ داری اپوزیشن ہے تو یہ سرکار کس لئے ہے - یہ بات میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتی ہے - لیکن ایک رسم چل رہی ہے - آپ کوئی نہ کوئی بات کئی مرتبہ کہتی ہے جس سے وہ سچ محسوس ہونے لگے آپ سنہ ۱۹۸۰ء سے لیکر ۱۹۸۴ء تک کانفرنس کر رہے ہیں - باہر کے لوگوں کو بلا رہے ہیں - باہر کے لوگوں کو بلا بلا کر دعوتیں دے رہے ہیں - دنیا کا لیڈر بننے کا خواب دیکھ رہے ہیں - دنیا کو لیڈر شپ پردوائڈ کرنے کے بعد بات کر رہے ہیں چاہے اپنے یہاں لوگ مرتے رہے - ان نو ٹنکیوں سے اوپر ۴۰۰ کروڑ روپیہ خرچ کیا جا رہا ہے -

ایسے ملک کے اندر جہاں ایک لاکھ تیس ہزار سات ہزار اکسٹھ گاؤں ایسے ہیں جہاں آج تک پینے کا پانی میسر نہیں ہے اس ملک میں ۴۴ سو کروڑ روپئے ٹونکی پر خرچ کئے جا رہے ہیں - اور بڑے خوش ہو رہے ہیں - کہ ہم دنیا کے لیڈر بن گئے ہیں دنیا کو دکھلا دیا ہے کہ ہم ایک ترقی یافتہ ملک ہیں - یہ کون سی ترقی ہے - ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب - جہاں ہماری بہنیں

اور بیٹیاں پیٹ بھرنے کیلئے عزت بیچتی ہیں۔ وہاں اڑتالیس کروڑ روپئے اڑتالیس گھنٹوں میں گوا میں خرچ کر دیا لوگوں کو پینے کا پانی نہیں ملتا لیکن ہم انکو شراب پلاتے ہیں۔ اس ملک کا عوام آج یہ کہتے ہوئے نظر آتا ہے۔

گل پھینکے ہیں اوروں کیطرف بلکہ ثمر بھی
اے خانہ برانداز چمن کچھ تو ادھر بھی

ہندوستان کی غربت کس کو نظر آتی ہے۔ اس کو کون دیکھنا چاہتا ہے۔ جو دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں وہ اپوزیشن میں بیٹھے ہیں ساری باتوں کی ذمہ داری اپوزیشن پر ہے۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اگر یہ ساری ذمہ داری ہماری ہے تو برائے مہربانی سرکار کو چھوڑیئے ہم اپنی ذمہ داری نبھانے کی کوشش کریں گے۔

میں نے ابھی کہا تھا کہ غربت کی لائن ۱۰۵۴ پرسینٹ سے ۲۶ پرسینٹ پر آگئی ہے آج ان ایمپلائیڈ کا کیا حال ہے جب ہم نے سرکار چھوڑی تھی اس وقت ایک لاکھ ۲۶ ہزار لوگ ایجوکیٹڈ ان ایمپلائیڈ رجسٹرڈ تھے۔ لیکن جولائی کے جواب کے مطابق آج دو کروڑ دس لاکھ آدمی ایجوکیٹڈ ان ایمپلائیز رجسٹرڈ ہیں۔

آپ یہ سمجھئے گا کہ یہ کل ہندوستان بے روزگاروں کی تعداد ہے ہندوستان کی ان بے روزگاروں کی تعداد تو اس سے کہیں زیادہ ہے۔ اور میرا اندازہ ہے کہ شاید دس بارہ کروڑ ایسے لوگ ہوں گے جن کے پاس کوئی روزگار نہیں ہے۔ یہ تعداد تو رجسٹرڈ لوگوں کی تھی جو لوگ دیہاتوں میں رہتے ہیں ہمارے مزدور بھائی اور دوسرے لوگ وہ کہاں رجسٹر کرائے ہیں دہلی جیسے شہر میں بھی ہزاروں بے روزگار لوگ ہمارے پاس آتے ہیں اور ان سے پوچھتے ہیں کہ کیا آپ کا رجسٹریشن ہو چکا ہے تو وہ کہتے ہیں کہ رجسٹریشن نہیں ہوا ہے۔ اس لئے پڑھے لکھے لوگوں کی صحیح فگر نہیں ہے یہ تعداد کچھ نہیں تو تین کروڑ چار کروڑ کے قریب ہونا چاہئے۔ لیکن اس کے باوجود بھی آپ فرماتے ہیں کہ ہندوستان ترقی کر رہا ہے۔ آگے بڑھ رہا ہے کیا خاک آگے بڑھ رہا ہے۔

ایک اور تماشہ دیکھئے۔ اس ملک کے ۱۹۸۰ء کے خطبہ میں صدر صاحب کے ذریعہ ایک زبردست نعرہ دیا گیا۔ ہندوستان میں سامپردائکتا بڑھ گئی ہے ہندوستان خطرے میں ہے میں ہندوستان کی حفاظت اپنا فرض سمجھتا ہوں۔ ہندوستان کی مائنوریٹیز نے ۱۹۷۷ء میں کانگریس

کو ووٹ نہیں دیا اور اس لئے نہیں دیا تھا کہ ان پر ظلم اور زبردستی چل رہی تھی ہریجنوں نے ۱۹۷۷ء میں کانگریس کو ووٹ نہیں دیا اس لئے کہ ان پر ظلم اور زبردستی ہو رہی تھی۔

۱۹۸۰ء کے خطبے میں کہا گیا کہ ہم ہندوستان کی مائنوریٹیز اور دیگر سیکشنس کو پروٹیکشن دیں گے۔ لیکن ووٹ نہ دینے کی سزا ان کو کیا دی گئی۔ ۱۹۸۰ء سے پہلے بھی ہندو مسلم فساد ہوتے تھے۔ ایسا ہو سکتا ہے۔ دو بھائی لڑ سکتے ہیں۔

یہ بات سمجھ میں آ سکتی ہے ہندو ہندو سے لڑ سکتا ہے مسلمان مسلمان سے لڑ سکتا ہے۔ ہریجن ہریجن سے لڑ سکتا ہے۔ اور اس طرح ہندو مسلمان سے لڑ سکتا ہے مسلمان ہندو سے لڑ سکتا ہے۔ یہ سب باتیں ہو سکتی ہیں۔ کیونکہ ہم ہندوستان میں رہتے ہیں۔ ہماری اپنی کوئی لوکل پرابلمس ہیں یا دوسری پرابلمس ہیں لیکن اس کا یہ مطلب نہیں ہے کہ ایک دوسرے سے نفرت کرتے ہیں۔ آپ نے ۱۹۸۰ء میں وعدہ کیا تھا کہ آپ پروٹیکشن دیں گے اور اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ آپ نے انکو بچایا اور اس کے لئے ہم آپ کا دھنیہ واد کرتے ہیں۔ آپ ہندو کو مسلمان کے ظلم سے مسلمان کو ہندو کے ظلم سے ہریجنوں کو دوسروں کے ظلم سے بچایا۔ لیکن اس کے بعد آپکا اپنا ظلم شروع ہو گیا۔ آپ بتائیے ۱۳ اگست ۱۹۸۰ء مراد آباد میں کون سا ہندو مسلمان کو مارنے کے لئے گیا تھا۔

بتائیے اگر آپ کے پاس کوئی جواب ہے ایک آدمی بھی ہندو نہیں تھا جو مسلمانوں کو مارنے گیا ہو۔ ۱۹۸۰ء میں عیدگاہ پر مسلمان اپنے بچوں کو لیکر گئے تھے۔ مسلمانوں کے ایک سو پینسٹھ بچے بوڑھے اور جوان شہید ہو گئے اور اس عیدگاہ میں کس کے ذریعہ۔ کیا ہندوؤں کے ذریعہ نہیں وہاں ہندوؤں نے نہیں مارا بلکہ آپ کی جو پولیس ہے۔ اور پی اے سی ہے اس کی گولیوں سے وہ مرے اس کی ذمہ داری اپوزیشن پر ہوگی۔ جو گولیاں آپکی پولس چلائے گی مسلمانوں کو مارنے کیلئے کیا اس کی ذمہ داری بھی اپوزیشن والے اٹھائیں گے۔ کیا جو گولی آپ چلائیں گے ہمارے اوپر اس کی بھی ذمہ داری ہو گی۔ آپکی پولیس اور پی اے سی نے عیدگاہ میں مسلمانوں پر گولیاں چلائیں اور وہاں ہندوؤں نے گولی نہیں چلائی یہ آپ نے وہاں مسلمانوں کو پروٹیکشن دیا۔ آپ سزا دینے لگے ان لوگوں کو

ان مسلمانوں کو جنہوں نے آپ کے خلاف ووٹ دینے کی جرأت کی وہ کہنے لگے کہ تم نے ہمارے خلاف ووٹ دینے کی جرأت کیسے کی - زر خرید مسلمان کانگریس کو ووٹ دیتا ہے - اس کے اندر جرأت کیسے ہوئی کہ کانگریس کے خلاف ووٹ دیا اس لئے آپکو یہ برداشت نہیں ہوا اور آپ نے اسکو گولی کا نشانہ بنا دیا کیا آپ نے ایک آدمی کا بھی ٹرانسفر کیا - کیا آپ نے کسی افسر کو سزا دی کیا آپ نے ایک آدمی کا بھی تبادلہ کیا اور کیا آپ نے ایک آدمی کو بلاکر پوچھا کہ ایسا کیوں ہوا -

سوال یہی ہے - اس سے بھی بڑھ کر میرٹھ کے اندر دوبارہ وہی سلسلہ شروع ہو گیا - آج میں پھر کہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے میرٹھ کے اندر ایک سامپردائک فضا پیدا کی - لیکن اچھی بات یہ ہے کہ ایک مقام پر بھی ہندو اور مسلمان میں مٹھ بھیڑ نہیں ہوئی - جہاں بھی ملتا ہے یہی ملتا ہے کہ ہو سکتا ہے کوئی اکا دکا کوئی کیس ہو گیا ہو - لیکن آپ کی پولیس اور پی اے سی نے جاکر گولی چلائی اور آپ کے ذریعہ سے میں آپ کو بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کے زمانے میں کیا ہوا - ہندوستان کو سیکولرزم کی ضرورت ہے - اور آپ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم ہندوستان کو آگے بڑھانا چاہتے ہیں - اور سامپردائکتا کے جھگڑوں کو ختم کرنا چاہتے ہیں - آپ نے ۱۹۸۰ء میں یہ وعدہ کیا تھا کہ دڑھتا اور شکتی کے ساتھ ہم سامپردائکتا کو کچل دیں گے دینا چاہتے ہیں لیکن ذرا آپ اپنی تصویر دیکھئے - جو پندرہ بیس سال کے آپ کے آنکڑے ہیں - آپ کے جوابوں کے مطابق وہ میرے پاس ہیں - ۱۹۷۷ء میں ہماری سرکار آئی اور ۱۹۷۹ کے دسمبر تک رہی ان تین سالوں کے اندر کل فسادات ہندو مسلمان سات سو بائیس ہوئے اس کو آپ چھتیس سے تقسیم کر دیجئے کیونکہ تین سال میں ۳۶ مہینے ہوئے - ان تین سال کا ایوریج آتا ہے ۱۹٬۲ بھئی آپ اسکو ۲۰ ہی مان لیجئے - بھئی ایک مہینہ کے اندر بیس ہندو مسلمانوں کے فساد ہوئے اس سرکار کے اندر جس سرکار میں آر ایس ایس کے لوگ بھی تھے اور بقول آپ کے جس سرکار کے اندر سامپردائک لوگ بیٹھے تھے اس سرکار کے زمانہ میں ایک مہینہ کے اندر بیس فساد ہوئے - بھئی ایک دن کے اندر ایک فساد سے کم ہوا - اس کے بعد جب

آپ کی سرکار آجاتی ہے سامپردائکتا ورودھی سرکار اس ملک سے سامپردائکتا ختم کردینے والی سرکار آجاتی ہے تو اس کی استھتی کیا ہے - میرے پاس پندرہ جون ۱۹۸۳ء تک کے آنکڑے ہیں - آپ کے جواب کے مطابق کل فسادات کی تعداد ۱۴۴۸ ہے - اسکو آپ ۴۲ سے تقسیم کر دیجئے کیونکہ ۴۲ مہینے ساڑھے تین سال میں ہوتے ہیں ۴۲ سے تقسیم کرنے پر ایورج آتا ہے ۳۴.۴۷ ایک مہینہ کا اور ایک دن کا ایورج ایک سے زیادہ ہوا - اس طرح سے آپ کی سرکار نے ایورج کو بیس سے بڑھا کر ۳۴ کر دیا - اور اگر آج کی تاریخ کا ایورج لگایا جائے اور پنجاب کے جھگڑوں کو اس میں جوڑا جائے میں تو صرف ان جھگڑوں کے بارے میں بتا رہا ہوں جن میں آپ کے ظلم شامل ہیں تو ایورج ۷۵ سے اوپر جا کر بیٹھے گا اس طرح سے آپ نے اس ملک کو تباہ کر دیا اور سامپردائکتا کو ختم کرنے کے بجائے اسکو بڑھا دیا -

آپ نے ملک کو توڑنے کی سازش کی ہے - اور میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ آپ نے سوچ کیا رکھا ہے -

شاید آپ نے بھی وہی سوچ رکھا ہے جو کہ انگریزوں کی سرکار نے سوچا تھا کہ لڑاؤ اور راج کرو اور سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ اس سے بھی آگے بڑھ گئے ہیں -

آپ اپنے پچھلے ریکارڈ کو بھی سن لیں کیونکہ اپنے جواب میں شاید آپ یہ کہیں کہ ہمارا پچھلا ریکارڈ بہت اچھا تھا - مجھے آپ کا ۱۹۶۹ء سے لیکر ۱۹۷۶ء تک کا ریکارڈ ملا ہے - اور آپ کے جو جوابات ہیں اس کے پہلے کا ریکارڈ بھی میرے پاس ہے - لیکن وہ ان آفیشل ریکارڈ ہے - جسکے مطابق وہ فساد پر منتہہ بیٹھتا ہے لہذا میں ان آفیشل ریکارڈ والی بات نہیں کہتا - آپ کا جو ان آفیشل ریکارڈ ہے اس کے مطابق پچھلے سات سالوں میں ۲۳۶۵ فساد ہوئے ہیں - ۱۹۶۹ء سے لیکر ۱۹۷۶ء تک اس طرح سے ان سات سالوں میں جو ۲۳۶۵ فسادات ہوئے انکا اوسط نکالیں تو ۱٬۶۲۵ پر منتہہ آتا ہے - یعنی قریب ایک فساد ہر روز ہوا یہ آپکا ریکارڈ ہے اب آپ بتائیے کہ وہ سرکار بہتر تھی یا یہ سرکار کمیونل اور سامپردائکہ درشٹی سے آپکی سرکار ۱٬۶۲۵ ایورج پر تھی اور اس ایورج کو دیکھتے ہوئے ہماری سرکار گھٹا کر ۰٬۷۱ کر دیا تھا -

یہ آپ کی سرکار تھی کہ جس نے بیس فیصدی مہینے میں ہوتے تھے انکو بڑھا کر ۴۲ ۴۳ پر منتہی کر دیا۔ اب آپ ہی بتلائیں دونوں سرکاروں میں کون سی اچھی سرکار ہے۔

ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب۔ اب میں آپ کی اجازت سے دو تین پیراگراف پڑھ کر سنانا چاہتا ہوں۔ ١٩٨٠ء سے لیکر ١٩٨٤ء تک پریذیڈنٹ کے ایڈریس ہوئے ہیں ان سے کوٹ کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ کھیتی کی پیداوار کے متعلق ہے۔ ١٩٨١ء آپ فرماتے ہیں

"The outlook for the agricultural production in 1981-82 is encouraging. Preiiminary assessment indicates that the kharif foodgrains production might reace an all-time level of 79.95 million tonnes for the year as a whole."

پھر آپ پروڈکشن کی بات نہیں کرتے آپ فرماتے ہیں کہ پروکیورمینٹ سب سے زیادہ ہوا۔ آپ لوگوں کو یہ بتانا چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ سب ریکارڈ ٹائم میں سب کچھ ریکارڈ ہوا ہے۔ آپکو ریکارڈ میں زیادہ دلچسپی ہے۔ آپکو اس میں انٹرسٹ نہیں ہے کہ ملک سے غربت دور ہو۔ لوگوں کو روزگار ملے ملک سے بیروزگاری غائب ہو۔ ریکارڈ کا ریکارڈ تو پریذیڈنشل ایڈریس میں ہے۔ ١٩٨٣ء میں دیکھئے۔

"The production of nearly 97.5 million tonnes of foodgrains during kharit was an all-time record. Prospects of the current wheat crops are promisin."

لیکن سال ١٩٨٣ء کے بارے میں آپ فرماتے ہیں کہ ۴ فیصدی پروڈکشن کم ہوا اس کے لئے آپ فرماتے ہیں کہ پروڈکشن بڑھانے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔ یہ سب آپنے اس ڈھنگ سے کہا ہے تاکہ ہندوستان کا کم پڑھا لکھا انسان ان چیزوں کو نہ سمجھ سکے۔

آپ فرماتے ہیں۔

دہ اگر پروڈکشن ریکارڈ نہیں ہوا تو
پروکیورمینٹ ریکارڈ ہوا۔

ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب

ایک بات بڑے تعجب کی ہے جو کہ
دنیا کی پارلیمنٹ میں نہیں ہو سکتی۔ میرے
پاس کتاب ہے میں اس سے آپ کو پڑھ
کر سنا سکتا ہوں کہ دنیا کی پارلیمنٹ میں
اور یہاں کس طرح سے جواب دیئے جاتے
ہیں۔ ایک سوال کے جواب میں سرکار
فرماتی ہے کہ فوڈ گرینس کا ریکارڈ پرو
ڈکشن ہوا اور فوڈ گرینس کا امپورٹ
ریکارڈ ہوا جس سال میں فوڈ گرینس کا
ریکارڈ پروڈکشن ہو رہا تھا اس سال
میں ریکارڈ امپورٹ بھی ہو رہا ہے۔

(انٹرویشنس)

ہاں ریکارڈ پرائس انکریز بھی
ہو رہا ہے۔ کس طرح سے لوگوں کو
بیوقوف بنایا جاتا ہے۔

پروفیسر مدھو دنڈاوتے

بیوقوف بنانے میں بھی ریکارڈ۔

شری رشید مسعود:۔

ہاں بیوقوف بنانے میں بھی ریکارڈ
ہے۔ آپ ذرا ۱۹۸۴ء کے ایڈریس
سے سنئے۔

Agricultural production is expected to grow by 9 per cent as against a decline of 4 per cent in the previous year. The production of foodgrains is likely to exceed the target of 142 million tonnes, compared to the actually production of 128.4 million tonnes in 1982-83 and the previous best record of 133.3 millions tonnes."

ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب۔ آپ کو یہ سنکر
تعجب ہوگا کہ جب سے ہم آزاد ہوئے ہیں
جب سے ملک میں تین سال اچھے رہے ہیں
جن میں کہ ہم نے بھیک پر زندگی نہیں
گزاری ہے۔ نہیں تو ہر سال ہم باہر سے
اناج منگاتے رہے ہیں کبھی گیہوں کبھی
چاول۔ آپ بتا دیجئے کہ ان تین سالوں
کے علاوہ کب آپنے باہر سے اناج نہیں
منگایا۔ یہ تین سال تھے ۱۹۷۷، ۱۹۷۸
۱۹۷۹ء کے جن سالوں میں ہم نے باہر
سے اناج نہیں منگوایا بلکہ باہر کے ملکوں
کو اناج بھیجا۔ جب سے آپ سے آپ کی
سرکار آئی جب سے کیا آپ نے گیہوں
نہیں منگایا۔

اس کے بعد جو سرکار آئی اس لئے

اس کے بعد جو سرکار آئی اس نے
ریکارڈ پروڈکشن کیا اور ریکارڈ امپروٹ
کیا - پرکیپٹا اویلیبلٹی ڈاؤن رہی ہے -
افسوس کی بات یہ ہے - سمجھ میں نہیں آتا
کہ کیسے شروع کروں اور کیسے ختم کروں
دو تین باتیں ضرور کہنا چاہتا ہوں - آج
آپ کسان کو جاکر دیکھیں تو آپکو اسکی
مشکلوں کا احساس ہوگا - کسان کو پریشانی
ہوگی تو مزدور کو پریشانی ہوگی - مزدور
پریشان ہوگا تو دیہات میں رہنے والا چھوٹا
دستکار پریشان ہوگا - لیکن آج کسان
کی پرابلم کوئی دیکھنا نہیں چاہتا ہم
ایگریکلچرل پرائسز کمیشن کے کمپوزیشن
کے خلاف ہیں - اس میں مزدور کا نمائندہ
ہونا چاہئے - کسانوں کا نمائندہ ہونا
چاہئے - ان لوگوں کا نمائندہ ہونا چاہئے
جو دیش کے لئے کھانے پینے کی چیزیں
پیدا کرتے ہیں لیکن یہ کچھ نہیں ہوتا -
چلئے یہ بھی چھوڑ دیئے - تعجب کی بات تو یہ
ہے کہ وہ بھی جو ریکارڈ ریکمینڈ کرتا ہے
اسکو گھٹا کر منظور کیا جاتا ہے - کبھی
ایک آدھ روپیہ بڑھا دیا جب الیکشن
قریب ہو - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
یہ آپ کونسا اکانومک الوا لو کر رہے
ہیں - کس طرف آپ ہندوستان کو لے

جا رہے ہیں - جب ڈیڑھ روپئے کلو پیاز
بک رہی تھی اس وقت شرما جی نے خوش
ہوکر کہا تھا کہ ۱½ روپئے کلو پیاز پر حکومت
بدلیں گے -

آج ۲½ روپئے کلو پیاز بک رہا ہے
لیکن آج کوئی آگے نہیں آ رہا ہے - پیاز پر
حکومت بدلنے جبکہ پیاز اسپینسیل نہیں ہے
آج تو گیہوں نہیں مل رہا ہے اناج نہیں
مل رہا ہے - آپ نے بڑے زور شور سے
کہا ہے کہ ہم دیہات میں ہیلتھ کیلئے پروگرام
شروع کریں گے آج کون دیہات کے لوگوں
کو دیکھنے کے لئے تیار ہے - کون دیہات کے
لوگوں کی فکر کر رہا ہے - جب ہماری سرکار
کی جنتا اور لوک دل دونوں کی سرکار
کی بات کر رہا ہوں اس وقت دیہات کے
اندر ہسپتال کھلے - ڈاکٹروں کو زبردستی
بھیجا گیا تھا - اس وقت دیہات میں نرسز
کو رکھا گیا تھا تاکہ دیہات کے اندر زچہ
خانہ کھل جائے - آج دیہات کی بات تو چھوڑ
دیجئے - وہاں تو ڈاکٹر نہیں ملے گا - نرسز
نہیں ملے گیں - دیہات میں تو کوئی جانے
کیلئے تیار نہیں ہے - میں اپنے چھیتر کے اندر
جتنے بھی ہسپتال ہیں ان کے اندر ڈاکٹر نہیں
ہیں - اپوائنٹمنٹ کیا ہے لیکن جاتے نہیں
ہیں - ہم لکھ لکھ کر پریشان ہو گئے ہیں -

چھوٹا منسٹر جواب تک نہیں دیتا ہے۔ آج میں یہاں بیٹھے بیٹھے آپ کے اوپر ۲۰۰ کا مقدمہ دائر کرا سکتا ہوں۔ دو سو روپیہ خرچ ہوگا ان کے ڈاکٹر آج یہ کام کر رہے ہیں۔ یہاں تو ان کی بات چھوڑ دیجئے اور ان کے اندر دوائیاں نہیں ہیں۔ ہسپتال کی دوائیاں وہاں کے کیمسٹ کے یہاں بک رہی ہیں۔ کھلے عام بک رہی ہیں۔ آپ دیہات میں ہیلتھ کا خیال رکھنے کا دعوہ کرتے ہیں لیکن شہر کے لوگوں کو ہی نہیں کر پا رہے ہیں یہاں ڈاکٹر ہیں ہسپتال ہیں۔ ساری سہولتیں ہیں۔ یہ سرکار دیہات کے لوگوں کا کیا خیال رکھے گی جہاں نہ ہسپتال ہے نہ ڈاکٹر ہیں نہ نرسز ہیں نہ سہولتیں ہیں۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ سرکار کا کچھ کرنے کا ارادہ ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب۔ ہمارے منگل رام پریمی جو بیٹھے ہیں۔ یہ بیچارے ایک ایسی جاتی سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ جس کو بدقسمتی سے عزت کی نگاہ سے نہیں دیکھا جاتا۔ نہ دیکھا جا رہا ہے اور سرکار کے چلتے نہ دیکھا جائے گا۔ اس سرکار کے یہاں تو بے عزت لوگوں کی ضرورت نہیں ہے یہاں تو ایسے لوگوں کی ضرورت ہے جو جاہل ہوں۔ جو غریبوں کی ریکھا سے نیچے ہوں جو یہ نہ سمجھ سکتے ہوں کہ انکا پروپیگنڈہ کیا ہے اور جو بنا سوچے سمجھے ان کے نشان پر مہر لگا دیں۔ ایسے لوگوں کی انکو ضرورت ہے۔ ہمارے پریمی جی مستقل اس بات کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ صفائی کرمچاریوں کو بیشک سہولتیں دی جائیں۔ ان کی دوا وغیرہ کا خیال کیا جائے اور ان کی فیملیز کیلئے مکان وغیرہ الاٹ کئے جائیں۔ یا کچھ ایسے طریقے اختیار کئے جائیں جس سے وہ باعزت زندگی گزار سکیں۔ آپ کا بچہ تو فوراً ہی ڈی۔ پی۔ ایس میں داخل ہو جائے گا لیکن ان کے بچوں کو میونسپلٹی بھی لینے کو تیار نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ ان لوگوں کے لئے کیا کر رہے ہیں۔ آپ ان کو جاہل اور غربت کی ریکھا سے نیچے رکھنا چاہتے ہیں میں ان الفاظ کے ساتھ اس شکریہ پرستاؤ کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں جو ہمارے ایوان کے سامنے ہے۔

ختم شد

SHRI D.P. YADAV (Monghyr) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was listening to the speech of hon. Member Shri Rasheed Masood and I felt that his speech was like a speech given on the occasion of the discussion of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home. Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and other Ministries.

श्री रशीद मसूद : यादव साहब, मैंने जो कुछ भी कहा है, प्वाइन्ट-वाइज ही कहा है। मैं, प्रेजीडेन्ट एड्रेस से बाहर नहीं गया हूं।

شری رشید مسعود : یادو صاحب میں نے جو کچھ بھی کہا ہے، پوائنٹ وائز ہی کہا ہے۔ میں پریذیڈنٹ ایڈریس سے باہر نہیں گیا ہوں۔

SHRI D P YADAV : In the life of a country there are some occasions when we should feel happy and proud. It is not as if that we should express despondency, we should express frustration and we should be on record for all time to come that this great country has done nothing for the teaming millions. Definitely there have been developments, we have made strides and progress in various fields, of which our country and the leadership and the people at large should boast. When Shri Rasheed Masood was speaking, it looked as if we had done nothing I will just pick out one paragraph from the President's Address, Paragraph 12 The hon. President has mentioned something in Paragraph 12 Will Shri Rasheed Masood deny what the hon. President has said in that paragraph ? He is sitting by the side of a professor of physics, Prof. Madhu Dandavate. At least Prof. Madhu Dandavate will bear me out that what the President has said in Paragraph 12 is cent per cent correct, it is a cent per cent factual statement. What have we done in the year 1983-84 ? Take the case of science and technology. Is the progress not remarkable ? The progress is definitely tremendous for which both Shri Rasheed Masood and myself should feel proud. Take the case of Indian space science. When we look at the chronology of development of Indian space science in the last two decades, that is in the decades 1970 80 and 1980-90, definitely there has been a tremendous progress. There was a time when we had just been hearing about satellites. I will trace the history of this very subject, how progressively we have developed.

India has taken major strides over the past two decades in the development and application of space technology and space science for the socio economic benefit of the nation. Various facilities have been created and a whole range of capabilities development, The expression is 'a whole range of capabilities'. It is not a case of despondency. We have developed a whole range of capabilities in the field of space science.

As a result of this, India can now plan, build and test satellites for scientific experiments as well as for practical applications such as earth observations and telecommunications. All these things have been combined. We start with ARYABHATA of 1975. What was Aryabhata ? It was a very small satellite which we envisaged, designed and fabricated. What was the purpose of Aryabhata ? The first indigenously and fabricated satellite was launched by us and we had to depend for its launching on USSR. We took their help, but we designed and fabricated it. What was the purpose ? This was a technology test setellite which also carried instruments for conducting scientific experiments. After that came Bhaskara I in 1979. Bhaskara I satellite was designed and fabricated by our scientists for the purpose of earth observations and it carried a microwave radiometer and a television camera system on board....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In 1979 they were in power.

SHRI D.P. YADAV : Yes, Sir, but the seed was sown in 1971 when Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. This Bhaskara I which we launched in 1979 was primarily a remote-sensing satellite.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : It does not concern the common man.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is trying to tell you how people below the poverty line are sent to outer space.

SHRI D.P. YADAV: No. I will come to that—where the satellite is needed for eliminating the poverty line.

Launching at that time was also done by the USSR. Then there has been progress and there have been developments and we put Bhaskara II in space in 1981. Bhaskara II was a modified and improved version of Bhaskara I and was meant for earth observation. Launching at that time was also done by the USSR. Then came APPLE. It was the first experimental three axis stabilised communication satellite. For launching this satellite we used the European Space Agency. So it means that for the purpose of launching only we had to depend on others. But we made our own satellites. Then came the Rohini. In the President's speech Rohini had been mentioned. What is this Rohini satellite? This satellite was placed in a near earth orbit on 17th April 1983. This speaks volumes of the progressive development of space science in India Rohini was entirely designed and fabricated and launched by Indian space scientists for the benefit of space to Indian people. Are we not getting benefit from the space? Yes. Even the carbon di-oxide which is available in space is used by the nature as well as by our scientific laboratories for the betterment of human being.

Then came the Insat-I. In Insat I there was some improvement. The design was ours The fabrication was ours. Three major national services telecommunication, metereology and developmental television—all these three were combined....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The best users of this are sitting here.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: This was launched by a spacecraft which was procured from abroad. At that time we imported only the spacecraft. But far how long should we depend on foreign agencies for launching? Now it was entirely indeed an effort of our scientists that we have devised our own space launching vehicle also and Insat 1B was successfully launched on 30th August 1983 by our own vehicle. Is it a small achievement? This achievement of launching a satellite by our own vehicle, is a remarkable and tremendous achievements in the field of Science and Technology and I hope Prof. Madhu Dandavate would bear with me. (*Interruptions*). Our scientists need to be congratulationed. But compliments should be paid to the person who envisaged the idea of harnessing the space for the betterment of Indian people and the person is none else but Smt Indira Gandhi. Since October 15, 1983, INSAT-1 B has been serving as our Master Centre in space for the purpose of telecommunication, television, radio and meteorology programme.

From the satellite to the launching vehicle SLV-3, we have come to a stage where we are happy and are proud. But, Sir, what is the purpose of this? We have in our mind the perspective of scientific planning and we shall use these satellites for the purpose of remote sensing. The future of remote sensing is wellknown to the coming generation. We shall have to harness our whole scientific manpower and deploy it for the advancement of our Science and Technology, mineral development, water etc., e t.c, Sir, the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System will cater to our resource-management requirements on agriculture, water management, forestry, certain aspects of mineral geology and so on.

Sir, we are not going to sit back. We have to go ahead. Science is not static. Science is dynamic. Science is progressive We have to march forward and we have to keep pace with those who claim to be the most advanced in the world forum and we hope that a time will come when we shall be ranked equal or, we can say, not less than equal with any of the scientifically advanced nations who claim to be the leaders in the

field of space technology. Sir, we have a plan for launch vehicle We have developed the capability to launch small scientific satellites into near-earth orbits. Rohini RS-I (35 KG) and Rohini RS-D-I (38 KG) were launched by the Indian SLV-3 launch vehicle in 1980 and 1981 respectively. More powerful launch vehicles are to be developed during this decade This will include the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) which will have a capability of launching 1000 kg class satellites into sun-synchronous polar orbits. In parallel, the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) is being developed to launch 150 KG class satellites for scientific and technological purposes.

Now, Sir, the other part of the President's address says that "the first unit of the Madras Atomic Power Station, which was designed and fabricated indigenously, attained criticality on July 2, 1983, and has been operating at power levels up to 200 M.W."

What we read looks very simple. But, when we analyse it, it is very heartening. We are happy. Why ? I would like to explain.

When Jawahar Lal Nehru thought of nuclear science, many people outside the Indian territory said that Jawahar Lal Nehru was planning a nuclear war. He is envisaging an atomic war and that is why he is developing and creating the atomic power at the disposal of this country. No, Sir. In our scientific policy resolution and in our atomic power resolution we have very clearly said that India will develop nuclear science for the benefit of mankind and not for the destruction of human race.

Sir, we thought that the countries from whom we take help in the sphere of Nuclear Science shall be friendly and the help given shall be without strings. We expected that they will treat us on equal footing. But unfortunately those powers who were a bit advanced in the field of Nuclear Science thought that we should entirely depend on their technology and remain under their tulelage.

The President has mentioned in his speech about the commissioning of Madras Atomic Power Station People say what is special about this ? Yes, there is a speciality and the speciality is of total self-reliance in the field of atomic power generation. Our scientists have developed the capability of designing, fabricating fuel processing and feeding and commissioning of the reactor. We are self-reliant in the production of atomic fuel and heavy water, the principal component of atomic power production unit. From now onwards the situation is changed. Canada and USA wanted to dictate terms and put an embargo on atomic fuel. We had no alternative but to depend on our own resources—the resources of nuclear technology manpower. We have achieved this. We are committed to peaceful use of atomic science in the field of power generation, agriculture, radio isotopes, radiation medicine, biology and bio-chemistry, food preservation and metallurgy. The credit of perspective planning and use of atomic energy for the welfare of human being has been the plank of our political philosophy—and the political philosopher is none else but Shrimati Indira Gandhi

Now, sometimes a scare is created in this country that the border is threatened. Our space is threatened Sir, I hope Professor Dandavate will share the view that time has come when we can claim that the order is fully protected. How this border is well protected. Not because we only talk in Parliament but from this Parliament we empower our scientists and ask them to develop the technology and science for the betterment of our Defence forces and for the betterment of our defence weapon technology.

We are proud of our defence scientists. India's capability in designing and fabrication of weapons like 130 mm and 105 mm self propelled gun is remarkable. Production of sonars, radars, and major weapon system and our capability in electronic sophisticated weapon is an indi-

[Shri D.P. Yadav]

cator that the border is safe and sky is free. Now things are ready. Inputs are ready. Yes, poverty is there. I also represent a constituency and the same type of constituency is represented by Shri Rasheed Masood. I don't deny the fact that there is poverty, but then there is a difference of poverty of today and that of poverty of 1946. There has been a marked difference as of today We can fight among ourselves. We can change the Government Before that, we could not do that. We must, on this occassion, thank our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who framed the scientific policy of this country. We had great scientists like Dr. Bhatnagar, who created the CSIR Laboratories in this country. We had Dr. Homi J. Bhabha We had Dr. C V. Raman. We had Dr. Sarabhai.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't include Prime Minister in that.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : I will include you there at least.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V N. GADGIL) : That is what he is asking

SHRI D.P. YADAV : Let us include Prof. Madhu Dandavate, in this galaxy of scientists.

Can we deny, saying that there has been no expansion? No. There has been a significant expansion in the whole educational system. Around 1,60,000 quallfied scientists and technologists are produced every year. The present Indian scientific and technical manpower stock is estimated at 2.5 million. We rank third in this field on the world scene. With 130 specialised laboratories and institutions set up under the aegies of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Medical Research, the Directorate of Atomic Energy, the various Defence Science Laboratories etc. About these achievements we all feel proud and happy. Let all of us join in congratulating our scientists, due to whose efforts we are self-sufficient, capable and self-reliant.

On this occasion we must thank the President for the speech to both Houses of Parliament and we are obliged to him for the address.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a rare kind of speech in the Parliament today which I like. This should be recorded in the Parliament.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He talked only about the assets, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not going into it. It is a rare kind of speeh. This kind of speech should be there and should be recorded.

Now, Mr. Negi.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी जब अपना अभिभाषण पढ़ रहे थे तो मैं गौर से उनको देख रहा था और उस समय राष्ट्रपति का चेहरा ऐसा लग रहा था कि वे जबरदस्ती इस भाषण को पढ़ रहे है। यह अभिभाषण उनके गले से उतर नहीं रहा था। बीच-बीच में उन्होंने पानी पिया तो मैंने सोचा कि पानी से इसको नीचे उतार रहे है। इस अभिभाषण को पढ़ने में उनको दिक्कत आ रही थी। इस किस्म का यह भाषण था।

एक बात के लिए मैं जरूर बधाई दूंगा लेकिन वह साइंटिस्ट्स को, सरकार को नहीं क्योंकि साइंटिस्ट्स के साथ सरकार का जो व्यवहार है उसकी तो भर्त्सना ही की जा सकती है। सबसे पहले इसमें इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि देश में पैदावार बढ़ी है। पैदावार बढ़ रही है, कीमतें भी बढ़

रही है, विदेशों से गल्ला भी मंगाया जा रहा है और वह भी बढ़ोत्तरी पर है। पैदावार के साथ-साथ इस देश में भुखमरी भी बढ रही है। अन्न की कमी भी होती जा रही है। सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों पर उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह सारी बातें साथ-साथ चल रही है। वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक सरकार 700 करोड़ के आयल सीड बाहर से मंगवाती है और आगे 10 सालों में तीन चार हजार करोड़ रुपए का आयात करना शुरू देगी। इस सिलसिले में सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है, यह बताने की कृपा करें। गेहूं और चावल विदेशों से मंगाया जा रहा है, लेकिन यहां सरकारी गोदामों में गल्ला सड रहा है। उसको चूहे खा रहे है, छोटे-बडे सभी चूहे लगे हुए है। उसकी सुरक्षा यह सरकार नही कर सकती। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह गल्ला क्यों बाहर से मंगाया जा रहा है? इसका साफ कारण यह है कि इनको कमीशन चाहिए। यह कमीशन की सरकार है। यदि आप देश की उन्नति चाहते है तो सबसे पहले बाहर से सामान मंगाना बंद करिए। जनता पार्टी के जमाने में तो यह सामग्री बाहर से नही मंगायी गयी, उस वक्त कोई भूखा नही मरा, सब चीजे यहां पर उपलब्ध थीं। लोगों का कहना है कि जनता के जमाने में जितनी सस्ती चीनी खायी, वह अब कभी वह मिलने वाली नहीं है। उस समय 6.50 रु० किलो तेल था और अब पहाडों में 25-30 रु० किलो तेल मिल रहा है। केरोसिन आयल आठ रु० प्रति लीटर तक पहुंच गया है। कहा जाता है कि दूध की पैदावार दुगनी हो हो गई है, लेकिन पता नही कहां है दूध तक लोगों को नहीं मिल पा रहा है पैदावार बढ रही है, फिर भी लोगों को खाने तक को नही मिल रहा है। सरकारी गल्लों की दुकानों पर गल्ला लोगों को नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इन सब चीजों के बारे में आपको देखना चाहिए। रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर सब बाते सुनने को मिलती है, लेकिन असलियत यह है कि लोग भूखे मर रहे है। गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है, सरकार को बताना चाहिए।

पंजाब, काश्मीर और असम के बारे मे यहां चर्चा होती है, लेकिन श्रीमान्! सबसे ज्यादा चर्चा यहां जम्मू और काश्मीर की की जाती है। अप्रैल तक जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री बहुत अच्छे थे, लेकिन अब बिल्कुल खराब हो गए है, निकम्मे हो गए है। उनकी सरकार इस देश की सरकार नही रही। नार्थ-ईस्ट में सरकार नाम की कोई व्यवस्था है ही नही। सी० आर० पी० एफ० और बी० एस० एफ० के जवानो के कत्ल हो रहे है, लेकिन सरकार उन को नहीं बचा पा रही है। वहां के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री का कत्ल हो गया, मगर सरकार कुछ नही कर सकी। आज भी असम की समस्या लटकी हुई है। असम की समस्या को नही सुलझा पा रहे है। नार्थ ईस्ट के चीफ मिनिस्टरो को यहा नही बुलाया जाता है,

13 58 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

फारूख साहब को बुला रहे है जिनके खानदान ने देश की आजादी के लिए संघर्ष किया है. उनको परेशान कर रहे है सिक्किम में चीफ मिनिस्टर और गवर्नर की लडाई चल रही है, उनका कोई फैसला नहीं होता है। यह सरकार निर्णय लेने में सक्षम नहीं है, यह बात भी हिन्दुस्तान के लोग मानने

[श्री टी० एस० नेगी]

लगे है। पंजाब और हरियाणा मे एक नया ताडव शुरू हो गया है। पानी के झगडे को तमिलनाडु और आध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने तय कर लिया इसलिए कि वहा गैर काग्रेसी सरकारें है लेकिन पंजाब और हरियाणा की सरकारें इसको तय नही कर सकते है। आपस मे इसका फैसला नही कर सकते है। इसका कारण यह है कि लीडरशिप निकम्मी है या पंजाब के झगडे को सुलझाना नही चाहती। इसके लिए कांग्रेस सरकार जिम्मेदार है। पंजाब में लगी आग हरियाणा मे तो फैल रही है अब यह महाराष्ट्र मे भी पहुचने वाली है। आप चाहते है कि हिन्दुस्तान मे गडबड रहे।

14.00 hrs

हम तो यहा तक कह सकते है कि पाकिस्तानियो या विदेशियो के हमले का भय दिखाया जा रहा है, हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण करेंगे और हो सकता है—हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की जो लीडरशिप है वह 10-15 दिनों का लडाई का फ्रैंडली मैच कर ले क्योंकि दोनों की हालत अपने-अपने मुल्क मे खराब होती जा रही है, उन के तले जमीन खिसक रही है, किसी भी फ्रन्ट पर उन को सफलता नही मिली है। इस लिये इसी दिशा मे बाते कर के वे सारी दुनिया और यहां के लोगो का ध्यान दूसरी तरफ ले जाना चाहते है। यह इन की साजिश है और इसी के आधार पर ये लोग काम कर रहे है।

पिछले दिनो कानून मे एक बडा भारी परिवर्तन किया गया—पहाडो पर कल्टीवेटेड लैंड खुद काश्त के अलावा जितनी जमीन है सब सरकार की हो गई, जगलात विभाग की हो गई। जो ग्राम सभा की जमीन थी, वह भी उन की नही रही। लोग अगर स्कूल बनाना चाहता है, पंचायत घर बनाना चाहते है या सडक बनाना चाहते है तो नही बना सकते। आज सडक बनाने का काम बंद है, बिजली की लाइन जाने का काम बन्द है, पीने के पानी के नल नही जा सकते है, सिंचाई की नहर नही जा सकती है, लेकिन इन के पैसे सब से लिये जा रहे है, जब कि पीने को पानी भी नही मिल रहा। आज पहाडो की यह हालत हो गई है और यह सरकार उस कानून को बदलने के लिए तैयार नही है क्योकि जो लोग यहा बैठते है, टेबिल पर बैठ कर कागजी कार्यवाही मे माहिर है, इदिरा जी को अपने तरीके दिखा कर वाह-वाही लूटते है, रेडियो और टेलिविजन पर प्रचार हो जाता है अखबारो मे खबरे छप जाती है। मैं एक घटना आप के सामने रखता हूं—पिछले दिनो "नन्द-प्रयाग" मे गोली-काण्ड हुआ, उन जाति के लोग मारे गए, घायल हुए बहुत बडी बदतमीजी की, वहा की जनता ने एन्कवायरी कमीशन की मांग की और कहा कि हाई कोर्ट के जज से जाच कराई जाय, लेकिन अभी तक यह निश्चय नही किया है कि जांच कब हो। ऐसी स्थिति मे हमारे जो दूर-दूर क्षेत्र है उन की समस्याये दिन प्रति दिन विकट होती जा रही है और जिस ढंग से उन की समस्याओ को सोचना और समझना चाहिए यह सरकार उस तरह से करने से इकार करती है।

भ्रष्टाचार को देखिए—हर जगह भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है। भ्रष्टाचार का पोषण यह सरकार खुद करवा रही है, इस के नेता करवा रहे है। इन्होने कर्मचारियो

और अफसरो को भ्रष्ट कर दिया है ताकि उन की जुबान बंद रहे, वे कुछ न बोले और जो धाधलीबाजी सरकार करती है, वह चलती रहे। अगर ऐसा नही है तो सरकार बताये कि जिन आइ० ए० एस० अफसरो को सी० बी० आई० की एन्क्वायरी के बाद दोषी पाया गया, उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही क्यो नही हो रही है? मैं इन के कारनामो का चिट्ठा आप के सामने पेश कर रहा हू। सरकारी पक्ष ये विरोधी दलो को कहता है कि सहयोग नहीं देते। हम ने किस बात मे यह सहयोग नही दिया कोई एक बात पिन-प्वाइंट कर के बता दीजिए, तब हम समझेंगे कि विरोधी दलो ने फलां काम ठीक नही किया।

चुनाव आयोग के सम्बन्ध मे विरोधी दलो ने एक राय से कुछ प्रपोजल्स दिये थे लेकिन उन पर अमल किया जा रहा है, चुनाव कानून मे कोई परिवर्तन नही किया जा रहा है, उन के बारे मे गवर्नमेंट बिल्कुल खामोश है। न्यायालयो के सम्बन्ध मे विरोधी दलो ने कहा कि आप न्यायालयो के मामलो मे इंटरफीयर न करे, जुडीशियरी का इंडीपेन्डेंट रहने दें, लेकिन जजो की ट्रांस्फर, प्रमोशन, सब कुछ सरकार कर रही है। मैं अभी हाल मे क्षेत्र घूम कर आया हू आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि जुडीशियरी भी वर्स्ट करप्शन वाली हो गई है, जो पैसा देगा वह मुकद्दमा जीत जायगा। यह आज आपकी जुडीशियरी की हालत है

सातवें प्लान के बारे मे बहुगुणा जी ने पत्र लिखा था--कि सरकार सातवा प्लान बना रही है, देश के सामने बेरोजगारी की तथा अन्य समस्याये हैं इस लिये यह प्लान बनाते समय विरोधी दलो, देश के बुद्धिजीवियो और विद्वानो की राय ली जाय ताकि एक अच्छा प्लान बन सके। लेकिन यह सरकार ऐसा करने के लिये तैयार नही है। इन का कहना है कि जब प्लान बन जायगा, तब पार्लियामेंट के कन्फिडेंस को लिया जायगा और उस वक्त--हाथ खड़े हो जायेगे और प्लान पास हो जायगा। मैं समझता हू कि प्लान गलत आंकडो के आधार पर बन रहा है। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का किस्सा चल रहा है जहा भी मैं घूमता हू और क्षेत्रो मे देखता हू, तो पाता हूं कि काम नही हो रहा। पाच-पाच हजार रुपये लोगो को दे रहे है और इस तरह से बैंको मे लोगो की जो पूंजी जमा है, उस को लटने-खसोटने का काम हो रहा है वह रुपया सरकारी पक्ष अपने कार्यकर्ताओ को दे रहे है। आप ही बताइए कि 5 हजार रुपये मे कोई क्या करेगा और कौन सी ऐसी इंडस्ट्री है, जो पाच हजार रु० मे लग जाएगी और देश की तरक्की हो जाएगी। चुनाव आ रहे है, इसलिए 5-5 हजार रुपया लोगो को दिया जा रहा है जोकि वापस होने वाला नही है और डिपोजिटर्स का जो यह रुपया है, उस की लूटमार हो रही है। यह लुटेरो की सरकार है।

अब मैं अस्पतालो की बात कहता हूं। गांवो मे जो अस्पताल है उसमे डाक्टर नही है दवाइयो का तो कहना ही क्या। दवाइया तो शहरो के अस्पतालों मे भी लोगों को नही मिलती है और सब बिक जाती है। 50-60 प्रतिशत अस्पताल ऐसे है, जहा पर कोई डाक्टर नही है, कर्मचारी है और बिल्डिंग भी नही है। जब ऐसी स्थिति है, तो फिर लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की परवाह कैसे हो रही है। आप इस से अन्दाजा लगा सकते है।

[श्री टी० एस० नेगी]

शिक्षा के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दोहरी शिक्षा चल रही है। बड़े लोगों के लिए अलग शिक्षा है और छोटे लोगों के लिए अलग शिक्षा। बड़े लोगों के जो लड़के हैं, उन पर बड़े लोग एक एक, दो दो और डेढ़ डेढ़ हजार रुपया महीना खर्च कर रहे हैं और उन के लिए रहने-सहने और पढाई का अच्छा प्रबंध है जबकि गरीब लोगों के बच्चों के लिए न मेज है और न कुर्सी यहां तक कि टाट-पट्टी भी नही है। जब इस तरह की उन के लिए पढाई की व्यवस्था है तब कैसे वे उन लडको के साथ कम्पीट कर सकेंगे और कैसे तरक्की कर सकेंगे। कहा जाता है कि शिक्षा ठीक नही है। जब ऐसी बात है तो शिक्षा की नीति को आप बदलें और शिक्षा ऐसी हो, जिस से लोगों को दो-चार साल पढ़ाई के बाद रोजगार मिल जाए और रोजगार मिलने का सिलसिला बढे। इस मामले में सरकार फेल रही है।

सरकारी पक्ष के लोग कहते है कि सब चीजें बढ़ रही है। मैं मानता हूं कि पैदावार बढ रही है लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ आप यह देखिए कि भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ रहा है, गुंडागर्दी भी बढ रही है, चोरी-डकैतियां बढ़ रही है और लूट खसोट बढ रही है। सारी गलत चीजे आज मुल्क मे बढ रही है। कांग्रेस के राज में कोई अच्छी बात नही बढ रही है। अगर कोई अच्छी बात बढ़ रही है, वह मुझे बता दें, मैं मान लूंगा। जहां कहीं हम जाते है, वहां यही चर्चा लोग करते है कि यह क्या गवर्नमेंट है, यह क्या सरकार है, जो हम को सुरक्षा नहीं दे सकती। अभी हम ने देखा कि यहा के एक संसद सदस्य ने कहा कि उनके साथ पुलिस व कांग्रेसी मारपीट कर रहे है और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि चोरी-डकैती के जो काम हैं, उन में ये लोग भी इनवोल्वड है। इस देश की स्थिति को खराब करने के लिए कांग्रेस सरकार जिम्मेवार है। सन् 1977 के बाद जो इन लोगों ने किया, मैं देहरादून की बात बताता हूं। स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी वहां थे। उन्होने वहां लडको से कहा कि तुम नकारा हो। लडकों ने वहां गडबड भी की और मुकदमा चला। वहां पर यह कहा गया कि तुम को न्यायालय को जला देना चाहिए और वहा न्यायालय के रिकार्ड को फाड कर ले गये। तो इस तरह की परपरा वहा पर डाली गई और इस तरह की बात अपोजीशन वाले भी करते तो पता नही क्या हो जाता। सरकारी पक्ष ने जो असामाजिक तत्व थे, उन को ग्राम प्रधान बना दिया और उत्तर प्रदेश मे 100 से ज्यादा ऐसे असामाजिक तत्व है जो एम० एल० ए० और मिनिस्टर के बन गये है। जब ऐसी स्थिति है, तो किस ढग से ला एण्ड आर्डर ठीक होगा। जब गलत आदमी रखे जाएंगे, तो व्यवस्था ठीक नही रहेगी। मैं बता रहा हू कि गलत आदमियो को वहा रखा हुआ है और आप इस की इक्वायरी कर लो। वहां पर विधान परिषद के एक सदस्य ने इस्तीफा दे दिया और इसके बारे मे अखबार में भी आया है सब ने उस के बारे मे पढा होगा। उन्होने कहा है कि सरकार मे असामाजिक तत्वो का बोलबाला है हम ऐसी स्थिति में इस कांग्रेस में नही रह सकते। कांग्रेस से इस्तीफा दे कर वे अलग हो गये। यह परम्परा चल रही है और ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई है।

इसी तरह से आई० एम० एफ० से जो लोन लिया गया, तो उस ने यह शर्त लगाई कि खाद्य पदार्थों के दाम बढ़ाओ। इस तरह खाद्य पदार्थों के दाम बढ़ाये जा रहे

हैं और रेलों के किराये भी बढ़े हैं। गाड़ियों के भाड़े और दूसरी सारी वस्तुओं के दाम सरकार ने स्वयं बढ़ाये। कुछ दिनों पहले आपने कोयले के 25 प्रतिशत दाम बढ़ा दिये। आप मंहगाई बढ़ा रहे हैं, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा रहे हैं। आपके यहां गुंडागर्दी बढ़ रही है।

जब सारे मुल्क की ला एण्ड आर्डर की व्यवस्था खराब हो रही हो तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस की है। क्या वह जिम्मेदारी सरकार की नहीं है ? क्या सरकार इस जिम्मेदारी से बच सकती है ?

पंजाब की समस्या के बारे में विरोधी दल के लोगों ने एक राय से आपको कहा था कि त्रिपारटाईट बैठक करो समस्या का हल निकालो लेकिन आप चुप बैठे हुए है। क्यों नहीं सरकार भिंडरावाले को वहां स्वर्ण मंदिर से निकालती है, क्यों नही दूसरे लोगो को वहां से बाहर निकालती है जो कि गलत काम कर रहे है ?

इन सारे आपके असफल कामो के लिए बधाई देने की बजाए आप गद्दी छोड़ें, रिजाइन करें तभी इस मुल्क का उत्थान हो सकता हैं।

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North West) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. We are gratefull that the President has drawn attention of the House and through the House of the entire country to the great problems facing us. We are also gratefull that he has indicated the way to solve those problems. It will not be an excessive statement if one would like to emphasise the evil character of the various divisive forces which have been raised by persons who have no motive excepting to destroy the fabric of the nation as also to destroy everything which has been built up ever since Independence. Let us come, first of all, to the divisive forces which have been raising their heads all over the country, from Jammu & Kashmir then to Punjab and across the Indo-gangetic plains, to Assam and to other parts of the country. What is the necessity for these movements which have been initiated by these forces ? What earthly idealism is there behind these movements?

Look at the problems in the Punjab. We have been ever since our young days, nurtured with the great ideals of Guru Govind Singh, the sacrifices which have been rendered by the great Sikh community in the past as also of the leaders like Banda and others. I remember as a child I used to get enthused by the poems of Dr. Tagore on the life of Guru Govind Singh and Banda. I will try if I can translate one of those great poems; and those were the poems which raised national instinct of the people. If I may translate one of those poems inio English it will be like this. On the death of Banda—you know after Guru Govind Singh, the leadership fell on his discipline, Banda; who was captured by Farooq Shah forces in Gurdaspur and was brought in chains to Delhi; and he was, first of all, asked to kill his own son, which he did; and the son died shouting Guruji-ke-jai; and then he stabbed himself to death; and before that, an hangman came and took out his flush bit by bit with a pair of hot spincers; and on that a greatpoem was written by Dr. Tagore. He said,*on the banks of the 5 rivers* have risen the great people;he does not say,sikhs; they have rent the sky with their shouts of Guruji-ke-jai; and the entire Punjab has been electrified by one mantra and that is; "Alak Niranjan"; and he said that when these shouts came and reached the cars of Farooq Shah in Delhi, he sent his cruel forces to capture the leader Banda. He was brought like a lion in a cage, bound in irons hand and feet, and then he was brought to Delhi, where he was condemned to death. And before he was put to death he was asked to kill his own son, a young boy, when Banda knelt down and sang into the ears of that young child, the *Mantra* of the Guru and

[Shri A.K. Sen]

said, "My child, do not be afraid of death. Just take the name of Guruji before you die" And that is what he did.

These are the great episodes which rouse the Indian national fervour of the country in olden days, and then the sikhs and the Hindus, all fought together the *Gadars.* Bhagat Singh and other martyrs of the Azad Hind forces, who laid their lives for the liberty of our people and for the freedom of the country. And their blood, when it flowed over the great plains of India, in Jalianwala Bagh, in Andamans and Lahore and all over the country—their blood did not look different at all. The Sikh blood and the Hindu blood mingled together on which flowered the seeds of Indian freedom and today when I find that these two communities are being made to fight each other, that Hindus are being killed simply because they are Hindus and Sikhs are being attacked simply because they are Sikhs, our hearts are completely destroyed. Sometimes we seem to lose all our hopes but the finest hour is the hour when we overcome all our difficulties. And this will be our finest hour.

When during the civil war in America in 1870 as you will remember, in 1865 the two parts of the United States were fighting each other in a civil war, one of the great battles which was fought was at Gettysberg. It still remains there, a memorial to freedom and democracy. In the battle of Gettysberg the Northern Forces won. But the carnage and the slaughter was extreme. Thousands died in that battle, both of the Northern forces and also of the Southern forces. And after the battle, President Lincoln went there to deliver his famous Gettysberg Speech. It is said by a biographer that he never knew what he used to say; but on the last day in the train he wrote on his pad the famous speech which today ranks as one of the finest gems of English literature. I refer to this incident because we seem to have come almost to the brink of a disaster, from which America was recovered with the great leadership of Lincoln and others. And Lincoln was supposed to commemorate the Battle of Gettysberg to those who had died and fought for the freedom of the country and for its integrity. These were his great words. He said,

> "Four scores of years ago our forefathers brought on this land a democracy dedicated to the ideal that all men are born free and that all of them enjoy the great rights of humanity."

He said that. Today we are faced with a peril which threatens the very basis of that structure and this war will prove whether the democracy established by our forefathers, a democracy for the people, by the people and of the people, would survive or not. That is the test that is before us today.

Will the great fabric of our socialist democratic society established on the floor of this House in the Central Hall on the 26th of January 1950, survive, when our great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that,

> "Today we have fulfilled our tryst with destiny which years ago we had started with."

And he said : Many years will pass before we reach our goal, but today is the beginning of that march to destiny. 33 years have passed since that night when the Constitution was accepted by our people granting to them a great democratic State and guaranteeing to them the fundamental rights which enlivened and enlightened their lives. During these 33 years great progress has been achieved in every field—in science and technology, in arts, in education, in nation building, in every field of human activity. And a colonial country that we were has now become the leader of the non-aligned world. And a country which never produced even a screw which had to be imported before independence from outside, has now sent the INSAT to the

heavans. Our space ships are cruising across the skies. Our ships are playing over the oceans. Our motor cars and engines particularly trucks are being exported outside. Therefore, progress there has been. But the forces of disintegration. have also marched forward. It is our test of statesmenship, dedication, nationhood, our loyalty to our ideals and our country which is now put to the ultimate acid test. We must prove that we are ready and we are to overcome these divisive forces. At this state of our nation what has been achieved with blood and tears and this strength of the country and of our nationhood which have been achieved under the great leaders of past, they are there not to perish but to survive for all times to come, And we must pledge todav that we shall not allow this state of our nation to perish and we shall overcome all the obstacles that lie in their way. It may be a long time before we achieve the final results but that we shall achieve the final results I have not the least doubt about it. This House must declare to the entire nation that this nation is determined to put down all divisive forces and all the forces of disintegration and that this nation shall not perish.

I remember the great speach of Churchill when in Dunkrik their allies suffered a great defeat and the British forces had come back to England. England was left without any arms whatsover. France had succumed and surrendered to Germany. Only England remained and everybody thought that possibly England would extend the hand also of surrender. But then came a great leader who said : This is our finest hour for the great crisis which has overwhelmed us, must be resolved by our sweat and blood. We shall fight on the beaches; we shall fight on the streets; we shall fight in every park; we shall fight in every house, but fight we shall and win we shall. Let that be our motto that we will fight everywhere against shese forces which are conspiring to destory our nationhood and to destroy. everything, our value and utility that we have built up all these years. This, therefore, must be the lesson that this House must send forth without any equivocation to the whole nation.

I am glad that the President has underlined that in the midst of these forces of disintegration and the violence which has fallen, the majority of the people have remined calm and sobre. Only a handful are trying to destroy what the majority wants to build. He has very pointedly said that we are all glad, and if I may read from that part of the President's speach, he has said :

> "It is however heart warming that the majority of the people, irrespective of the community to which they belong, have refused to be misled by the sinister propaganda of hate let loose."

A few Hindus have died, a few Sikhs possibly have died. Who has been the aggressor it is not for us dow to judge. Whether the Sikhs first let loose this compaign of hatred and violence or there are others also in the game or not, it is not for us to judge because I always hear that what can the poor Haryanvis do? When they found that the Hindus were being slaughtered, just because they are Hindus across the border, they get inflamed. They should not get inflomed. I do not get inflmed. I am a Hindu. I never consider the Sikhs outside our great Hindu folk because the Hindu folks have impressed the Jains the Sikhs and others every religion that has sprung from the soil of India—the Budhists, the Jains, the Sikhs and other great religions. We have always been a great amalgam of ideas A great poet Dr. Tagore said that into this country has flowed streams of humanity. Pathans have come, Mughals have come, Dravids have come, the Aryans have come, the Huns have come and others have come but they have all merged into this great sea of humanity called Bharatvarsh. This is a great sea of humanity and I call it the pilorimade of man. Therefore this has been the sea of humanity. Years ago, when I went to see for the first time the caves of Ajanta, one thing impressed me immediately and that was this that side by side over the countries the Buddhists have built their caves, the Jains have built their caves next to it, the Hindus have built their caves next to it and they have

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all existed side by side over the cenruries. They still exist there singing the glory of unified India, of the great culture of India which has been enriched by every stream of humanity which has flown into it. When I went to Kerala I went to the Synagogue of the Jews in Cochin. The Rabbi there proudly displayed to me. I was then the Minister incharge of endowments also so I made it a point to see all the religious places whether they are of the Hindus, Muslims, Christians or of the Jews. The Rabbi came and showed to me the copper grant by which in the sixteenth century the then Maharaja of Cochin gave them the land free to build their Synagogue opposite the Hindu temple of the Maharaja himself It still exists their Whoever goes to Cochin he will not fail to notice that Maharaja gave the land to build the Synagogue of the Jews next to the Maharaja's ancestral temple in which they worshipped for generations. That copper grant is in Sanskrit because Cochin and Trivandrum are great centres of Sanskrit learning. As I happened to read Sanskrit I will translate to you what that copper grant said. It said: Our Friends from the West have been driven into our shores by the storms of hatred. Because these were the days of inquisition in Spain the first lot of Jews who came to India came from Spain driven by the inquisition programme in Spain let loose by the Catholic fenatics and they all came by ship. This grant says : They have been driven into our shores by the fury of passion and hatred. It is my duty which I owe to my ancestors and to my God whom I worship everyday, that we give succour and help and shelter to these unfortunate men who have come to us without any blame to be attached to them. He gave them land and the Synagogue was built on that land and it is still there. Dozens of mosques have been built on free land give by the Maharaja of Cochin and Trivandrum, and they still exist today rent free. Hindu Kings have given free lands for building mosques to Muslims And the same thing with the Sikhs. Maharaja Ranjit Singh did the same thing He kept Hindu places of worship and Muslim places of worship near the places of worship of the Sikhs. The best of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's advisers were Hindus. Every Hindu family of Punjab used to have at least one man, possibly the eldest son in the family, who is to be given to the Sikh community. So, he grew his beard and long hair and put his turban. So, the eldest son always became the Sikh. Intermarriages between the Sikhs and the Hindus was the most common thing.

It is a curious irony of fate that these two communities have been made to fight. We must see that this does not happen in the country. Let us crush that, not merely by force, but by the might idealism which has been handed over to us by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other great leaders, the leaders of the Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims, who are all great leaders of India as a whole. There are no Hindu leader, Muslim leader or Sikh leader; they are all Indian leaders of the past.

Therefore, I raise my voice very strongly, with great expectation and with great temerity also, that these forces of violence must be completly destroyed, and I have no doubt that they will be destroyed very soon.

Coming to the other poinets, to which reference has been made by the President, he has referred to the great progress which has been achieved in the field of agriculture. It is now a matter of universal acknowledgement that the Indian green revolution has been one of the wonders of the third world. I remember I want in 1965 to the United States on my way back from Latin America. After the Pakistani conflict in 1965, Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, had sent me there to Latin America to explain our standpoint. I remember I went to the United States and I saw there some of the imported Ministers and officials. All of them tried to impress upon me that we are so poor in agriculture. They said : what is the point in continuing this PL 480, unless you develop your own agriculture, how can you

feed your own people and all your plans are bound to go as under.

Now that lie has completely been nailed. We have not only shown to the whole world how magnificently our agricultural sector can revive and can expand, but we have also set an example for the entire third world and even the Chinest Government have now expressed their great admiration for the progress achieved in the agricultural sector. The only thing that I can suggest is that we must take lessons from collectivisation by the formation of co-operatives of agriculture, because fragmented holdings can never sustain advance in agriculture. Therefore, we must organise our agriculturists into co-operatives so that they can jointly carry on mechanised agriculture, advanced agriculture, which will further hasten the growth of our agricultural sector.

At one time, I remember it was said by one of the agriculturists in the Planning Commission—I think he belonged to the opposition party; he is in the opposition now - that have if 2 per cent advance in agriculture is achieved, he will be very happy. Between 1982 and 1983 the advance has been of the order of 9 point something It is really unthinkable and it is really significant compared to anywhere in the world.

Therefore, Sir, I hope that the Government, in deference to what the expectation of the President is—and I take it that it is the expectation of the Government also—will organise our agricultural sector into large-scale cooperatives so that the fragmented holdings can become unified holdings with people working together, sharing together according to their respective holdings and yet making the foundation for modern and mechanised agriculture.

Now, I come to the question of industry. When the Britishers were here, this country was considered to be mainly an agricultural economy. I remember, when Sir Jamshed Ji Tata first conceived the idea of establishing a steel factory in Jamshedpur for manufacturing steel in India, the then Chariman of the Railways, an Englishman, said: 'Steel in India'.. I would rather like to bite it and see whether it is steel or not." It is on record. It is in history. He said:, I will rather bite it and see whether it is steel or not. He thought this country would not be able to produce steel. And today our steel factories are not only modern, but they produce the finest steel and that our progress in this field is magnificent. A country which produced not even a screw before Independence has sant INSAT into the space. Thanks to be leadership of the Prime Minister, the entire momentum of scientific and technological advacne has been put into new motion and gear. And we have sent our ships to the Antarctica for the purpose of further exploration. Sir, most of our ships moving in the ocean are the ones which have been manufactured in our own shipyards. Our engins have found markets outside the country and our industry today ranks very high in the list of the industrial nations. I think we rank eighth today in the list of industrial nations. During the British days we were a poor agricultural country and it was said that people here are born in debts, they live in debts and that they die in debts. That was the concept of Indian agriculturists before Independence. Today he is a proud Indian who would wield his mechanical plough whether hand driven or tractor driven, he employs modern techniques of agriculture and in industry our workers are considered to be the finest in the world; their still is equal to the best in the world and their deft hands are regarded as excellent everywhere in the world.

Therefore, I am very happy to acknowledge the gratefulness to the President for referring to the great grogress achieved by the nation under the stewardship of the present Government and our leader. Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We hope that they will live long to guide the nation for further and better prospects and that we shall be able to travel very far after overcoming the forces of disruption and violence which seem to threaten us for the moment; but overcome we must, beat

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we must these forces of and destroy we must these forces of disintegration and build once again on the foundations laid by our great leaders of the past, the fabric for the future, our citadel for the future so that we shall be proud and our children will be proud to think that 'we were the architects who destroyed the forces of disruption for all times to come. Thank you very much.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, नेशनल डेमोक्रेटिक एलायेंस की तरफ से राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण का हम ने नाम काट दिया था ...(व्यवधान)... मैं कुछ और कह रहा हूं, पहले सुन लीजिए। उस से हमारा मतलब उन का कोई अनादर करना नहीं था। अपनी पोजीशन हम ने राष्ट्रपति जी के पास जा कर एक्सप्लेन भी की उनको बताया। उस के बाद जब उनके भाषण की कापी लोक सभा में रखी गई उस वक्त हम ने अपनी बात कहने की कोशिश की लेकिन कह नहीं पाये। आज मैं कहना चाहता हूं और कांस्टीच्यूशनल आबजेक्शन रखना चाहता हूं, मैं आप से उस पर रूलिंग चाहूंगा। आर्टिकल 87 के पार्ट 2 के मुताबिक हम इस को डिस्कस कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आर्टिकल 87 का पार्ट टू तो तभी आएगा जब पहले पार्ट बन आए।

Article 87(1) says :

"At the commencement of (the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year) the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons."

The President shall inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

यह जो प्रेसीडेंशियल एड्रेस है इसको मैं ने पांच बार पढ़ा है। इसमें मैं समझता हूं राष्ट्रपति जी ने एक भी रीजन नहीं दिया है कि क्यों वे पार्लियामेंट को बुला रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सभापति महोदय, आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं हालांकि यह एड्रेस टेबल पर ले हो चुका है और डिस्कशन भी आरम्भ हो गया है।

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): I think that the hon Member is confused.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Sir, the discussion should be stopped because it is unconstitutional. It does not fulfil the constitutional requirement.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order ?

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : It does not fulfil the constitutional requirement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But you know, on any constitutional matter the Chair cannot give a ruling. As you know, the convention is that on such matters the House decides, not the Chair.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Sir, it is a constitutional obligation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever it is, the legal position of the Constitution.........

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : I have read the Constitutional provision. Not even a single sentence, not even a word has been mentioned in the Presidential Address as to why this Session has been called for.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. It is not necessary. If they want...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, this is important because he has raised a point. Whether you uphold it or not, he has raised a point. Until unless that is cleared, how the debate can proceed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In a way what I say is that now actually it is another question whether it is the proper time or not...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : It should be stopped. That is what I mean to say. This is unconstitutional (*Interruptions*). This should be stopped.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Do you want time for consultation ?

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : This is not the time for consultation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whose consultation ?

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : We can discuss it afterwards.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If they want to give any reply to this, it is another thing. But the whole point is that question cannot be decided by the Chair, it has to be put to the House.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Who else will decide it ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a convention, my friend, You just see...

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Sir, I am quoting the constitutional provision. No convention is required here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think it is very clear and by now you must have known that any point of order where any question of law or Constitution is involved, it is not to be decided by the Chair's ruling, it is to be decided by the House. This is precisely the position.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Let this be decided by the House, I do not mind. If this is the position, let it be decided by the House. Let it be decided once again.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you insist upon that, I will have to put it to the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, Sir. It has been raised in the House...

(*Interruptions*)

श्री सूरजभान : आप हाउस की ओपीनियन ले लीजिए।

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जिन्होंने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है, मैं समझता हूं उन्होंने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण ठीक से पढ़ा नहीं है।

श्री सूरजभान : पांच बार पढ़ा है।

श्री धर्मवीर : राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के प्रारम्भ में ही फर्माया है :

"It gives me pleasure to welcome you to this first Session in 1984 and to extend you my best wishes for the successful completion of the budgetary and legislative business ahead."

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : It is very clear.

SHRI DHARMAVIR : This is very clear.

राष्ट्रपति जी ने इसलिए संसद् को आहूत किया है कि बजट और जो भी अन्य संवैधानिक कार्य है उनका संपादन हो सके।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I suggest we continue with the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I thing if he agrees.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Whether he agrees or not we have to continue

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARMAVIR : It is very clear in the first part of his speech.

(Interruptions)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hoogly) : For the time being, let us proceed

श्री सूरजभान : सभापति महोदय, बजट सेशन में आम तौर पर देश के लोगों का ध्यान इस बात पर रहता है कि कौन सा टैक्स लगेगा, कितनी महगाई और बढ़ेगी लेकिन आज बदकिस्मती की बात है कि लोगो का ध्यान उस तरफ बहुत कम है या बिल्कुल ही नहीं है। लोग तो यह सोच रहे है कि यह देश बचेगा या नहीं। आज पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसकी वजह से बजट की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है। हर रोज अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिलता है कि दस मारे गए, पांच मारे गए या दो मारे गए—और कितने मारे जायेंगे, इसका कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है। आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी अपने अभिभाषण में इसका जिक्र किया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दिया जल रहा हो या मोमबत्ती जल रही हो, उसको फूंक मार कर बुझाया जा सकता है, लेकिन आग अगर भड़की हुई हो, तो फूक मारे से वह बुझती नही है और बढ़ जाती है। आज पंजाब में दिया या मोमबत्ती बुझाने की बात नही है, आग बहुत हद तक बढ़ चुकी है। हरियाणा भी उसकी लपेट में आ चुका है। मुल्क का कौन सा हिस्सा कब उसकी लपेट में आ जाएगा, उसका कुछ पता नही है। इसलिए भाषणों से उसकी आग नही बुझायी जा सकती है, और कुछ और सख्त कदम उठाने पड़ेगे। यह मैं कहने के लिए मजबूर हूं कि दिल्ली में हकुमत नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। कौन सी चीज है, जो हकुमत नही कर सकती है फिर रोजाना कतल क्यों हो रहे है। इसके लिए अकेली सरकार ही नही अकाली दल को भी मैं जिम्मेदार ठहराता हूं। अकाली दल के नेताओ ने पंजाब में खून की होली खेली है। बस में से उतरते हुए लोगों को मारा जा रहा है, दुकानो पर बैठे हुए आदमियों को मारा जा रहा है, घरो मे बैठे हुए लोगों को मारा जा रहा है। सिनेमा हाल मे कतल हो रहे है। बैंकों में डाके पड़ रहे है। लाला जगतनारायण से लेकर बाबा गुरबचन सिंह तक कोई सेफ नहीं है। न महिला सेफ है, न पुरुष सेफ है। न बच्चा सेफ है और न बूढ़ा सेफ है। कोई भी महफूज नही है। इसके लिए जिम्मेदार काफी हद तक अकाली दल भी है। इस बात को क्या वे महसूस नहीं करते हैं। क्या वह निर्दोष निरकारियों को कतल करके, निर्दोष हिन्दुओं को कतल करके पंजाब के बाहर रहने वाले सिक्ख भाइयों के जान व

माल को खतरे में नहीं डाल रहे हैं ? उनको इन सब बातों को सोचना चाहिए। लेकिन बदकिस्मती हमारी यह है कि यह बात उनके दिमाग में नहीं आती है। हो सकता है कि इसका कुछ लाभ उनको पहुंच रहा है। कुछ पैसा तो जरूर मिल रहा होगा। इकट्ठा हो रहा है। दरबार साहिब के बारे में सरकार खुद कहती है कि हथियार जमा है। वहां से गोलियां भी चलती है। वहा से विभिन्न तरह के बयानात भी आते है। भिंडरावाला कहता है कि शाम तक पाच हजार हिंदुओं का कतल कर दूगा। कभी कहता है कि पंजाब से सारे हिन्दुओं का मैं कतल कर दूगा। कभी वहा से सिन्धु नाम का व्यक्ति खालिस्तान के कांस्टीचूशन के एलान की बात करता है विधान जलाने का अह्वान वहां से होता है। सब कुछ वहा से हो रहा है उस पर भी सरकार हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठी है। क्या इस को सरकार कहा जा सकता है। मैं सरकार से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि कितने और बेगुनाह लोगों का आप खून बहाना चाहते है। कितनी और माताओं की गोद खाली करना जरूरी है। कितनी और बहनों के सुहाग लुटाने जरूरी है—इन सब के बाद क्या आप की आंख खुलेगी। आखिरकार आप क्यों एक्शन में नहीं आते है। कौन सी चीज है जो सरकार नहीं कर सकती है। यह बात सही है कि कुछ काम सरकार ने किए है। पिछले साल अकाली दल ने कहा कि रेल रोको और सरकार ने हुकुम दिया कि रेल बन्द। खुद ही बंद कर दिया। इस महीने आठ फरवरी को अकाली दल ने कहा कि पंजाब बंद। इस पर सरकार ने रेल भी बंद, मोटर भी बद सब बंद कर दिया। लेकिन इत्तिफाक की बात है कि 15 फरवरी को एक आर्गेनिजेशन हिन्दू सुरक्षा परिषद में पवन कुमार कहां से आ जाते हैं और एलान करते हैं कि पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश बन्द, लेकिन सरकार पहले जैसा कुछ नहीं करती है और वहां गोलियां चलती हैं। हरियाणा को मैं अच्छा समझता हूं कि उसने हुकुम दिया कि कोई इस किस्म की शरारत करे उसको गोली से मार दिया जाएगा—शूट-एट-साइट। इस प्रकार के आर्डर पंजाब के अंदर क्यों नही लागू होते है केवल हरियाणा में ही क्यों है ? पंजाब में जिस तरह से धांधलियां हो रही है, खून बहाया जा रहा है—क्या यह स्थिति शूट-एट-साइट के काबिल नहीं है।

जहां तक उनकी मांगों का सवाल है, इसके लिए आप दो साल तक अपना मन नही बना सके है। कौन सी चीज को मानना है, कौन सी चीज को रिजेक्ट करना है। आप सीधे-सीधे कह दीजिए कि हमें इस चीज को नहीं मानना और यह हमारा फैसला है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : वह हो गया है।

श्री सूरजभान : क्या हो गया है ? अगर हो गया है तो सरकार कहती क्यों नहीं ?

अकाली दल यह चाहता है कि चाहे पाकिस्तान को पानी मुफ्त में जाता रहे, लेकिन हरियाणा की सूखी खेती को पानी नही मिलना चाहिए। आज मैं यह कहने पर मजबूर हूं कि झगड़ा महज चंडीगढ़ और पानी का नहीं है, बात कहीं और पहुंच गई है। मैं आदरणीया प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इन हालत का जायजा लें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि जो कम उम्र के नोजवान हैं, वे

[श्री सूरजभान]

चाहे सिख हों या हिन्दू हों, उन के दिमाग कहां तक जहर से भर दिये गये है। जो ज्यादा उम्र के है वे ठीक लाइन पर सोच सकते हैं, लेकिन यही हालात चलते रहे तो मुलक नही बचेगा। एक दिन आप को कंट्रोल करना ही पड़ेगा, लेकिन वह दिन कब आयेगा, आप कब कंट्रोल करेंगी ? आज सारा देश आपकी तरफ देख रहा है, कभी तो आप को आंखें खोलनी पड़ेगी। इस के बगैर बात नहीं बनेगी।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में एक जगह पर जिक्र किया है कि 32 लाख हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को कुछ फायदा मिला है—

14.52 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

आई० आर० डी० पी० और एन० आर० ई० पी० कार्यक्रमों के तहत। ये आकड़े सरकार के ठीक हो सकते है, लेकिन किस तरह का लाभ हुआ है यह देखने की बात है। मैं एक उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं—पिछले साल जनवरी मे आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल से 20 किलोमीटर के फासले पर "वालमपुर गांव में गये थे। उस गांव को एक आदर्श गांव डिक्लेअर किया गया था और हरिजनो तथा आदिवासियों के लिए ऐलान हुआ था कि उन के घर पक्के किये जायेंगे, उन के लिये पानी के हैण्ड-पम्प्स लगाये जायेंगे, सडकें बनाई जायेंगी, गोबर-गैस प्लांट लगाये जायेगे, बिजली पहुंचाई जायगी और कुछ काम हुआ भी। जिस दिन राष्ट्रपति जी वहां गये, बिजली के खम्बे आ गये, कुछ घरों में बिजली के बल्ब लग गये। लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हुआ—यह आपको सुन कर हैरानी होगी। एक साल के बाद आज वहा यह पोजीशन है—अगर बिजली के बल्ब टूट जाते तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी, लेकिन वहां आज बिजली के खम्भे भी नही हैं। यह उस गाव की बात है जिस का राष्ट्रपति जी ने एक आदर्श गांव के रूप में उद्घाटन किया था। 12 खड्डे गोबर गैस प्लाट के लिये खोदे गये थे लेकिन एक भी गोबर गैस प्लांट नही लगा, एक भी हैण्ड-पम्प नही लगाया गया। एक गरीब हरिजन, जिस का नाम किशोरी लाल है, उस का फोटो छपवाया गया, टोकरी बुनते हुए उसको दिखाया गया था...

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : यह पचजन्य मे छपा होगा।

श्री सूरजभान : दूसरे अखबारों मे छपा है, पंचजन्य तो आप को बुरा लगता है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : आप की इन बातो से यह वहा सिद्ध हो रहा है कि 32 लाख हरिजनो और आदिवासियों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर नही उठाया गया ? इस तरह के तर्क दे कर आप जबरदस्ती अपनी बात को सिद्ध करने की कोशिश कर रहे है।

श्री सूरजभान : जब आप की टर्न आये तब आप बोलिएगा।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि उस गरीब का फोटो छपवाया गया और कहा गया कि उस को 500 रुपया दिया गया है। उस से यह कहलाया गया कि अब मेरे हालात ठीक हो जायेंगे। इस किस्म के कर्जे हजारों आदमियों को दिये गये है और कहा गया कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियो को आज

यह महसूस हुआ कि देश में उन की सरकार है। लेकिन जब उस से पूछा गया.... .

सभापति महोदय : आप का क्या कहना है — क्या उन को लोन नहीं दिया जाता है ?

श्री सूरजभान : मैं यही बतलाना चाहता हूं — उस किशोरी लाल ने कहा कि मैं पहली बार सुन रहा हूं कि मुझे कर्जा दिया गया, कम से कम जिस का फोटो छपा था उस को तो देना चाहिए था।

सभापति महोदय : वह गलत फोटो होगा।

श्री सूरजभान : मैगजीन में उस का फोटो छपा हुआ है, राष्ट्रपति जी वहां गये थे, मैं किसी छोटे मोटे की बात नही कर रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय, आर्टीकल 338 में स्वर्गीय बाबा अम्बेदकर साहब ने प्रावीजन रखा था कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की भलाई के लिए एक अफसर होगा। जिस का नाम रखा गया कमिश्नर फोर शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स। आप को सून कर हैरानी होगी कि ढाई साल से वह पोस्ट खाली पड़ी है और कोई कमिश्नर फोर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हिन्दुस्तान में आज नहीं है। वह पोस्ट खाली पड़ी हुई है।

हमने एक मांग और की थी। 1947 में जब भारतवर्ष आजाद हुआ तो कुछ लाख रिफ्यूजी पाकिस्तान से आए थे और कुछ सालों के लिए उन रिफ्यूजियों के लिए एक अल्हेदा मंत्रालय सरकार ने बनाया था, जिसका नाम रिहैबीलीटेशन डिपार्टमेंट था। हजारों साल से जो करोड़ों रिफ्यूजी हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं, उन के लिए एक अल्हेदा मंत्रालय बनाने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं हुई। हम ने बार बार मांग की और मांग करने के बाद यह एलान हुआ कि मंत्रालय नहीं बनाएंगे बल्कि एक डिपार्टमेंट बनाएंगे और अभी थोड़े दिन पहले एलान हुआ कि डिपार्टमेंट भी नहीं बनाएगे। क्या इसी हिसाब से कहते हैं कि हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए भलाई का काम कर रहे है।

एक तीसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा देश एक धर्म निरपेक्ष देश है। ऐसा कहा जाता है लेकिन यहां पर ईसाई भाइयों के गुरू के जन्म दिन पर छुट्टी होती है मुसलमान भाइयों के गुरु के जन्म दिवस पर छुट्टी होती है और सिखों के गुरू के जन्म दिन पर छुट्टी होती है लेकिन हरिजन और आदिवासी भाइयों के गुरू रविदास के जन्म दिन पर छुट्टी नहीं होती, महर्षि बाल्मीकी के जन्म दिन की छुट्टी नहीं होती और बाबा साहिब डाक्टर अम्बेडकर के जन्म दिन के अवसर पर छुट्टी नहीं होती।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : नेहरू जी के जन्म दिन की भी छुट्टी नहीं होती है।

श्री सूरजभान : मैं धार्मिक नेता की बात कर रहा हूं। क्या वे धार्मिक नेता थे। आप की जानकारी के लिए मैं बता दूं कि जनता पार्टी की रिजीम में गुरू रविदास के जन्म दिन की छुट्टी 1979 में हुई थी मगर इस सरकार ने 1980 में आते ही वह छुट्टी काट दी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं अगर आप छुट्टी नहीं करना चाहते है इन तीनों जन्म दिनों की तो मत कीजिए लेकिन फिर सिर्फ

[श्री सूरजभान]

साल में दो ही छुट्टी रखिये। एक 26 जनवरी की और दूसरी 15 अगस्त की। बाकी सारी छुट्टियां आप काट दीजिए। अगर औरों की छुट्टियां करते हैं, तो हमारी भी कीजिए और हमारी नही करते हैं, तो औरों की भी मत कीजिए। हमारे साथ सौतेली मां का सुलूक नही होना चाहिए।

मैं अभी जल्दी जल्दी अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं। हरिजनों की बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। इसी महीने की 14 तारीख को अम्बाला जिले की नारायणगढ़ तहसील में रायपुर रानी कस्बे में एक गरीब हरिजन नौजवान पर चोरी का इल्जाम लगाया गया था। वह इल्जाम झूठा है मगर थोड़ी देर के लिए मान भी लिया जाए कि वह सच्चा था, तो थाने में उस के बाप और मां को बुलाया गया और पीटा गया। पीटना ही काफी नहीं समझा गया। अखबारों में उस के बारे में काफी कुछ लिखा है। मां और बेटे को नंगा कर थाने मे एक दूसरे पर लिटाया गया। इस तरह से हरियाणा में दोबारा रिवासा कांड दोहराया गया। चंडीगढ़ से निकलने वाला प्रसिद्ध ट्रिब्यून अखबार है। इस के एडीटोरियल में जो लिखा है, उस में से मैं एक अंश पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

> "यदि यह सही है तो पीड़ित मां-बेटे और पुलिस हिरासत के बाद की उन शारीरिक तकलीफों का रहस्य क्या है ? कोई भी मां-बेटे ऐसे आरोप लगाना तो दूर, सोच भी नहीं सकते कि उन्हें नंगा करके लिटाया गया और कुमर्म करने पर मजबूर किया गया। इसके पहले कभी इन व्यक्तियों पर आज तक चोरी या किसी अपराध का इल्जाम नहीं लगा। फिर पूछताछ में ऐसी ज्यादती क्यों हुई ?

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हरिजनों के साथ यही सलूक होगा और मां बेटे के पवित्र रिश्ते पर इतना लाछन आएगा। क्या कार्यवाही की गई अपराधियों के खिलाफ। आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नही हुई।

फिर उसी तहसील में, उसी जिले में, उसी नाम से मिलते-जुलते गांव रायपुर वीरा में 80 साल से जमीन के एक टुकड़े पर हरिजनों का कब्जा था और गुरु रवि दास के जन्म दिन को मनाने के लिए उन्होंने एक झंडा लगा रखा था। उन से कहा गया कि इस झंडे को उखाड़ो और वह वहां से हटाने का प्रयास किया। इस पर वहां हरिजन इकट्ठा हुए और वहा का डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेंडेंट उन को कहता है कि इन चमार, चूढ़ों का दिमाग खराब हो गया है। उन्होंने इश्तहार छापे और उन को सब में बंटवाया और सब को लिखा लेकिन आज तक उस डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। यह केवल स्टेट का ही मामला नहीं है, केन्द्र भी इसमें जिम्मेदार है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : जब यह वाकया हुआ, उसी वक्त क्या आप ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को लिखा था।

श्री सूरजभान : मैं ने लिखा है। मैं ने पब्लिक मीटिंग की है और मैं कहता हूं कि

आप का सिविल राइट्स प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट है उसके अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जाए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कब हुआ ?

श्री सूरजभान : इसी महीनेकी 16, 17 तारीख को यह हुआ है और राय-पुर रानी का किस्सा, जिस के ऊपर एडो-टोरियल लिखा जा चुका है, यह 14 तारीख को हुआ है।

15.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय, उन्होंने कहा कि इको-नोमिक सिचएशन इम्प्रूव हो गई। यह शायद ये इसलिए कह रहे हों कि इन्होंने इंटरनेशनल मोनिटरी फंड से कर्जा लेना छोड़ दिया है। अगर पैसा है तो सरकार अब एशियन बैंक से क्यों कर्जा मांग रही है।

आज मंहगाई की हालत क्या है ? सर-कारी कर्मचारियों की चार पांच किस्ते बकाया है उनकी पेमेंट आप क्यो नही करते है ? गरीब आदमी की हालत आज बदतर होती जा रही है।

आप किसान की बात करते हैं। आपने गेहूं का दाम एक रुपया बढ़ाया है इसको बढ़ा कर आप यह समझते है कि आपने किसान के लिए बहुत काम कर दिया। एक तरफ आप कहते है कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड-क्शन बहुत बढ़ गया है और दूसरी तरफ आप अनाज बाहर से मंगाते है। आप बाहर से अनाज क्यों मंगाते है ?

मैं आखिरी बात कहकर समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मंहगाई भी भ्रष्टाचार का एक कारण है। व्यापारी, सरकारी अफसर और मंत्री सब मिल कर भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ाते है। इससे मंहगाई और भी बढ़ती है। आजकल यहां पर कुछ नाम तो मशहूर हो गये है। जैसे . साहब। यह नाम तो गाली बन गया है। किसी को गाली देना हो तो कहदो **। इसी तरह से ** .... नाम भी कुछ ऐसे नाम है। (**व्यवधान**)

सभापति महोदय : इसे आप छोड़िये, यह कार्यवाही में नहीं जाएगा।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : That should be expunged. These persons are not present in the House to defend themselves. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already said it.

सभापति महोदय, इतना प्रधान मंत्री ने खुद कहा है कि भ्रष्टाचार तो ग्लोबल फीचर बन गया है। इन चीजों को कहने के बाद मैं मजबूर हूं कि आपने जो मोशन आफ थेंक्स मूव किया है, मैं इसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to President for his kind Address.

I was carefully listening to the speeches of the Opposition leaders, particularly that of the latest speaker, Shri Suraj Bhan. He was narrating all kinds of stories regarding Punjab I would like to know from him as to who is responsible for this kind of situation. It was the Janata Party which encouraged them The Lok Dal and the BJP were also a part and parcel of that Janata Party The Akali Dal against whom you are

** Not recorded.

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

speaking now was your partner and it is because of your encouragement, these people have got so much of courage and they are indulging in all sorts of things which are endangering our country. You are forgetting that and you are blaming us. You have no right to blame this Government. In fact, in 1980 when we took over from you, we inherited all kinds of problems, the Punjab problem, the Assam problem and every other problem. It is the Janata Party which is responsible for this kind of situation. whether it is disintegration or any other situation, it is the Janata Party, which was ruling this country, which is responsible for it. We are trying our best to see that these problems are tackled satisfactorily. When we wanted to take some steps in Punjab where the situation was going out of control, it was the same Opposition which came in our way. You were warning us, you were warning our Home Minister, 'Do not enter the Golden Temple ; otherwise, you will have to face the consequences'. I am surprised, now the Janata Party leader Shri Morarji Desai is saying, 'If necessary, send your army to the Golden Temple ; we cannot tolerate all these things'. The Lok Dal Leader, Shri Charan Singh, has said recently in Gwalior that this incompetent Government is not taking any steps. But these were the very Parties which were coming in our way to tackle this problem. When we wanted to take effective steps, unfortunately they were coming in our way. Now, of late, I do not know what happened to you, you realise that this country is going to disintegrate if we do not control the situation. Now you are blaming this Government for not taking effective steps against Akali Dal. I am not blaming the CPI and the CPM. To some extent, they are also responsible indirectly. But the other people, the Lok Dal and the BJP, are definitely responsible for this. Not only this Punjab situation—I tell you. I will give another instance also, Now in Punjab after all this encouragement this kind of situation is there. In other states also the same kind of situation is going to arise. I want to give the instance of my own State. The so-called Telugu Desam Party believes in regionalism and it does not believe in all these things. In the name of self-respect of the Telugu people, they came to power. Now you are hobnobbing with them. Not only that I am surprised to read in the newspapers that in Gwalior a conference was held and in that conference the great BJP leader, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the great Lok Dal leader Mr. Charan Singh are saying, 'Here is a man from the south. He is playing a great role in Andhra Pradesh and we hope that he will play a great role in the nation'. He has destroyed our State. If you want to destroy the country; you are welcome—my friends. But this is the attitude of our friends over there....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : That about Mr. Channa Reddy ?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : If you talk of individuals, I do not consider them at all. Leave alone individuals. I do not consider them at all Mr. Channa Reddy or Mr Narayan Choubey do not matter at all, this man or that man. After all in the mainstream whoever is not there will be forgotten. Don't bother about any individual. I am not bothered about anybody. What I want to say is that I warn these people. These people are again encouraging a man who believes in regionalism. Now you say that because of election he may be useful to 'us'. You are therefore hobnobbing with him. This is because of your selfishness, utter selfishness. But is there any alternative programme ? The only programme you have is how to remove Shrimati Indira Gandhi from power and how to remove the Congress Government from power. That is all and you have no alternative programme. The same thing happened in 1977. Again you want to repeat it ? For what ? After 1977 we have seen the destruction of the country—economic destruction, political destruction and the problems which you have left for us we are now facing and we are trying our level best to solve them. I want to

warn the CPI and CPM people—beware of all these people.

Mr Suraj Bhan says, 'I am sorry for what is happening in Punjab Innocent people are being killed'. Who is killing.' The so-called communalists whether they are Sikhs or Hindus are responsible for these things. Instead of condemning them, you come here and blame our Prime Minister and our Party saying, 'You are not taking any action and you are responsible for the killing of the innocent people, etc.' But I hold you responsible for all these things. You are encouraging them. Not only that, you were hobnobbing with these Akali Dal people at that time. Now in Haryana who are responsible? You are encouraging these people—the Hindu Suraksha Samiti people. They belong to your Party. You are encouraging all these things. Instead of solving this problem and instead of helping the government to solve them, you are encouraging again the so-called communalists only for the sake of your Party and in the interests of your Party you are doing all these things. Now you have become a great champion of the so-called people who have killed innocent people. You have created the situation and you have created the problem and when we are trying to solve it you put so many obstructions on our way. You come here and blame our Party. I am very sorry for this irresponsible opposition. I do not know when they will release these things. At least now you should please realise. After all the country in more important than the Party. Party and power are not permanent. Our lives are not permanent. So where is the question of our position? She may be Prime Minister to-day; tomorrow you may be the Prime Minister. But if the country is safe, we are safe and you are safe. If the country disintegrates, where is the question of Prime Minister and who is going to rule this country? That you have to bear in mird. Since Independence this kind of a situation never arose. This is the first time this situation is there – whether it is Assam, Jammu & Kashmir or Punjab. I can cite examples of other States also. Now we are not having agitations there but the divisive forces are there and everywhere and particularly. on the borders of our country, whether it is South or West or East or anywhere else. Northeastern region was also burning although it has calmed down now. So, it is very necessary that we should think over the matter and some collective wisdom should prevail. Then only any Government will be able to solve this problem. If you say why don't we send the army there, it will be very easy that in one minute's time the Government can order the army to enter the Golden Temple. But, the next day, you will blame us that we have unnecessarily precitated the situation. Instead of solving the problem we have only created more problems. Please be careful about all these things. Our elders including Mahatma Gandhi have sacrified their lives for the sake of freedom I take the example of Mr. Sen who mentioned the names of the great Bhagat Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai who had sacrified their lives for the sake of our freedom—not for dis-integration of the country by killing innocent lives and they wanted freedom for the country in order to achieve economic progress in this country. In those days, we were not having sufficient food or houses etc. But, after attaining independence, we tried our best to see that the poorer sections of the people get the minimum facilities. Since the last thirtysix years, we are doing all these things.

Yesterday, Shri Samar Mukherjee was telling that there was no progress at all; we were unnecessarily boasting ourselves. We should give credit to the monsoon. When it fails, you never give credit to us. We are only blamed. It is the God Almighty which is responsible. We have not created irrigation facilities. Now you say that the credit must go to the monsoon. It is because of that; we have not done anything. Ultimately, it is the soundness of the policy which is responsible for these things. I am happy to know that. We are really proud of it. In the whole world, particularly, in the African

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

continent, the agricultural production has gone down like anything. They are facing aggrave problem. They are now thinking as to how to feed those people in that country. At this juncture, in our country, we have not only progreses but we have achieved a massive food production of 142 million tonnes. This is not a small achievement for us. When we have achieved something, you should have the courage to appreciate that. If we fail, you are at liberty to say that, As Opposition leaders, you are at liberty to say that. When we do some good things you should appreciate us. If something wrong happens, you go on blaming us. It is not fair. You are also ruling in one State. There may be failure and successes. I do not see successes but only failures there.

Recently, I was in Calcutta, When I was meeting the people, we found that they were suffering like anything. There is no power available there. Because of shortage of power, the industrialists are now thinking of going out from there. Your state will suffer. You are not able to provide water as also the minimum housing and other facilities to the people. It is really a unfortunate thing. You blame the Central Government that it is not coming to the rescue of our State. You say, our planning is very hopeless. You blame us for not giving sufficient help to your State.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What does the hon. Member say when there is some achievement in West Bengal ? How do you behave with the opposition parteis here ? Why have double standards in so far as West Bengal is concerned ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The poor people are suffering in the rest of India too.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Yesterday, Mr. Mukherjee was saying that this Government is encouraging the industrialists and the rich people. When I was in Calcutta, I had an occasion to meet so many people, particularly, the industrialists. The Estimates Committee went there. We were examining these people. They said that they were very happy with the C. P. M. Government. When I asked them 'Why' they said that they had not interefered with them and that they were having a very good relation with them. You are happy with them there. Here you blame the Central Government that it is encouraging these industrialists and the rich people are happy with us. They maybe happy with you in West Bengal—not with us Of course Prof. Pal was one of the members of the Estimates Committee And in his presence, we were discussing these things.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : From your side you will reply later.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : You only shout at us but you do not like to listen.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not me alone. Mr. Pal was also there. He is also a member of the Estimates Committee. In his presence I asked those people and they said that they are very happy. They are very happy there and you don't like them to be happy here. This kind of double standard is not good for you. We are doing the same thing. Why should you blame then ?

(*Interruptions*)

As Mr. A.K. Sen has also mentioned a litlle while ago, we are proud of our agricultural production. There was a time when we were completely dependent on imports particularly from America under PL 480 programme. Not only America but also the whole world was blaming us and they were telling us that this country will never be self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. This country will remain a begger for food. But what happened

later on. During these 10-15 years whatever policies we adopted they are responsible for this green revolution. We are proud of it. Don't you consider it a great achievement for us ?

Now, we are not only in a position to feed our people but can even export food-grains to other countries. If remunerative prices are given to farmers we cannot only feed our people but also the neighbouring countries.

We have also created irrigation potentially. Lakhs of acres are being brought under irrigation. Then there is increase in electricity generation. We are proud of all these things. It is not a small achievement at all.

Now, you speak about poverty. Where is there no poverty ? Poverty—whether you are here or we are here—is going to be there so long as population increases. (*Interruptions*) We don't have any magic wand to remove poverty within no time. We are doing our best but, unfortunately, the increase in population is coming in our way. Production has increased but at the same time population has also increased and that is why we are facing this problem. We also welcome your suggestion as to what methods should be adopted to remove poverty. But instead of giving suggestions you only try to tell us we have not done this or done that.

In 1977 when Janata Party was there in power, Shri Morarji Desai claimed that within five years he is going to remove poverty and solve the unemployment problem. After one year I put him the question that he had said he would solve the unemployment problem in five years and since one year had already passed how much he has been able to solve this unemployment problem. It was actually found that unemployment problem had further aggravated instead of decreasing. Now, NTR has made so many promise, He is not able to fulfil any of those promise. So, now he is requesting you to come to his rescue because he had made all false promises. He has made all kinds of false promises. He has no experience at all. There are some people who are comparing Mr. N.T. Rana Rao with Mr. M.G. Ramachandran. There is a lot of difference between the two. Mr. M.G.R. was in a political party for about 80 years. He was a treasurer of that party. whether he was earning he was spending on his party. But this particular gentleman has never read a paper in the life. He never contributed a single pie for the poorer section of the people. I am saying it because I know about it and now this man is being encouraged by you and you say all sorts of things about him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He is saying so many political things about the Chief Minister. I think he should not go on like this. He should avoid it.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I have got every right. Why I cannot criticise ? You go on criticising every body as you like. I am only sorry that you are encouraging this kind of** man. You are giving all encouragement to him and you are saying that he is a great national hero and all these things.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are both ring about us.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Why should I bother about you ? I am not bothered. You are bothered about your State. I am bothered about my State. I only want to bring to the notice of the honourable House that when I was touring my constituency I saw with my own eyes how the people are suffering, how the harijans are suffering there. There is no electricity. Once upon a time our State was a surplus State and it was supplying electricity to all the neighbouring States. Now this State is in difficulties.

**Expunged as ordered by Chair.

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

Thousands of electric motors have been burnt because of low voltage, because of shortage of power. Such a beautiful State is now in difficulties. Sir, anything can be done in a good way if there is good management. If there is good management everything will be all right The hon. President, in his Address, we pleased to say that in Electricity-generation, in Foodgrains, in Irrigation potential and all these things, we have made good progress It is because of the mismanagement in our State that we face all these difficulties now.

MR CHAIRMAN : Please come to the President's Address

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Are we talking about the President's Address or the Address of the Rajyapal of Andhra Pradesh ?

MR. CHAIRMAN . Please come to the President's Address. I have told him.

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO When the President speaks, he speaks of the whole nation He does not speak only about Delhi or West Bengal He speaks about the whole nation Andhra Pradesh is also part of the whole nation. What I was saying was, if there is good management, everything will be all right It is because of mismanagement that we see all these difficulties now.

Regarding international situation I wish to say a few words It is not only internal situation that is worring us, but the international situation also is worrying us, particularly regarding our neighbours The induction of most modern and sophisticated weapons among our neighbours is a very alarming thing This is the situation which we face Apart from our own internal problems in Punjab, Assam and Kashmir, Pakistan is being equipment with all kinds of sophisticated weapons which is very dangerous for our country. The Indian Ocean is being militarised and particularly nuclear weapons are pouring in This is a very dangerous development. Our country is being encircled by all these imperialist forces. And these Imperialist forces never want us to be self-sufficient in our foodgrains, in our economic condition. When they see that we are achieving progress, we are making progress, they want to obstruct us in every way and they are determined to do everything which ultimately is forcing us to spend money on defence So, the international situation which is facing our country is very alarming We find that the great powers and the super powers are at loggerheads; they are not even on talking terms. They have refused to enter into negotiations So, we should keep all these developments in mind when we take up this Motion

I am very happy that the hon President has drawn our attention to this situation

It is our duty to see that there is international peace and international co-operation and international brotherhood. Let us fight against Imperialism, neo-colonialism as well as neo-Imperialism and Racialism which has been mentioned in the President's Address I think the President for his Address

SHRI N SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi) Mr Chairman Sir, on behalf of my party, the AIADMK, I wish to congratulate our hon Prime Minister for having taken the initiative to host and to organise two international conferences, i e , the Non-Aligned Countries' Summit and the CHOGM in New Delhi in 1983. In the Non-Aligned Summit, the Hon. Prime Minister was elected as its Chairperson

This shows that our hon Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the only most and the best suitable and capable leader who can fight for disarmament, who can fight for peace and who can fight for economic cooperation among the countries of the world I also have to congratulate our hon'ble Prime Minis-

ter for her good gesture in allocating Rs. 600 crore to provide employment to the unemployed educated people. The unemployment problem is not new or known only to India, but it is prevalent in most of the other countries of the world. So, in a big democratic country like India, the unemployment problem would, to some extent, continue to prevail. In order to put an end to the unemployment problem, our Prime Minister has introduced so many schemes like I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. new rural landless employment guarantee scheme, etc. Through these schemes, our Prime Minister is trying to eradicate unemployment problem in our country, as much as possible.

Sir, Para 14 of the President's Address deals with universalising elementary education in the age group of 6 to 14 with emphasis on girls' education and on eradicating adult illiteracy by 1990. In order to give effect to this programme the hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil nadu introduced provision of Nutritious Food Programme to the school going children. Through this scheme, nearly 63 lakh children are getting benefit. Now only that. The condition of the school-going children has also improved to a greater level. The number of school-going children has also gone up to a great extent. Mr. Chairman, this scheme has also been appreciated by the educationists and educationalists all over the world. Our hon'ble Prime Minister has also appreciated this Nutritious Food Scheme of Tamil Nadu Sir, in this context, I may submit that our hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had requested several times the Central Government for inclusion of this scheme in the Plan Outlay. But so far the Government of India has not considered inclusion of this scheme in the Plan Outlay. I would therefore reiterate that the Government of India may kindly consider inclusion of this scheme in the Plan Outlay.

Sir, the Government of India has introduced a new Industrial Policy according to which a district is taken for consideration for starting a new industrial unit if the same district has no industrial unit at all. In this connection, our hon. Chief Minister as also many Chief Ministers of other States had demanded that the Government of India should take into account only upto the taluka level as no industrial unit. I would therefore request the Government of India to consider opening of a new industrial unit if a Taluka has no industrial unit at all.

Sir, in the President's address, it is stated that the production of foodgrains is likely to exceed the target of 142 million ronnes this year. Sir, in India, about 75% of the population are engaged in agriculture, both directly and indirectly. The economic condition of the Indian farmers is deterioration year after year. It is due to unremunerative prices fixed by the Government for their agricultural produce. Sir, year after year, the prices of inputs of the agriculturists are going up at a fast pace, but equally the selling prices of the foodgrains do not match with the production cost. The cost of production of foodgrains is increasing year by year. While fixing the procurement price for foodgrains, the Government of India should take into consideration the recommendations of the State Chief Ministers also. At present, the Government of India takes into consideration only the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. Our Chief Minister has requested the Central Government to fix Rs. 175/- per quintal for paddy, but the Government of India has fixed only Rs. 132/- per quintal. I request the Central Government to increase the procurement price per quintal to the tune of Rs. 175/- as requested our hon. Chief Minister.

Further, Tamil Nadu is the only state where no village is left without electrification. Not only that, in Tamil Nadu nearly 10 lakh pump-sets have been given power supply. Due to this enlarged rural electrification and the larger amount of power supply to agricultural pump sets, Tamil Nadu State, is facing acute power shortage. I would request the Government to allocate the entire power generated at the Atomic Power plant in

[Shri M. Satyanrayan Rao]

Kalpakkam to the Tamil Nadu State. Then only, the State would be in a position to face the power situation there.

15.32 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*)

Then, our Chief Minister has given Rs. 200 crores of cooperative loan to small farmers. I request the Government of India to share a portion of that amount and give it back to the State Government.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं जोकि उन्होंने दोनों सदनो के संयुक्त अधिवेशन के समक्ष दिया था। यह हम लोगों के लिए सौभाग्य और गौरव की बात है कि स्वाधीनता के बाद हमने इस देश को बहुत आगे बढ़ाया है। स्वाधीनता के पश्चात पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व मे इस देश में लोकतंत्र की स्थापना हुई और योजनाबद्ध विकास का प्रारम्भ हुआ। विपक्ष के ऐसे ऐसे लोग भी जोकि बीस-बीस वर्ष तक इस सरकार में रहे हैं और अब उधर चले गए है, वे भी उधर जाकर कहने लगते है कि कुछ नहीं हुआ है तो उनपर हमें आश्चर्य होता है। आज देश में जो गल्ले का उत्पादन हो रहा है उनका चौथाई भी सन् 1952 में नही हो रहा था। जहां इस देश में पहले एक सुई भी नही बनती थी, वह विदेशों से मंगाई जाती थी वहां अब लाखों टन कच्चा और पक्का लोहा पैदा किया जा रहा है। जहां पहले बड़े बड़े शहरो में ही कुछ बिजली दिखाई पडती थी, अब गांव गांव में बिजलो पहुंच गई है। आज देश में जो सिंचाई की क्षमता है वह चौथाई भी पहले नहीं थी। कपड़ा उत्पादन और इसी प्रकार अन्य औद्योगिक उत्पादनों की बात है। देश ने बहुत तरक्की की है। इसलिए कृषि उत्पादन में सरकार की नीतियां शामिल है, किसानों का परिश्रम शामिल है और सभी बातें शामिल है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नही कि इस वर्ष तो कृषि का उत्पादन हुआ है, वह बहुत ही गर्व की बात है। एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। हमें आशा है कि हमें कृषि के उत्पादन के साथ-साथ अन्य औद्योगिक उत्पादनों में भी आत्मनिर्भर होते जायेंगे। राष्ट्रपति जी ने यह भी कहा है कि इस वर्ष जो कृषि का उत्पादन हुआ है, वह अपने आप में एक अभूतपूर्व बात है और इतना उत्पादन आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ। हम आशा करते है कि यह उत्पादन आगे आने वाले समय में भी मेनटेन रहेगा और उत्पादन बढ़ाते जायेंगे। प्रसन्नता की बात यह है कि जिन वस्तुओं के आयात के कारण हमको बहुत अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ती थी. जैसे तेल के मामले में उसको अब हम बचाने में सक्षम हो पा रहे हैं तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ने के कारण हमने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से जो लिया था, उसमें बहुत सा हिस्सा हम छोड़ रहे हैं। इस प्रकार औद्योगिक क्षेत्र मे 4 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण मे देश की आर्थिक तस्वीर को भी पेश किया है। आर्थिक उपलब्धियों का भी जिक्र किया है। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए आर्थिक संकट होने के बावजूद भी विकासशील देश होते हुए भी हमने अपनी आर्थिक प्रगति को, आर्थिक विकास को बनाए रखा है। आर्थिक विकास की दर को बनाए रखा है और इसको मजबूत बनाया है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी के कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा देश के गरीबों को बहुत बड़ी आशा बंधी हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी का 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम संसार में एक अद्वितीय कार्यक्रम है। जिसमें हर वर्ग के लिए, किसानों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए, महिलाओं के लिए, आदिवासियों के लिए, हरिजनों के लिए, सभी के सर्वांगीण विकास की रूप रेखा इस कार्यक्रम में हैं। आइ० आर० डी० पी० के अन्दर कई लाख लोगों को लाभ हो रहा है। यदि विरोधी दल के लोगों को कुछ नजर नहीं आ रहा है, लेकिन हम गांवों में देख रहे हैं कि गांव में हर वर्ग के लिए अपना-अपना विकास कर रहे हैं। नई आशा का संचार हुआ है। हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए एक कार्यक्रम घोषित किया है। जिस तरह से शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ रही थी और हम सोच रहे थे कि वे क्या करेंगे, चोरी करेंगे या डाका डालेंगे, नौकरी तो उनको नहीं मिलेगी, इस शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के कार्यक्रम से शिक्षित बेरोजगारों मे एक नई आशा का संचार हुआ है। लाखों की संख्या में लोग प्रार्थना पत्र देकर ऋण ले रहे हैं और उद्योग खोल रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार गरीबों के लिए, भूमिहीनों के लिए एन० आर० इ० पी० रोजगार गारंटी योजना एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है। इसके अन्तर्गत उनको 8-10-15 रु० रोज मिल रहा है, जिससे वह अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर रहे हैं। कहा जाता है कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या बहुत बढ गई है। मैं कहता हूं संख्या नहीं बढ़ी है, गरीबी की परिभाषा बदल गई। 15 रु० में जो खुशहाली से जिन्दगी बिताता था, अब वह 15 रु० में गुजारा नहीं कर पाता है। इस के अलावा आकांक्षायें बढ़ गई हैं, जीवनस्तर बढ़ गया है। जो पहले दो धोती पहनता था, आज 5 धोती पहनता है, पांच यदि नहीं मिलती है तो कहता है मैं गरीब हूं। पहले जो झोंपड़ियां थी, आज वे खपरेल हो गए हैं, लेकिन वे कहते हैं कि हम गरीब हैं क्योंकि हमारे पास पक्के मकान नहीं हैं। इस लिए गरीबी का दृष्टिकोण बदल गया है, परिभाषा बदल गई है। बहुब से मध्यम वर्ग के लोग जो पहले अपने को गरीब नहीं समझते थे, वे आज अपने को गरीब समझने लगे हैं। इस लिए यह भ्रम है भ्रान्ति है कि आज देश में 50 करोड़ से ज्यादा गरीब हो गये हैं। देश का बहुत विकास हुआ है, गरीबों की संख्या में कमी हुई है, लोगों का जीवनस्तर ऊंचा हुआ है। लोगों का दृष्टिकोण बदला है, अकांक्षायें बढ़ी हैं इस लिये लगता है कि गरीबी ज्यादा हो गई है और गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या ज्यादा हो गई है।

लेकिन मैं इतना सुझाव जरूर देना चाहूंगा—पिछले वर्ष जो विकास के काम थे, जैसे सिंचाई, पीने का पानी, सड़कों का निर्माण, औषधालय बनाने का कार्यक्रम, पिछड़े क्षेत्रो में उद्योग धन्धे लगाने के कार्यक्रम, इन में धन कम खर्च किया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी से, यह 6ठी योजना का अंतिम वर्ष है, जो काम सिंचाई के अधूरे पड़े है, बिजली की योजनायें अधूरी पड़ी हैं, सड़कों का बनना आवश्यक है, औषधालयों का बनना आवश्यक है, उन कार्यक्रमों में तेजी लाई जाय।

इस समय देश के अन्दर और देश के वाहर दोनों तरफ संकट छाया हुआ है। कुछ देश के अन्दर की ताकतें और कुछ देश के

[श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र]

बाहर के लोगों के संकेत पर, इशारे पर, साम्प्रदायवाद, क्षेत्रवाद, जातिवाद, भाषा-वाद और पांचवां वाद है—कुर्सीवाद, लोक सभा और विधान सभा में सरकार की कुर्सी पाने के लिये इस देश के राजनीतिक नेता, प्रतिपक्ष के लोग, इन बातों को बढ़ावा दे कर देश में एक भयंकर स्थिति पैदा करना चाहते है, देश को तोडना चाहते हैं, देश को खंड खंड करना चाहते है, देश मे एक त्रि-शाक्त वातावतण पैदा करना चाहते है। उन के दिमाग में यह बात है—अगर हम कुर्सी पर नही पहुच सकते है तो चलो, देश को खंड खंड करो, नाठ करा, देश को विकास को रोको, प्रगति को रोको, देश में अशांति पैदा करो, झगड़े पैदा करो, जाति-वाद पैदा करो, साम्प्रदायवाद पैदा करो। विदेशी ताकतें इस लिये ऐसा चाहती है कि हमारा देश इतना विशाल देश है, इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या वाला देश है, इस की शक्ति बढ रही है, दुनिया में यह देश एक शक्ति-शाली देश के रूप में उभर रहा है, दुनिया के नक्शे पर भारत की प्रधान मंत्री ने निर्भीक आवाज में कहना शुरू किया है, जिस से बडी-बडी ताकते भयभीत हुई है, इस लिये वे चाहती है कि इस की प्रगति रुके, इसका विकास रुके और इसको रोकने के लिए यहा साम्प्रदायवाद को भडका रहे है, जातियों को भड़का रहे है, वे इन अन्दरूनी ताकतों को प्रोत्साहित कर रहे है, जब तुम कुर्सी पाओगे तो हम तुम्हारी मदद करेंगे। इस तरह से देश के अन्दर और देश के बाहर की ताकतें देश के अन्दर खतरा पैदा कर रही है। वे यह नही समझ पा रहे है—यदि देश में इस प्रकार क्षेत्रीय-वाद फैला, साम्प्रदायवाद फैला, जातीयवाद फैला, कुर्सी को पाने के लिए कुछ भी करने की भावना फैली तो देश का लोकतंत्र खतरे में पड़ जायेगा, राष्ट्रीय अखण्डता खतरे में पड़ जायगी, देश की एकता खतरे में पड़ जायगी, फिर किसे कुर्सी मिलेगी। जब लोकतत्र खतरे में पड़ेगा, अखण्डता और एकता खतरे में पड़ेगी तो कहां बैठोगे। आप को इस सरकार के दोष अधिक दिखाई दे रहे है, न कही पानी मिल रहा है और न कहीं दाना मिल रहा है—यह भाषण हमारे मित्र रशीद मसूद साहब दे रहे थे। उन का भाषण बिल्कुल निराशावादी रहा है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय सारे वाद यहीं इकट्ठे हो गये थे।

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : रशीद मसूद साहब और उनकी तरफ के लोगो को सोचना चाहिए कि कितनी भयकर स्थिति फैल रही है। जो अराजकता फैल रही है और जो विघटनवादी ताकत ताकतवर हो रही है, इन से देश खतरे में पड़ेगा और डेमोक्रेसी खतरे मे पडेगी। फिर कुछ नही होने वाला है। जैसे पजाब का मामला है। वह एक अलग मसला है, जिस पर अलग से बात होने वाली है और उसमें बडे-बड़े राजनेता बोलेंगे। हम लोग तो आश्चर्य में पडते है कि आखिर पंजाब के अकाली चाहते क्या है? विपक्ष कहता है कि सरकार समझौता नहीं करना चाहती और सरकार इस मामले में अभी कुछ तय नहीं कर सकी है। सरकार ने तो उनकी धार्मिक मांगें मान ली। अब रह गया चंडी-गढ़ और पानी का सवाल। क्या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी या उनकी सरकार चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को दे दें और हरियाणा से पूछे भी न और क्या सारा पानी बिना हरियाणा के पूछे पंजाब को दे दे। उनकी सारी बातें मान ले हरियाणा की उपेक्षा कर के और राजस्थान की उपेक्षा कर के।

वे कहते हैं कि हम सिख पंथ की रक्षा कर रहे है। हमारी समझ में यह नही आ रहा है कि सिख पंथ का दावेदार कौन है ? संत हरचन्द सिंह लोंगोवाल तो अकाली नेता है। वह सिख पंथ की रक्षा करने का दावा करता है। अभी अखबारों में हमने पढ़ा है कि भिंडरावाला साहब ने यह कहा है कि सारे सिखों का प्रतिनिधि मैं हूं और मैं जो बात कहूंगा, वह सिख पंथ वाले मानेंगे और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी अमृतसर आएं और मुझसे बात करें। भिंडरावाला घुस कर अकाल तख्त में छिप कर बैठा है। वह सिख पंथ का नेता अपने को कहता है। अगर सिख मासेज उसके प्रति इज्जत की भावना रखती हैं, तो वह अकाल तख्त से बाहर निकले और मैदान में आए। वह पंजाब के गांवों में जाए, गुजरात जाए, बनारस जाए और दिल्ली आए और सारी जनता से बात करे कि वह क्या चाहती है। वह मुट्ठी भर आतंकवादियों को उकसा कर हिंसा की कार्यवाही करवाना चाहता है। इससे पंजाब और पंजाब के बाहर बड़े भयंकर नतीजे हो सकते है और स्थिति खराब हो सकती है। महामहीम राष्ट्रपति श्री जैल सिंह को क्या सिखों की चिन्ता नहीं है ? क्या सिख पंथ में वे विश्वास नहीं रखते है ? क्या वे सिख पथ की रक्षा नहीं करना चाहते हैं ? क्या वे सिखों की भलाई नहीं करना चाहते है। आज 40 परसेन्ट सिख पंजाब में है और 60 परसेन्ट सिख पंजाब के बाहर फैले हुए है। क्या सिखों की भलाई ज्ञानी जैल सिंह नहीं करना चाहते, सरदार बूटा सिंह नहीं करना चाहते और सरदार दरबारा सिंह नही करना चाहते। 40 परसेन्ट सिख पंजाब में और 60 परसेन्ट पंजाब के बाहर है। वे क्या नहीं सोचते कि पंजाब मे अकाली क्या कर रहे है। आज जो रास्ता अकालियों ने पकड़ा हुआ है, आज जो रास्ता भिंडरावाला ने पकड़ा हुआ है, क्या वह सही रास्ता है ? संविधान को जलाना एक भयंकर अपराध है और मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगा कि चाहे कोई भी लोग हों, कोई भी दल हो. कोई भी सम्प्रदाय को, कोई भी व्यक्ति हो और कोई भी गिरोह या समूह हो, जो संविधान की अवमानना करता है, वह देश के लोकतंत्र और इस देश की जनता की अवमानना करता है और उसके खिलाफ सरकार को सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। यह कोई तमाशा है। उनके साथ सरकार को सख्ती से पेश आना चाहिए। जिस संविधान के तहत प्रदर्शन करने का, आंदोलन करने, अपनी मांगे रखने का अधिकार मिलता है, उस संविधान का जला कर वे उसकी अवमानना करना चाहते हें। इस तरह से वे उसकी अवहेलना कर रहे है और ऐसे लोग देशद्रोही है और राजद्रोही है। यह राष्ट्र को चुनौती देने का रास्ता है, यह राष्ट्र के संविधान को चुनौती देने का रास्ता है और यह राजसत्ता को चुनौती देने का रास्ता है और यह राजद्रोह है और यह देशद्रोह है। इस चीज को कभी भी बर्दाश्त नही किया जाना चाहिए और हम तो इस मत के है कि ऐसे लोगों को सख्त से सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए और ऐसी ताकतों को कुचल देना चाहिए। यह भी दुनिया की कुछ ताकतों की प्रेरणा से किया जा रहा है और उनका उकसाने का काम वे कर रही हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश आज खतरे में है। अभी एक सज्जन भाषण कर रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि यह जो कहा जा रहा है कि देश खतरे में है यह एक पालीटीकल स्टन्ट है। 'मेरी समझ में उनकी बात नहीं आई। पाकिस्तान

[श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र]

को हारपून मिसाइल और दूसरी मिसाइल मिल रहे हैं और अभी-अभी दूसरी मिसाइलों और हथियार देने का समझौता पाकिस्तान से हुआ है। अन्दर-अन्दर वह अलग से हथियार इकट्ठा कर रहा है और हथियारों का जखीरा उसके पास है। अभी पाकिस्तान और चीन का एक समझौता हुआ है। पाकिस्तान और चीन का समझौता हर प्रकार का हुआ है। औद्योगिक भी हुआ है और घातक हथियारों का भी हुआ है। पाकिस्तान ने जब-जब हथियार इकट्ठे किये, तब-तब उसने हमारे देश पर हमला किया। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के नेता, विशेष रूप से हमारे माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान हमारे ऊपर हमला नहीं करेगा। हम कह रहे हैं कि आजकल पाकिस्तान अपने होश मे नहीं है क्योंकि पाकिस्तान दूसरो के दबाव मे काम कर रहा है। पाकिस्तान दूसरो की कठपुतली बना हुआ है। वह दूसरों के हथियार अपने यहां इकट्ठा कर रहा है। इससे हो सकता है कि जैसे पाकिस्तान ने पहले हमले किये, फिर वह हमला कर दे। इसलिए आज हमें पाकिस्तान से खतरा है, हिन्द महासागर मे खतरा है। चाइना से जो पाकिस्तान का गठबन्धन हो गया है, उससे भी हमको खतरा है। इस तरह से हर प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी और सुरक्षा को खतरा है। यही बात प्रधान मंत्री कह रही है।

श्रीमन् राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में नाभिकीय अस्त्रों का उल्लेख किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि इस समय विश्व में 6 मिलियन डालर नाभिकीय हथियारों पर खर्च हो रहा है। श्रीमन् हमने पढ़ा है कि 50 अरब डालर एक घंटे मे इन हथियारों पर खर्च हो रहा है। इस समय विश्व में 50 हजार नाभिकीय अस्त्र बने पड़े हैं और 15 हजार निर्माणाधीन है। इनसे सारी दुनिया का 6 बार नाश हो सकता है।

श्रीमन् जब नाभिकीय युद्ध शुरु होगा तब सारी दुनिया समाप्त हो जाएगी। उसके बाद न कोई यहां जीव होगा, न कोई वनस्पति होगी, न कोई चेतन होगा, न कोई जड होगा, न कोई स्थावर होगा, न कोई जंगम होगा। यह सब हमने पढ़ा है। अगर नाभिकीय युद्ध छिडता है तो इन्सान और पशु दोनो के लिए यह भयकर स्थिति होगी। आज संसार में नाभिकीय युद्ध की सभावना बढ़ रही है। इससे सारी दुनिया के, फ्रास के, जर्मनी के, इटली के और अमेरिका के नौजवान भयभीत हो गये है। अमेरिका के नौजवान इस आशका तक पहुंच गये हैं कि इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक नाभिकीय युद्ध होगा और मानवजाति का विनाश होगा। यह बड़ी ही भयावह स्थिति है। आज संसार मे मानवजाति के अस्तित्व को, सारी सृष्टि के अस्तित्व को खतरा उत्पन्न है। इसी खतरे को समझते हुए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने इस देश में निर्गुट सम्मेलन किया, राष्ट्र संघ मे जाकर राष्ट्राध्यक्षो से बातचीत की। अभी हाल मे राष्ट्रमंडल देशों का सम्मेलन किया और उन्होंने इस खतरे के बारे में आवाज उठाई और कहा कि हथियारो की होड़ बन्द की जाए, नाभिकीय शस्त्रों का निर्माण बन्द किया जाए और मानवजाति को सर्वनाश से बचाया जाए।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : स्पीकर साहब, राष्ट्रपति जी का यह एड्रेस

हमारे सामने है। इस एड्रेस में मुल्क की तरक्की के बारे में जो यह कहा गया है कि पिछले 37 वर्षों से मुल्क में तरक्की हो रही है, इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता। हमारे मुल्क ने टेक्नोलोजी और एटामिक एनर्जी से लेकर दूसरे बहुत से क्षेत्रों में अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने की कोशिश की है। इसमें हमें बहुत हद तक सफलता भी मिली है।

लेकिन जहां तक इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ का ताल्लुक है, सदर साहब ने अपने एड्रेस में खुद कहा है कि हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ 4, 5 परसेन्ट रहेगा, सन् 1983-84 में। जहां एग्रीकल्चर में और इंडस्ट्रीज में और बाकी के दूसरे क्षेत्रों में तरक्की के बारे में इस एड्रेस में कहा गया है वहां मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि खुद इस एड्रेस में यह बताया गया है On January 7, 1984 the annual rate of inflation reached 10.4 per cent. ये पोजीशन हमारे मुल्क की है। जहा एक तरफ हम तरक्की की तरफ जा रहे हैं, मेहनतकश किसान अपना खून बहाकर उत्पादन बढ़ा रहा है, मजदूर कारखानों में काम करके वहां उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे है, लेकिन जहां इन्फलेशन की यह हालत हो, 10 परसेंट से ज्यादा इन्फलेशन एक साल के अन्दर हो और जहां पर सरकार यह कहे कि हमने तरक्की के लिए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में रूरल लैण्ड लैस एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी प्रोग्राम के तहत करोड़ों रुपया रखा है और सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट से तालीमयाफ्ता 2.5 लाख लोगों को मुलाजमत देंगे। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस 83-84 के दौरान और कितने बेरोजगारों में इजाफा हो जाएगा। मुझे यकीन है कि वह ढाई लाख से ज्यादा होगा। उन लोगों की बेरोजगारी के बारे में आपने क्या सोचा है जिनकी तादाद बराबर बढ़ रही है और जिनको रोजगार दिलाने के सिलसिले में हम नाकाम हुए हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इतनी तरक्की होने के बावजूद, इतना आगे बढ़ने के बावजूद, हर क्षेत्र में हम आगे बढ़े हैं, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं है, लेकिन जिस ढंग से हम सारे साधनों और सारी दौलत को तकसीम कर रहे हैं उससे आम जनता का फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं इस बात से इत्तफाक करता हूं कि तरक्की हुई है, इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले में, साइंस एण्ड टेक्नालाजी के मामले में और हर क्षेत्र में लेकिन इतनी तरक्की होने के बाद इसका ज्यादा फायदा किन को गया है। मैं यह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों के मुकाबले में अवामी और सोशलिस्ट राज में 20 खानदानों की जागीरदारी कायम है और उनकी दौलत बढ़ रही है। टाटा-बिड़ला का उद्योग बढ़ रहा है। पैसे की ताकत इनके हाथ में आ रही है। अमीरी और गरीबी की खाई को पाटने के लिए हम कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। यही वजह है कि आज बिहार, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान से हजारों लोग पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के इलाकों में

मजदूरी करने के लिए मजबूर हो रहे हैं। उनको अपने प्रदेशों में मुलाजमत नहीं मिलती, खाने-पीने के साधन नहीं मिलते। मैं दूर नहीं जाऊंगा। हमारे यहां जम्मू-कश्मीर में ही सर्दियों में हजारों किसान कांगड़ा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब और दूसरे इलाकों में मजदूरों के लिए जाते हैं। जिन्दा रहने के लिए यह जरूरी है।

इतनी तरक्की के बाद अगर लोगों को गरीबी में इतना इजाफा हो और 50 परसेंट लोग सबसिस्टेंस लेवल से नीचे जिंदगी गुजर कर रहे हों, यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको कितना समय और लगेगा।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : 10 मिनट का समय और लूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है फिर कल देखेंगे। अभी आप बैठिए।

شری عبدالرشید کابلی (سری نگر) اسپیکر صاحب۔ راشٹرپتی کا یہ ایڈریس ہمارے سامنے ہے۔ اس ایڈریس میں ملک کی ترقی کے بارے میں جو کہا گیا ہے کہ پچھلے ۳۰ برسوں سے ملک میں ترقی ہو رہی ہے اس سے انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ ہمارے ملک نے ٹیکنالوجی اور اٹومک انرجی سے لیکر دوسرے بہت سے شعبوں میں اپنے پیروں پر کھڑے ہونے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ اس میں ہمیں بہت حد تک سپھلتا بھی ملی ہے۔

لیکن جہاں تک انڈسٹریل گروتھ کا تعلق ہے صدر صاحب نے اپنے ایڈریس میں خود کہا ہے کہ ہمارا انڈسٹریل گروتھ ۴۔۵ پرسینٹ رہے گا سنہ ۱۹۸۳۔۸۴ء میں جہاں پر ایگریکلچر میں اور انڈسٹریز میں اور باقی کے دوسرے شعبوں میں ترقی کے بارے میں اس ایڈریس میں کہا گیا ہے وہاں میں یہ بھی بتانا چاہوں گا کہ خود اس ایڈریس میں یہ بتایا گیا ہے۔

On January 7, 1984 the annual rate of inflation reached 10.4 per cent.

یہ پوزیشن ہمارے ملک کی ہے۔ جہاں ایک طرف ہم سرمایہ داروں کی طرف بڑھ رہے ہیں۔ محنت کش کسان اور مزدوروں کی بیکاری زیادہ بڑھ رہی ہے مزدوروں کی خواتین میں بیکاری زیادہ بڑھ رہی ہے لیکن جہاں انفلیشن کی یہ حالت ہو اور ۱۰ پرسینٹ سے زیادہ انفلیشن ایک سال کے اندر ہو اور جہاں پر سرکار یہ کہے کہ ہم نے روزگاری کے لئے بیس سوتری کاریہ کرم میں رورل

لینڈلیس ایمپلائمینٹ گارنٹی پروگرام کے تحت کروڑوں روپیہ رکھا ہے اور سیلف ایمپلائمینٹ سے تعلیم یافتہ ۲۔۵ لاکھ لوگوں کو ملازمت دیں گے لیکن میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ۸۳۔۸۴ کے دوران اور کتنے بے روزگاروں میں اضافہ ہو جائے گا۔ مجھے یقین ہے کہ وہ ڈھائی لاکھ سے زیادہ ہوگا۔ ان لوگوں کی بے روزگاری کے بارے میں آپ نے کیا سوچا ہے جنکی تعداد برابر بڑھ رہی ہے اور جن کو روزگار دلانے کے سلسلے میں ہم ناکام ہوئے ہیں۔ میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اتنی ترقی ہونے کے باوجود اتنا آگے بڑھنے کے باوجود ہر چھیتر میں ہم آگے بڑھے ہیں اس سے کوئی انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ لیکن جس ڈھنگ سے ہم نے سادھنوں اور ساری دولت کو تقسیم کرنا ہے اس سے عام جنتا کو وہ فائدہ نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ میں اس بات سے انکار نہیں کرتا کہ ترقی ہوئی ہے انڈسٹریز کے معاملے میں سائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی میں اور ہر چھیتر میں لیکن اتنی ترقی ہونے کے بعد اس کا زیادہ فائدہ کن کو گیا ہے۔ میں یہ کہے بنا نہیں رہ سکتا کہ ہندوستان کے کروڑوں لوگوں کے مقابلے میں عوامی اور سوشلسٹ راج میں ۲۰ خاندانوں کی جاگیرداری قائم ہے اور ان کی دولت بڑھ رہی ہے ٹاٹا برلا کا ادھیوگ بڑھ رہا ہے۔ پیسے کی طاقت انکے ہاتھ میں آ رہی ہے۔ امیری اور غریبی کی کھائی کو پاٹنے کے لئے ہم کچھ نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ آج بہار اڑیسہ راجستھان سے ہزاروں لوگ پنجاب مہاراشٹر اور گجرات کے علاقوں میں مزدوری کرنے کے لئے مجبور ہو رہے ہیں۔ ان کو اپنے پردیشوں میں ملازمت نہیں ملتی کھانے پینے کے سادھن نہیں

لئے۔ میں دور نہیں جاؤں گا

ہمارے یہاں جموں و کشمیر میں بھی سردیوں میں ہزاروں
کسان کانگڑا ہماچل پردیش اور پنجاب اور دوسرے
علاقوں میں مزدوری کے لئے جاتے ہیں۔ زندہ رہنے
کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے۔

اتنی ترقی کے بعد اگر لوگوں کی غریبی میں اتنا اضافہ
ہوا اور ۵۰ پرسینٹ لوگ سبسٹینس لیول سے نیچے
زندگی گزر کر رہے ہوں۔ یہ بڑی افسوس کی بات ہے

ادھیکش مہودے :۔ آپکو کتنا سمے اور لگے گا

شری عبدالرشید کابلی :۔ ۱۰ منٹ کا سمے اور لوں گا۔

ادھیکش مہودے :۔ ٹھیک ہے پھر کل دیکھیں گے
ابھی آپ بیٹھ جائیے۔

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह कहा था कि आंध्र की विधान परिषद के मामले पर विधि मंत्री एक वक्तव्य दें। पता नहीं उसका क्या हुआ ? आप यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विचाराधीन रखें।

...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I would request you to request the Prime Minister to remain present during the whole debate on Punjab .. (*Interruptions*) Who are you? Were you promoted ? (*Interruptions*)

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1 .03 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Situation in Punjab leading to communal violence and confrontation between CRPF and section of people both in Punjab and Haryana

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यगण, आपके मत के अनुसार हाउस ने 24 तारीख को एडजर्नमेंट मोशन स्वीकार किया जिस पर आज चार बजे बहस शुरू करने से पहले मैं, आपसे नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जैसी समस्या आपके सामने है, उस पर संयम से विचार करें। आपके तर्क उग्रवादी तरीके से नहीं बल्कि शांत तरीके से होने चाहिए जिससे कि भाई भाई में प्यार बढ़े। आज, जबकि उल्टे ढंग से भगवान का बेटा ही कुछ करने की कोशिश कर रहा है, उसको निपटाना है। राष्ट्रीयता की भावना को जागृत करने से काम बनेगा पार्टी विरोधाभास से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्रीयता की भावना के साथ आप अपना भाषण करें इसी प्रार्थना के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि समय का जरा ध्यान रखकर हिसाब से चलिए। फिलहाल चार बजे हैं।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : आप भी जरा ध्यान रखिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पूरा ध्यान रखूंगा और पहले ही घंटी बजा दूंगा। अब सबसे पहले श्री मधु दण्डवते अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करेंगे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move :

"That the House do now adjourn"

This motion is to discuss the situation in Punjab, leading to communal violence and confrontation between CRPF and sections of the people, both in Punjab and Haryana.

Sir, after you admitted the adjournment motion in this House on the 24th, with the best of intentions, some of the members of the Treasury Benches suggested that, since the matter is of an extremely delicate nature, and as the situation in Punjab and Haryana is rather explosive, we should avoid a discussion of this subject through an adjournment motion. I quite realise the feeling behind this suggestion. But I must make it explicity clear that, in a free country like ours, the sovereign Parliament of the country cannot function with a fear complex.

You may recall that even during the 1971 war, to demonstrate to the world that the morale of the Parliament and the morale of the nation has not been cowed down, this Parliament continued to be in session and we discussed a number of aspects of the Bangladesh war ultimately we emerged triumphant.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Again let me draw through you the attention of the House that even in the midst of most dangerous and delicate situation in the Second World War in England, when bombs were being exploded on the streets of London and in the vicinity of the House of Commons, the House of Commons considered it fit to discuss the problems of war and defence of UK through an Adjournment Motion that was tabled by an Opposition Member, Hurbert Modison. And more significant event during the debate on the Adjournment Motion was, taking the entire situation of war, peace and defence in the context of the national objectives, even some of the Members of the ruling party ultimately voted in favour of the Adjournment Motion and that Adjournment Motion became a historical landmark in the change and transformation of the entire war and defence policy of UK. So they took a great risk even to discuss the war problems and defence problems in the midst of war, when the bombs were being cracked and exploded. Sir, this is the concept and this is the atmosphare and these are the traditions of Parliamentary democracy

I am glad that following the footsteps of those grand democratic traditions you, in your wisdom, admitted this Adjournment Motion and you can rely on all of us to respond favourable to your appeal that you have made in the beginning that we are in a situation, that we are in a crisis, where the problem is to be tackled in a national perspective; that is not a debate to score partisan gains here and there and therefore only in that context and only on that canvass I will try to raise certain issues.

As far as the problems in Punjab and Haryana are concerned, no doubt the Administration has to take certain steps, government has to adopt certain policies and we have also to function at a people's plane.

Sir, this is the land of Gandhji. You may recall that before Partition, during Partition and after Partition this country witnessed a great halocaust. It was the supreme tragedy of our time that Hindus and Muslims killed each other Noakhali was in flames, Calcutta was in flames, Punjab was in flames and Delhi was in flames. And what did he teach us at that time? Not only administrative action. But we had a man called Gandhiji in this country and he domonstrated the strength of peaceful march in Noakhali. When all of us celebrated the Independence Day on 15th August, 1947 and when Panditji was saying in the ringing words that at the stroke of the midnight when the whole world sleeps. India will awake to life and freedom, here was an old man moving in the streets of Calcutta and trying to pacify the people, trying to destory their crude urge to kill each other the pilgrim of peace was going on with his work. And what happened in the streets of Delhi and Bihar ? We had a man called Jawaharlal Nehru, we had a man called Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and we had a man called Jaiprakash Narain. They joined together. They moved in the streets of Bihar and they moved in the streets of Delhi. And Panditji sometimes in the exhuberance of his youth jupmed up at some people who tried to kill each other and told them stop this nasty game Sir, unfortunately in India of today the nation has no Gandhiji, the Administration has no Nehru and we, the Opposition, have no Jaiprakash Narain. That is the tragedy of the country. But even if we have no Gandhiji, even if we have no Nehru, even if we have no Jaiprakash Narain, combining together smaller men can rise to the stature of great statesmen and we can still save the country. Therefore, even at the people's plains certain problems have to be tackled.

I shall establish at this time the efficacy of the peaceful methods that Gandhiji utilised, the method of persuation I have with me a monumental book MAHATAMA GANDHI, THE LAST PHASE, written by his Secretary Piare Lal. I will just quote a very small letter written by the Viceroy al that time, Lord Mountbaten to Mahatama Gandhi on 26th August, 1947 and that will reveal the strength which is needed in the cala-

mity of Punjab today. On 26th of August, 1947, Lord Mountbaten wrote to Gandhiji : "My dear Gandhiji, in the Punjab we have 55,000 soldiers and a large-scale rioting on our hands. In Bengal your forces consist of one man and there is no rioting. As a serving officer and an Administrator, may I be allowed to pay my tribute to the one man boundary force, not forgetting a second-in-Command, Mr. Sorhrawardi." This was what Mountbatten wrote to Gandhi. Men who ruled this country with arms and bullets and bayonets for 150 years had to recognise the strength of non-violence of the naked fakir of India because that naked fakir of India represented and symbolised the spiritual strength of this country, the fearlessness of this country, the courage of this country. He was the symbol of all those qualities. We need that courage, we need that tolerance, and if that is restored and resurructed, I think even today the situation in Punjab and the situation in Haryana can be salvaged. Sir, we are waiting for that day when this will be done.

Sir, I must insist during this debate that Punjab has many problems—the border problems with Haryana, the territorial problems, the problems of river water distribution There are certain religious demands and non-religious demands But, Sir, permit me to say that all these demands but across Hindu and Sikh loyalties I have carefully gone through all the demands of the Akali Dal ; some might be accepted some might be rejected But if you scan through all the demands, all the territorial demands and all the demands regarding river water disputes—Members here might be divided them-selves on those issues, but the division will not be Hindu Verses Sikh. The territorial problems, the problems of river water disputes—I find that all the Punjabis are putting forward the same. Whether they happen to be Sikhs or whether they happen to be Hindus, these are territprial disputes, these are river water disputes. Fortunately, the tripartite talks began and they began in a correct note. And I was very happy to find that when these tripartite talks began in a proper note, I am one among those who today even feel that all the parties including the ruling party putting their heads together, were able tomarrow down the differences on a number of demands of the Akali Dal. There were certain religious demands and the beauty of those demands is that none of the religious demands made by the Akali Dal, whether they are connected with the demands of the Sikhs or not, fortunately do not conflict with the sentiments and the feelings of the Hindus. So, even while considering the demands of the Sikhs which have been made by the Akali Dal. one did not find the spectacle of division betweed Hindus and Sikhs. And what about their non-religious demands? There was the question about the autonomy to be given to Punjab and we told our friends from the Akali Dal from Punjab that the question of autonomy and delegation of financial and non-financial powers to the States in relation to the powers of the Centre are not the problems of Punjab alone. These are not the problems of Akali Dal, these are the problems to be viewed in the context of the general relationship between the Centre and the States and let them be referred to a Commission, and fortunately they accepted that point of view. I am glad that Sarkaria Com mission has been appointed. I am also glad that the terms of reference have been further widened and even if certain constitutional amendments are necessary, now the Sarkaria Commission has been given the necessary authority and power even to recommend the necessary conditions for changing the Constitution here and there, making the necessary constitutional amendments.

Then there is the question of distribution of river waters. No doubt there were certain tangles, no doubt there were certain conflicts, but by and large there also we were able to convince the Akali Dal that it is better that there is an Act under which we can hand over the entire problem to a tribunal and the matter can be amicably settled. In the mean time the digging of canal work must go on And as far as the alloca-

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tion of water to different concerned States is concerned, we must also try to arrive at certain conclusions and we made a considerable progress. Then the territorial question comes. For that also I feel, given the goodwill on both the sides, the problem cad be tackled. What should be the position of Chandigarh ? And if Chandigarh goes to Punjab, what happens to the rest of the territory. And we told, in no uncertain terms, our friends in the Akali Dal that while tackling the territorial problems, just as we have to do justice to Punjab this has to be done without giving the feeling of injustice to Haryana, and if this is done in an amicable manner, it will be possible for us to settle this territorial dispute also amicably in a peaceful manner and even that problem is possible to be solved.

Sir, there were certain religious demands. Initially they were insisting that *Gurubani Kirtan* should be transmitted from the Golden Temple of Amritsar. And all sitting together convinced them that it would be a bad precedent if from a single place of worship, we try to transmit any type of programmes. And, therefore, ultimately they have already accepted that from the Jullunder Station of All India Radio, the *Gnrubani Kirtan* be transmitted. Only marginal difference about the allotment of time was there. Even that problem was settled.

Therefore, by and large, the area of agreement was expanded and the area of disagreement got contracted. This exercise must continue, continue and continue to the bitter end because we cannot afford to conflict on this issue. And therefore, we appeal to the Akali Dal to take a step and take a perspective approach also that will be more consistent with the general demands and the justice of their case.

Then, there is one aspect to which I will make a reference in a forthright manner. That is the violence that is taking place in Punjab and after that what is happening in Haryana. One of my colleagues, Shri Mani Ram Bagri once put a point of view in a very beautiful manner. Normally, he is not connected with beauty. But he really put forth the point of view in an extremely beautiful manner. On one occasion, Shri Bagri has said that any one who tries to destroy the Gurudwara must feel that he is destroying the Hindu temple ; and anyone who tries to desecrate a Hindu temple must feel that he is actually destroying the Gurudwara temple. Interests of the Sikhs and the interests of the Hindus have to coverage to a single point under secularism. But unfortunately, we find a tragic spectacle today. In a secular society, the joys and sorrows are commonly shared. The tragedy of Punjab and Haryana is even our sorrows seem to be divided on the religious lines. That is the supreme tragedy of Gandhi's India ; even people's sorrow should be divided on the basis of religious loyalty. This has to be ended. Our joys and sorrows have to be commonly shared. Therefore, I must say that today one difficulty from which the Akali Dal suffers is the basic conflict between what Mr. Bhindranwale has been saying and what Akali Dal has been pursuing. I would like to tell our friends in the Akali Dal in a very firm manner that unless you refuse to allow Mr. Bhindranwale to over-shadow the policies and the pronouncements of the Akali Dal, it will not be possible for you to reach the solution of the problem and therefore you must make up your mind Here, I want to tell you what Bhindrawale has been taking about, the method that he has been pursuing and the announcement that he has been making. It actually destroys everything that the leaders of the Akali Dal have been saying. I have with me the correspondence that has taken place between Mr George Fernandes, leader of the Janata Party and Sant Longowal, the chief of the Akali Dal. I want to point out to you and to the leaders of the Akali Dal that whatever assurances and perspectives you have put forward through your correspondence are sought to be destroyed by Mr. Bhindranwale. What is his position today ? Let me tell you and my

friends in the Akali Dal. You might be having your own organisation. You might be having your own grit in your organisation. Bhindranwale takes an attitude that Mr, Longowal, you are the *de-jure* head of the institution. But *de-facto* I am going to rule. That is the attitude Bhindranwale is taking. And to the Government of Punjab and also the Central Government, Mr. Bhindranwale is telling that you might be ruling at Delhi and you might be having the President's rule in Punjab. That is your *de-jure* position. But *de-facto,* I would like to rule over Punjab and I would like to rule other parts. That is the attitude he is taking in action. And they conflict even with what Akali Dal has been saying. I told you just now, there was a correspondence between Mr. Longowal and Mr. George Fernandes. I will only quote two letters in which you will find that whatever categorical pronouncements the Akali Dal leader, Sant Longowal has made in relation to violence, in relation to unity and integrity of India are threatened by Bhindrawale's action and pronouncement. In one of the letters which was written to George Fernandes on 3rd August, 1982, by Sant Longowal says :

> "It needs no reiteration to say that Akali Dal has always stood for communal harmony in the State and integrity and solidarity of the country. The history of the struggle of the Akali Dal has always been that its *morchas* have been peaceful and non-violent."

> "It shall be the strenuous efforts of the Akali Dal to maintain the tradition during the present struggle."

I would like to ask my friend from the Akali Dal—his pronouncement made in his letter to Mr. George Fernandes is perfectly welcome—is Mr. Bhindranwale's action consistent with the pronouncement ? Further, Badal Ji writes to Mr. George Fernandes on 18-8-82 as follows :

> "I assure you once again that none of our demands is against any religion or against our beloved country for which we are always ready to make any sacrifice."

Therefore, Sir, I want to point out, through you, to the Akali Dal that they must be conscious of the fact that everything that Mr. Bhindranwale has been doing, who has been actually hiding in the Golden Temple of Amritsar, rues counter to what they have assured to their friends in the mainstream of Indian political life and, unless they are able to have a complete break from Mr. Bhindranwale, it will not be possible for them to revamp or refurbish their image and give confidence to non-Sikhs and non-Punjab population in the country that they are prepared to take a completely secular path.

As far as the tripartite talks are concerned, to some extent, they had narrowed down the differences Some differences might have been left out. But those differences need not necessarily be between the Akali Dal and the Government. Those differences might also be amongst other parties, even the Opposition parties which are non-Akali parties. Those differences can be thrashed out What is the difficulty ? I for one who has participated in all the tripartite talks which have taken place so far, may tell you from my close scrutiny of the talks that I have come to a conclusion that there are two-fold difficulties in the successful culmination of the tripartite talks On the one hand, those who come to participate in the talks on behalf of the Akali Dal are not the final authority. The final authority lies somewhere else. Every time, they are conscious of the fact that they may arrive at some agreement but when they go to Amritsar, probably that may be negatived That constant fear is there On the other hand, what about others who come to participate in the talks from the ruling party, from the Treasury Benches ? No doubt, the Home Minister comes I do not want to denigrated the authority of the Home Minister. He is a quiet-looking and a quiet-acting man. I do not want to say

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anything about him. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is also there. The leader of the ruling party, the leader of the House in the other House is also there. But the problem is unless the Prime Minister is present in the talks, they are not quite certain whether it will find the approval of the Prime Minister. Therefore, it is better that at least in the preliminary talks, sometimes when an agreement is to be hammered out, rather than leaving it to the tripartite talks in which we participate and helplessly look at these people, whether the Home Minister will get a ditto from the Prime Minister and whether Mr. Badal will get a complete confirmation from Mr. Longowal, the Prime Minister herself and Mr. Longowal sit together and try to hammer out a solution of the problem. That is the only way in which the problem can be solved, not through the ritual of tripartite talks

Then, there are certain activities of extremists and communalists in Punjab. The extremists are indulging in acts of individual terrorism, Certain hit list has been prepared. The people are being massacred. In broad day-light, they are being killed This is the extremists' violence Of course, the mass violence has not begun. It is a scattered and also an individual terrorism. That is as dangerous or more dangerous than the mass violence because in the mass violence, at least, if the mass comes, you know that the mass is coming. But when I am going for a walk or I am going to a market-place, somebody shoots me down. That is a very unfortunate tragedy So, individual acts of terrorism are taking place. Some people are said to be harboured in the Temple. I think, it must be made very clear that a temple is a holy place : it is a sacred place. Whether it is a temple or a mosque or a church or a gurdwara, no place of worship can be a hiding place for anti-national, and criminal elements, They have to be completely guarded against all such anti-national an anti social activities.

Then again, we find that when such acts are taking place, a certain atmosphere is created oll over there and there are certain communalists on both sides. 'Communalist' is a very cosmopolitan entity'; whether he belongs to the Sikhs or to the Muslims or to the Hindus ! 'Communalists of the world, unite' is a slogan. Marx said. 'Workers of the world , unite'. But the communalists of the world unite, the extremists, the anti social elements, all gang up together.

I myself visited Punjab. I went to Amritsar and to Patiala and I have seen the plight there Tragically enough, I also went to Panipat in Haryana and I found that four Gurdwaras were burnt to ashes in this land of Gandhiji. Sikhs were killed and four Gurdwaras were completely gutted. We went to meet certain officers and they said, 'We do not know who are killed because they have not been identified.' They tried to underestimate the entire position. They tried to give us an idea as if nothing serious had happened. But actually, when we went to the Gurdwaras and saw the destruction, we were able to find out what exactly has happened.

I have got with me the text of the Telegram that was sent.

> "On Nineteenth February in Panipat in Haryana State four Gurdwaras were burnt. Eight Sikhs were actually killed".

When the CRP and the Police went near the Gurdwara, they said, "You fought the Sikhs. Come out, and we will protect the Gurdwara." And when they were taken into custody, they found that the crowd completely gutted the Gurdwara. I went and saw Granth Saheb reduced to ashes. I saw it with my own eyes. Officers have not yet identified. We were able identify all the eight names. We went to the families of those whose kith and kin were kiled.

This happened in Panipat on 19th February. On 16th February, the President of the Singh Saheb, Panipat, sent the

following Telegram. It was addressed to the Prime Minister, to the Home Minister, and to Longowal. This Telegram was sent three days before gutting up the Gurdwaras.

The text of the Telegram dated 16th February says :

"Since fifteenth morning atrocities are being Committed on Sikhs at Panipat. Position worst. Life and property everything including Gurdwara are in danger. Police and Local Authorities inactive and inefficient to control the situation. Please intervene immediately take action and save lives."

Three days before the gutting up of the Gurdwaras, this telegram was issued. But nothing was done. And even after burning down of the Gurdwaras, when we go the local authorities tell us, "We have still not identified the names of those killed." Darbara Singh has been removed from Punjab I do dot know that has happened in Panipat and elsewhere. How can Bhajan Lal contribute ? Neither Bhajan Lals nor Darbara Singhs are going to deliver the goods.

The Centre will have to move in the matter of finding out a long-term solution of the entire problem. If they are able to do it, then only the problem can be solved.

In conclusion, I say that what is needed by the Centre is firmness clubbed with flexibility, firmness in dealing with the problem of law and order and, flexibility in actually resolving the West Punjab problem without actually disturbing the legitimate aspirations of Haryana and, I am sure, if this is done, we will be able to presserve the monumental Sikh-Hindu unity which has been demonstrated when the Punjab and Haryana were together acting as the granary of India and when Punjab and Haryana functioned as the shield to protect India against foreign aggression.

We would like Punjab to play the same role again and we hope and trust that our Government will take firm action, take the initiative in the matter and that the Prime Minister and Sant Longowal will meet to hammer out a solution and, in this process, we can assure on behalf of the Opposition that whatever climate is to be created, whatever atmosphere is to be preserved, we will carry on the crusade to maintain the atmosphere of peace, unity and harmony to the last breath of our life because this is a land of Gandhiji who has dedicated his life and attained martyrdom in defence of secularism.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I want to make this appeal with folded hands to Prof. Madhu Dandavate and to the House also. In the course of his speech, Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said a sentence which is likely to have very bad repercussions if it goes to the press, and that is, burning of the Guru Granth Saheb. No doubt he has stated the facts. I am not dilluting the facts. But, in my humble submission, if it gets published, it is likely to have its wider repercussions, all over the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the interest of peace, whatever you want to expunge, you may. Even if you want to expunge my entire speech, I have no grouse

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजिए, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है। मैं अपने भाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख करने वाला हूं कि अमृतसर स्टेशन पर स्वर्ण मंदिर का जो रेप्लिका लगा हुआ था वह उपद्रवकारियों ने तोड़ दिया, संत रामदास के चित्र का अपमान किया। ये बातें सारी दुनिया को पता है। इस संसद में उल्लेख करने से ज्यादा आग लगने वाली नहीं है, जो लगनी थी वह लग गई है। पानीपत के गुरुद्वारे में गुरु ग्रंथ साहब

[श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]
को जलाया गया है—यह बात कहनी होगी। पर्दा डालने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am not contesting the facts.

इस में पर्दा डालने की कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन जिन जगहों पर खबरें नहीं गई है, वहां रिपरकशन ज्यादा होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हम प्रेस के मित्रों पर निर्भर करें और यह बात प्रेस पर छोड़ दें।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : फिर हमें भी इन की पार्टी के लोगों के बारे में उल्लेख करना पड़ेगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Press Council has already drawn up a code of conduct and they have decided not to mention any particular place of worship. Automatically they will take care of it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will also appeal to the press not to mention this specific part.

बाकी करते रहे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर बुरे काम की निन्दा की है, तो वह आनी चाहिए।

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Punjab-Haryana situation is being discussed today. It is indeed a sensitively serious situation. and for that reason, as Prof. Madhu Dandavate, brought out well enough, it has to be viewed and discussed dispassionately, dispassionately as a national issue, and I am very glade to here the tone and the method in which Prof Madhu Dandavate brought out some salient points in that context. I will be bringing out three main factors that affect this particular situation.

To start with, I would like to take on the attitude and the working of the Akali Dal. In my humble opinion, without prejudice and with all the respect that I hold for many of those top leaders, the attitute displayed through and through seems to have been negative. Sorry, but factually as also from workability point of view, India-wise, it has been negative, and that, I think, does not run conducive with any big-time problem in relation to this sensitive State of Punjab right on the border. The Akali Dal may wish to bear in mind some of the questions that I want to raise. My first question is: why not hit the nail of the head, why beat about the bush ? The Anandpur Saheb Resolution was passed in 1973 and the demands were enuncicated, as have been given out so many times in the newspapers. And it is amazing to notice that having been in power upto 1973 and at the Centre in co-ordination with the Janata Party or otherwise, in the Vidhan Sabha in Punjab they never raised this question. It is amazing. If you have something which irks your conscience, if you feel justified over something which you find is your right in this free country, there is no reason whatsoever why should you not throw up your question, and when you are very well in a position to do so? It is simple. Here everyday for instance, private members' Bills and Resolutions come up to be discussed. Same thing happens in Vidhan Sabha in Punjab. It is an option apropos the Constitution, a nice, open and democratic constitution of India. But lo and behold. For all that opportunity being in their hands, they did not act. I accept the fact that perhaps the people concerned either at the Vidhan Sabha or Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha would not have voted in favour of what they are asking or what they had in mind. Accepted. But at least they could have made a move, they could have made a point and they could have something on which later on historically they can hang on to. No, Sir, it was not done. You have to draw, the hon. House has to draw the inferences

dispassionately as to how the minds of this particular organisation and Party have been working.

I must say that even the advice from the side of the Janata Party in relation to this particular question remained lacking. If there was something it should have been brought up and then clinched then and there You go very well together. So that is a small point but the onus does shift on that side (opposition) in that context also.

Demands-(I explain) again very humbly and analytically correct. All demands reduced in number later on and in due course of time—(I do not have to repeat them)—out of 45 it has come down to 4 or 5 and then the cycle starts changing. On the increasing side of it later—but that is a separate story. The main demands, the religious demands, one and all, given out a number of times by the hon. Prime Minister—even at the places of worship—as accepted that we will do that; the main ones also—we will do that." Small, little things can adjust within oneself. And, all this in spite of the fact, if I may point out, that such and similar type of demands should be considered in this open and free country of India, as having also to be applicable to other religions as well. Why do you want something at the golden Temple, at your place of worship to announce Gurbani? Why should that not be permitted at the Angiari for the Parsees? Why not? And why not at other places? Anyway I will sum up by saying that this part of the demand is accepted due to the big heartedness of the hon. Prime Minister and others who advised her. And, it was done.

Then a Centre-State relations Commission has been set up. I may say that it has to be discussed so much later on, of course, by the hon. House, by the noble House in its various facets. Yes, nevertheless, it is also accepted and as chance has it, the top of the Commission happens to be a Sikh. It may be a bit of a slant to look at the fitness of things now. Let us not probe into it. -

I go to the next one. In that case, there was a decision about the water dispute. Here it is also mooted and accepted in words and otherwise also of parleys and so on, to put up the Supreme Court's Tribunal to decide this and so on. All the main demands are accepted. But, there comes another demand namely to discuss the question of land dispute at Chandigarh after due consultations with other Governments. Here, I have to give you a little explanation. Sir, being a Punjabi and knowing the in and outs of it from my young age, I must lay before the House as to where do the questions stand which we have been pulling this way or that way. There have been various Commissions and awards of the subject. And, the argument both from the legality point of view or otherwise does not seem to end.

The situation is something like this. First of all take Chandigarh. There was Lahore at one time that used to be the capital of Punjab and Punjab was then a large Punjab as you all know. What happened was that as in the case of Pakistan that (Lahore) went to the other State. Chandigarh came to us later in lieu of Lahore How did it come to us? It came to us when three brothers were living together. Now, Punjabis, Haryana is and Himachal Pradesh is—there three brothers—were all together. Starting from Palwal down to Lahaul and Spiti, it was one Punjab. I cannot forget the slip, in my opinion, that had been made to have them separated—to have these three brothers separated—I wish it had not happened. Nevertheless, it has happened and we have to accept it as such. Chandigarh was given to three brothers in lieu of Lahore. One brother was given as chance had it the capital, a very fine one, of Simla, that is, in Himachal Pradesh. So, that brother had no right on Chandigarh any more and, factually speaking, the other two are the brothers are left. The two brothers had the property in Lahore and beyond. Who says 'no'? I can count that about 400 families were of ex-servicemen—fauj sardars—who had their morabbas and who had their landed property in Montgomery

[Shri R.S. Sparrow]

District, in Sargoda Districts, in Multan and of course, in various other places. They had their business in Lahore; they had their business in other places also. Sir Chotu Ram, Sir Sunder Singh, Khizir Hayat Gokal Chand Narang were all together. It was a chance that the fourth brother (Pakistan) got separated. These three brothers were there in present India. And Chandigarh was given in lieu of Lahore. All the three brothers were living together. As chance had it, they got separated in such a manner and now one brother says that 'it is all mine'. That is not fair. With my humble apologies to Longowalji and to others. I say it is not fair. Who is just and who is correct. I can accept the fact that one brother had more share because the population (on his side) was more. Yes, I am prepared to concede there. But, you cannot disown the younger brother (Haryana) who also had a share there. Then came the system of awards. I may recount here that the last system was quite different. The two brothers were working in cohesion and the award was given by the hon. Prime Minister that Chandigarh goes to Punjab and Abhor and Fazilka go to Haryana. It was one kind of an award. Afterwards the row started again. I want to bring to the notice of this House as to how Sant Fateh Singh who was once ready to get self-immolated and so on and so forth behaved after this award was given? Do you know that? It was then that Akali High Command were mighty pleased *aur deep mala jalai gyai,* (a feast of lamps)—a very happy show. Sant Fateh sing was moving from place to place and giving talks here and there in the words "Yes I had been lately to Ganganagar. On the way I witnessed as to what is the area like Fazilka and Abohar. It was all a desert area So, we are happy and so on and so forth. And now, lo and behold Akalis want Chandigarh as also Abohar and Fazilka and the brotherdom has all lost its lustre. No. No That is not fair. Discuss on the table. Be fair and after that whatever the decision it is all right.

So, my contention before the House is that this property does belong to both (brothers) and my request and my appeal to the Akali Dal High Command is to see my point. Where I am wrong, come along and tell me that I am wrong here. It is no good going into always law suites and rights, this way and that way. All types of awards have come our way and in that fray everybody joined-the Panjabis joined, Cong. (I) also joined, Indian National Congress (old) also joined and some others on the other side also joined and after that the bad blood starts rising. This is roughly the situation.

The manner in which the situation has so far been handled by the hon. Prime Minister, I think, is very steady and very correct. It could not have been better. Tell me what else would you have? You wanted to trouble one State's mind and satisfy the other in a wrong measure. No. No. That is incorrect. So, the manner it is settled is before you and we have to deal with that as time goes on.

In so far as Akali Dal working is concerned—my humble request to them—what I have assessed is that they have absolutely played right into the hands of the terroists. Is that some fear of the unknown? Is that the fear of death? You people should not be fearing the death. Thousands of them have served under me in various battles for Mother India and they smiled at death and they defied anyone to come inside India. There should be no doubt on that. On these pigmy little thing you want to fight it out irrationally. That is not correct. So, my appeal to them is that they should watch this angle of it and don't play into the hands of the terrorists There is no doubt about it. I can elaborate on the subject of terrorists, extremists, of paid agents inside and outside ones and other 'badmashs' and what not. They have played into their hands and they do not know what to decide. I agree with Professor Dandavate that it is a tussle within themselves so much and at the back of Longowal group are the guns. Anyway that shall

have to be sorted out. So far it has been handled very amicably Some Opposition members previously used to point out, why don't you do something immediately about it? What something about it? Dr. Subramaniam Swamy came back here and he cheerfully gave a clean chit to Bhindranwalle that he is a fine man and there was no criminal anywhere in any of those 'kotharis' (Golden Temple Complex).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is after Chandrashekharji and he does not bother about it.

AN HON. MEMBER : And you are after Morarjibhai.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW : You back-up those people in a wrong manner and Vajpayeeji's people—some of them—don't take any umbrage—they also do something like that. I know Harbans Lal. I know many others and just to keep your 'kursi' going you want some time to play down to what you should not have done. So, the ball is in your court more than anybody else's we all have to work together. Now I come to the violence part of it. Only one word, Sir, after that I have finished, with a concluding remark of mine. Regarding Article 25 I want to say one word only. The rest comes in that What is that one word, Sir? Here is the Constitution of India When any of these luminaries, Prakash Singh ji Badal, Balwant Singh ji and others, take a seat in the Vidhan Sabha or here, they prattle beautifully before the Speaker, I adhere to every word of the Constitution. And, lo and behold, the normal method is now forgotten. You want to bring in a one-word amendment. Yes, do it. Either you bring in a Resolution in Vidhan Sabha if it applies to that place or you bring it here. The Constitution has laid down something. It is a different matter if it is two-third majority or not. But it is done. This is the method And lo and behold, to cut out all norms of life and you start burning the article, I think, it is a terrible crime. I wish if they want to do it, the method should have been a little different. And the celebrated President of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandak Committee Gurcharan Singh Tora ji should anyway have first resigned and taken to this type of thing, perpetrated this type of a criminal act, which is a wrong act and a very bad precedence. That means everybody everywhere can say, I burn the Article. This is wrong and this should not be accepted by any norms. That is my only word on that, Sir.

And finally, Sir, I might say this. By these wrong methods, the Akali Dal and their sateilltes have brought down the image of the Sikh at large which pains me. The Sikh is a wonderful man, everybody, used to be proud about a Sikh, whether he has in Calcutta or Bombay or Madras or anywhere else he used to feel, here is Sardarji, here is Sikh Sardar Bhai, and one thought that one could even get shelter from him, he will fight for you

निगत्या दी गत, निगत्यां दी पत,
निहासरयां दा आसरा ।

Now people who are innocent are being killed. Not one single protests has been raised by the elders on the Akali Dal side to desist this non-sense. To say 'non-violence' and then don't control it and don't fight for it? That is I think a very cowardly act. Finally, Sir, I would say that shall be done? I would say this last point what should be done. Opposition Members, kindly listen to me, lend me your ears for a second. Casual power winning attitude should be dispensed with. My humble request at this high level is this. What may be in the State I don't mind. But here, my request is this. We must take it as a national issue. The Prime Minister is always not only audacious but also big hearted Discuss between yourselves. After that give a big hand. My request of course through you also goes to the Press: Give a big hand that this country remains indivisible. Aberrations will be

[Shri R.S. Sparrow]

there. And so far as my humble effort is concerned, Yes, Sir, over the dead body this India will stay one and for ever and for ever. With these words I thank you

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): One word to put the record straight. We totally condemn the burning of the Constitution. On 25 February our Chairman Mr Chandra Shekhar sent a letter to Longowal through Mr. Fernandes totally disapproving the burning of the Constitution and we will oppose it in the future also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, it is with a very heavy heart that I rise to speak on the recent happenings in Punjab and Haryana.

At the outset permit me to condemn the act of burning of a particular page of the Constitution of India. If they have something against any Article of the Constitution and they want to change it, burning is not the way. This should not have been done by their leaders.

Equally I feel that by calling a 'bandh' no problem can be solved. I am happy that in Delhi no clash or untoward incidents took place. But these activities create a chasm in the minds of the people because our duty is also to heal not only the bodily wounds but also the wounds of the mind. There should be no emotion which is going to aggravate the situation. No party should resort to any unlawful action. I agree that this is a very critical situation. As a student of History I was trying to find out whether Sikhs and Hindus have ever killed each other. Unfortunately when I went to Haryana to Patiala, to Karnal, the unfortunate thing I saw was that the Sikhs and the Hindus regarded themselves as enemies of each other and in some places of Haryana and in Punjab one is attacking the other. Sir, ours is a nation and I speak with one voice that we want to make our nation strong. We must remain united and we should feel that we are Indians. We may have different religions, it is a personal matter. One may go to the Mosque, one may go to the Church, one may go to Gurdwara, one may go to the tample and one like me may choose to go anywhere, it is a different matter. It is completely a personal matter. It has got nothing to do with the politics and political activities of this country. That is why at the very outset, I have said that I am speaking with a heavy heart.

Sir, we have to go into the problem itself I have heard with rapt attention to what the hon. Member Mr. Sparrow was speaking. He congratulated the Prime Minister on her very correctly and steadily handling the situation. Well, I differ from his views. Almost for three years, this problem has been hanging fire and now because of the incorrect handling of the problem, the religious places are being burnt down. I do not want to describe what has happened in Punjab and Haryana which I have seen with my own eyes, because I do not want to add fuel to the fire. I do not want to give any vivid description. I have written to the Prime Minister and it is for her to see. But it is precisely because of the policy of the Government, the policy of drift, the policy of procrastination, the policy of allowing things to take their own shape, the whole country is faced with this situation. Well, my dear friend, Mr. Sparrow, was talking of Chandigarh. I am very happy that the Prime Minister is here. I want to ask: what is the position of the Congress-I *vis-a-vis* the demands of the Akalis? Mr. Sparrow was talking about Chandigarh being equally shared by Haryana and Punjab. Is that the official view? I am quoting here from the *Hindustan Times*.

> "Punjab Congress-I stand on problems"

> "A delegation of the Punjab unit of the Congress, led by the PCC Chief, Mr. R.L. Bhatia, today presented its viewpoint on the various

Punjab problems to members of the political affairs committee of the Union cabinet urging that they be kept in view during the tripartite talks.

The 'demands' of the State Congress have a striking resemblance with those of the Akalis, and these were being put forward by the former Chief Minister, Mr. Darbara Singh while he was in office.

The Congress demands are that Chandigarh should be transferred to Punjab immediately and the tehsils of Abohar and Fazilka should be retained by the State."

So far as the question of river waters is concerned, the stand taken by the Punjab Congress-I, now as it stands today, is similar to the stand taken by the Akalis.

17.00 hrs.

What is the stand of the Haryana Congress (I) ? Here is a headline in the newspaper—Haryana Congress MP refutes claim on Chandigarh. Your party in Haryana does not see eye to eye with your party in Punjab. I may assume that most probably the two units are fighting between themselves, but what is not the intention of the Central Government. How can it be ? Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the supreme leader of the party and it is very difficult to have such things if one has to remain in the some party. What action are you going to take ? This is an all-India party, not a regional party. The stand of your party must be one... *(Interruptions)*

PROF N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : One can have it at State level. We are a democratic party, not a dictatorship .. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to know what is the official position of the Congress (I) regarding the demands of the Akalis. Within these three years you have not been able to make up your mind for the solution of the problem. Irrespective of what the opposition says, irrespective of what the Akalis say, you must have your own say—that this is the solution, which you think, should be acceptable and then you can go ahead instead of waiting for us. It is not necessary that you should have our advice. You are a separate political party, and if you have a problem, you should try to solve it. What right have you to exist when you cannot protect the lives of ordinary citizens ? It is the primary condition for existence of any Government that is must protect the lives and properties of people. But what is happening in these two States ? What action have you taken ? Why cann't you protect them ? Everyday people are being killed in Punjab as also in Haryana by the extremists *(Interruptions)*. I am not talking of Bengal, we can have a discussion on that also.

Why is it that you are not able to find a solution ? You say that you do not want to give this problem a political colour; I also do not want to do that, but what have you done ?

When any evil takes place, you attack the opposition and hold it responsible. If there is a drought the opposition is responsible ..*(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who said that? We never said that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You said that. For everything, the opposition is held responsible. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is the General Secretary of your party, *primus inter pares*, first among the equals recently accused us for everything in Patna .. ...*(Interruptions)*. Here, I quote from the *Hindustan Times*. The headline is—Congress leader flays Akali tactics. You have not said anything about the communalists in Haryana. You say that the Akali extremists are responsible for many things but what about the Haryana extremists. And you

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

have also named a party, but I am not going into that, What is your attitude to the problem and how are you going to solve it ?

What happened recently ? There were tripartite talks between the Akali leaders, opposition parties and the Central Government. All of a sudden, shooting and other incidents started at Amritsar and then it all started in Haryana. Can we not presume that there is a force which is trying to sabotage the talks ? If you are not encouraging that force, you have to identify that force. Why did this happen when the talks were going to begin ? We were very optimistic when we knew that the Akali leaders were coming. Not only we; Mr. Shiv Shankar—he should not go; I am quoting him—was equally optimistic. He again, I quote from *Times of India's* heading :

> "Shiv Shankar gets good response".
>
> Mr. Shiv Shankar has to say certain good things about the response he got from the Akalis. *Times of India* says :
>
> "Mr. Shiv Shankar talking to Pressman after several hours of meeting with representatives of Akali Dal, Congress. CPI, CPM, BJP, Janata and Rashtriya Suraksha Samiti, pominent citizens and traders, said he had requested the Akali Dal representatives that religious places be protected from anti-social elements and that these places should not be used for dumping arms to be used by such elements.
>
> "The response to the request was encouraging and positive, he added".

That was the condition Then, what is the force which was responsible for torpedoeing the whole thing ? Why is it, after his visit, when the talks began, that the shooting took place, and communal frenzy started ? What is the force responsible ? It is not the duty of the Government to identify that force, expose it and indicate it to Parliament ? Good speeches will not do.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I went later, for your information.

MR. SPEAKER : Not to Haryana.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY ; In Haryana, it happened even on 19th. Now, it is the duty of the Government to isolate those elements which are trying to shortage the talks and a settlement of the problem. You are not doing that. There is beating about the bush on the part of your Government. You have allowed things to take such a shape. It is— policy of drift, a policy of procrastination, of tiring out and not of coming to a settlement. I don't thing the problem are so intractable, because there is almost an agreement. The Prime Minister has already declared that Chandigarh should go to Punjab—yes; in 1971 and also that Fazilka should go to Haryana. That is what the Prime Minister said. Why can't we refer the whole things to a Commission, taking the village as a unit on the basis of language ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : We are ready. What does your representative say in the tripartite talks ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are not ready. You are not giving a solution. In Haryana this has happened. In Punjab, the extremists are responsible You handle them. You take firm action No Opposition leader is opposing your firm action It is your responsibility. You are running the Government. What happened in Haryana ? The whole police was an on-looker when burning and killing was going on.

It is the Punjab Congress (I) leader who has said that the Haryana Government is responsible for this. It is not my speech. It is that of the Congress leader. I am quoting again from *Times of India* It says :

> "Mr. Nasib Singh Gill, former Deputy Speaker and a Congressman said in a statement that the mob violence against the majority community at Karnal, Panipat, Kurukshetra, Samalkha and other places in Haryana as well as harassment of travellers on national highway had pained him deeply.
>
> Mr. Gill alleged that what had been done in Haryana could not have occurred without a helping hand from Government leadership."

It is not the Opposition leaders' saying it. It is the Congress leader who is a using the Haryana Government of planning and helping the whole thing; and it is Mrs. Gandhi who gives—put to the Chief Minister : 'Boy' what you have done is all right, without condemning him. For five hours, burning and destruction took place 'What was the police doing ?' Let me ask you.

What was the police doing ? What was the administration doing ? Instead of publishing the administration Mrs. Gandhi praised the Chief Minister. (*Interruptions*) By shouting you cannot drawn the truth. (*Interruptions*) I hold the ruling party responsible as the extremists are responsible that you are not .... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (BUXER) : This should be expunged (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am stating the fact; it has appeared in the Press. (*Interruptions*) Should I give here a tailor made speech ? Is it your concept of democracy ? I have a freedom to say whether I like until and unless it is unparliamentary. I said nothing unparliamentary. But I have accussed the Prime Minister for this burning and looting. I have seen it with my own eyes. When the administration totally failed you did not take the Chief Minister to task; you praised him; and this way, you cannot run the administration. If the communalist are responsible, the government is also equally responsible.

Finally, I would appeal to the ruling party and particularly to the Prime Minister to give up this habit of accusing the opposition for everything and invite them again to resume the talks to settle the problems peacefully so that the situation does not take any further ugly turn for which this government as well as the extremists and communalists will be equally responsible. Thank you.

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा (करनाल) : स्पीकर साहब, मैंने अपोजीशन के दो आनरेबल मेम्बरान और दोनों की प्रोफेसर्स की तकरीरे बड़े गौर से सुनीं। उनमें बड़ा जोश था। प्रो० दंडवते जी ने बड़ी अच्छी तकरी की, उनको मैं अकीदत पेश करता हूं। काश सभी अपोजीशन के मेम्बरान वैसी तकरीरेकरें। पंजाब ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की कीमत अदा की। दरअस्ल पंजाब और बंगाल ने आजादी की कीमत अदा की। पंजाबी वतन मे बेवतन होकर आए, घर से बेघर हो कर आए, बे-सरो-समानी की हालत में आए और उन्होंने आकर एक शानदार पंजाब, एक नया पंजाब बसाया जिसमे हरियाणा भी शामिल था। बदकिस्मती की बात है कि उस पंजाब में आज आग लगी हुई है और उसका रिएक्शन बदकिस्मती से हरयाणा में भी हुआ। दुर्भाग्य से इस सिलसिले में प्रेसीडेंशियल एड्रेस में इतिहास में पहली बार हरयाणा का जिक्र आया। जहां प्यार और मोहब्बत की मुरलियां बजती थी, वहां बुमज व अनाद के नाकुश फुके जा रहे हैं और नफरत की आग भड़कने लगी। पानीपत के

[श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा]

बारे में अपनी बात मैं बाद में करूंगा। प्रोफेसर साहब ने दरिया को कूजे में समाने की कोशिश की। अकाली दल की डिमांड की गहराई में नहीं गए। मैं भी उन्हीं दो मुद्दों को लूंगा—एक टैरिटोरियल डिस्पयूट और दूसरा वाटर डिसपयूट। सतरह साल पहले पंजाब और हरियाणा एक शरीर था। कभी बर्मा भी हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा था और कभी पाकिस्तान भी हिन्दुस्तान का एक हिस्सा था। सूबे तकसीम हुआ करते है, लेकिन हमारा जो पानी का हक था, वह हमे नहीं मिला। 17 साल की जद्दोजहद के बाद 31 अक्टूबर, 1981 को राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री, हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री, और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने पहले जो एवार्ड दिया था, उसको मोडिफाई किया, जिस पर उस वक्त के इरिगेशन के दस्तखत हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के दस्तखत है। इस प्रकार 18 फरवरी, 1982 को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने अपने दस्ते मुबारक से उसकी आधार-शिला रखी और खुदाई का काम शुरू हुआ उसी वक्त पंजाब में आग लगनी शुरू हुई, उससे पहले इतनी बेचैनी नहीं थी। अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि हरियाणा को पानी मिलना चाहिए था या नहीं, जो कि उसका हक है। इसके बारे में एक अकाली भाई कहते हैं कि यह पानी उनको न दिया जाए।

दूसरे टैरिटोरियल डिसपयूट है। यदि मैं शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र न करूं तो मैं अपने फर्ज की अदायगी में कोताही करूंगा। शाह कमीशन ने सारा अम्बाला जिला, चंडीगढ़ हरियाणा को दिया था। उसके बाद संत फतेह सिंह ने कहा कि यदि चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को नहीं दिया गया तो मैं गुरुद्वारा साहब पर जल कर मर जाऊंगा। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी फिराख-दिली का सबूत दिया, संत के जजबातों का एहतराम किया और चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को दे दिया, मगर उसके बदले में आबोहर और फाजिलका हरियाणा को दिए जाने का फैसला हुआ। स्पीकर साहब आपको बखूबी इल्म है, उस वक्त पंजाब में दिवाली मनाई गई और हरियाणा में दस जवान पुलिस की गोलियो से भून दिए गए, जिन्होंने यह कहा कि यह फैसला हमें मंजूर नहीं है। शांति हुई और सन् 1977 से 1979 का वक्त आया, जबकि जनता पार्टी का राज था। पंजाब में अकाली दल का राज था। यहां पर बरनाला साहब और धन्नासिंह गुलशन अकाली दल को रिप्रेजेंट करते थे। यहां पर वे पोने तीन साल खामोश रहे। उस वक्त उन्होंने क्यों नहीं टैरिटोरियल डिस-पयूट को उठाया। चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को दे दिया गया। यह सोची-समझी चाल है। यह डिमांड यहां तक ही महदूद नहीं है, पोलि-टिकल मोटिव है। उन्होंने कहा था दरबारा सिंह को हटाओ। दरबारा सिंह को भी हटा दिया गया। यदि पंजाब की बागडोर बादल और टोहरा के हाथ में दे दी जाए तो सब शांत हो जाएगा। यह लड़ाई पोलिटिकल डिमांड्स की नहीं है। लेकिन हम उस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं जिसके सामने बरतानवी साम्राज्य की सन-सनाती गोलियां फूल बन गईं। इस प्रकार एक्सट्रीमिस्ट इस किस्म के वाक्यात करके पंजाब में धमकी से अपनी मांगों को मनवाना चाहते हैं। फिर दंडवते जी तजवीज करते हैं कि लोंगोवाल और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा आपस में बातचीत करें। बहुत अच्छी तजवीज है। लेकिन मैं

क्या आपके द्वारा अपोजीशन से यह पूछने की हिम्मत कर सकता हूं कि क्या वे इस चीज की जिम्मेदारी लेंगे कि यदि कोई दोनों के बीच में फैसला होगा तो अकालियों को वह मंजूर होगा । भिंडरांवाला का बयान मोलाहिजा फरमायें प्राइम मिनिस्टर मुझ से यहां आकर बात करें । आज सिखों को कौन रिप्रेजेन्ट करता है - पंजाब के 13 एम० पीज में से 12 कांग्रेसी हैं, सिर्फ एक अकाली है । पंजाब की असेम्बली कांग्रेस बरसरेइक्तदार थी । मैं यह चीज समझ नहीं पाया, मेरी साफगोई के लिए मुझे माफ करेंगे, मैं अपनी नेता प्राइम मिनिस्टर से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—जहां आप अकालीज को ट्रिपार्टाइट टाक्स में, त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता में शामिल करते हैं, वहां जो इंटरेस्टेड पार्टीज हैं, जिन के हुकूक इफेक्ट होते हैं उन को शामिल नहीं किया जाता है। हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा के मशकूर हैं और होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी बात कई बार कही हम उस वक्त तक कोई फैसला थोप नहीं सकते जब तक दूसरों के हुकूक एडवर्सली इफेक्ट होते हैं। हरियाणा का उन्होने खासतौर पर जिक्र किया है हमें उन पर पूरा भरोसा है, लेकिन इस चीज की क्या गारन्टी है कि जो भी लेटेस्ट फेसला किया जायगा वह आखरी होगा । संत फतह सिंह ने एक मांग की थी, वह पूरी हो गई, आज लोंगोवाल हैं, कल कोई दूसरे संत आ जायेंगे, संत भिंडरांवाला कल को कोई और चीज कह बैठें—आखिर इस का अंत क्या होगा ? इस का अंत इस तरह नहीं होगा, यह इतना गंभीर मामला है, जिस को रौब से हल नहीं किया जा सकता । मैं तो यह कहूंगा—इस मामले को शक्ति से निपटाना होगा, इस के बिना काम नहीं चलेगा, हाथ जोड़ने से राज नहीं चलता है .....

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तुम्हारे अन्दर हिम्मत कहां है ? बुजदिल हो, कांस्टीचूशन जल रहा है और तुम बुजदिलों की तरह से बैठे हो ।

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा : हमारे अन्दर दम है और हम राज कर रहे हैं । आप को भी मौका मिला था—पांच साल राज करने का, लेकिन पौने तीन साल के अन्दर ही ऐसे पैदा कर दिये कि देश में फिर नारा लगा—इन्दिरा लाओ, देश बचाओ । उन पौने तीन सालों के अन्दर देश को दस साल पीछे धकेल दिया । हम ने, देश की कुलाहें इफतखार अरशेबरी पर पहुंचा दीं ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : हम लोगों की लाशों पर राज नही करना चाहते।

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा : स्पीकर साहब, मैं करनाल कास्टीचूएन्सी को रिप्रेजेन्ट करता हूं । ता० 15 को मैं पानीपत गया था, मुझे पता लगा कि वहां पथराव हो रहा था—गाड़ियों पर और वहां कुछ इस किस्म का एलीमेंट था । लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस का कारण क्या था ? वह पंजाब के वाक्यात का रिएक्शन था । यह कहना सरासर गलत है कि वहां की पुलिस तमाशबीन बनी रही । मैं प्रोफेसर साहब से बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूं—उस रोज सी० आर० पी० नहीं थी । हरियाणा सरकार ने ज्यों ही हालत इस किस्म के हुए फौरन एक्शन लिया—शूट-एट-साइट के आर्डर दिये । आप पानीपत गये, लेकिन दो सालों से पंजाब में जो आग लग रही थी, आप ने पंजाब के वाक्यात को जा कर क्यों मुलाहिजा नहीं किया ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : वहां भी गया था ।

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा : उस को देख कर क्या तस्वीर यहां पेश की ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप की पार्टी की सरकार वहां पर थी, उस ने क्या किया ?

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा : हमारी सरकार ने बहुत कुछ किया।......

...(व्यवधान)...

स्पीकर साहब, प्रोफेसर चक्रवर्ती ने जो सी० पी० एम० से ताल्लुक रखते हैं—कांग्रेस पार्टी पर एक एटेक किया है। पंजाब की कांग्रेस यह कहती है, हरियाणा की कांग्रेस यह कहती है, इंदिरा गांधी महान नेता है। प्रोफेसर साहब, हमें इस चीज का गर्व है कि हमारे देश की नेता एक है, हमारी पार्टी की नेता एक है। जिस पार्टी का एक नेतृत्व नहीं होगी, उस का वही हाल होगा जो आप का हुआ। देश वह जिसका नेता एक, पार्टी वह जिसका नेता एक। हाथ कंगन को आर्सी क्या— आप का पांच पार्टियो का भानमति का कुनबा बना, नतीजा क्या निकला, जूतियों मे दाल बटी, एक दिल के टुकड़े हजार हुए, कोई यहां गिरा, कोई वहां गिरा। स्पीकर साहब मैं अपोजीशन की एकता का सुबूत देना चाहता हूं। 14 ता० को अपोजीशन के कुछ मेम्बरान पानीपत गये और उन्होने एक रेजोलूशन पास कर के यह इल्जाम लगाया कि हरियाणा में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की मिली-भगत से दिन-दहाड़े धर्म स्थानों को जलाया गया और मासूम लोग कत्ल किये गये। इस रेजोलूशन में मजीद कहा गया कि अकाली दल के मतालबात का मजीद जायजा लेने की अब कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अब सरकार को अपने फैसले का एलान करना चाहिये। इसी रेजोलूशन में मजीद कहा गया कि मुतहेदा मुहाज पंजाब के इन मतालबात की लगातार हिमायत कर रहा है, जिसकी वजाहत संत लोंगोवाल और उन के साथियों ने की है।

इस के बाद आप यह देखिये कि 23 ता० को हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपोजीशन लीडरान की चंडीगढ़ में मीटिंग बुलाई और वहां अलग से एक रेजोलूशन पास हुआ। वह मैं आप के सामने बताना चाहता हूं। उस मीटिंग में बी० जे० पी० के आदमी भी थे और एन० डी० ए० के भी थे और कांग्रेस (ओ) और दूसरे आदमी भी थे। उस में यह कहा गया कि मजबूत सरकारी एक्शन से हरियाणा में हालात नार्मल हो गये हैं। वहां मुतफिका तौर पर पास किये गये रेजोलेशन में कहा गया कि हरियाणा में जो तशददुद हुआ, वह हरियाणा की किसी भी पार्टी की अंगेख्त पर नहीं, वह पंजाब में इनाहपसंदो और एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स की सरगर्मियों का रद्द अमल था।

अब आप यह देखिए कि अपोजीशन 14 तारीख को क्या रेजोलूशन पास करता है और बाद में यहां पर क्या रेजोलूशन पास करता है। स्पीकर साहब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुओं के दिलों में सिखों के महान् गुरुओं के तेंई गहरी अकीदत है। हम सभी जानते है कि उन अजीम बुजुर्गों ने हमेशा शरब का भला चाहा। हमारे शास्त्रों ने भी सर्वे भवन्तु सखिन: की तालीम दी लेकिन आज कुछ संत कहलाने वाले गलतकार लोगों की बदोलत सदियों की रिफाकत और बाहमी भाईचारा और रिफाकत मिट्टी में मिलता दिखाई देता है। जिस अजीम गुरुद्वारे से रूह परपर और दिल पजीर शब्द सुनमे को मिलता था, आज वहां से मासूम लोगों को हलाक करने के लिए गोलियां

दागी जाती हैं। जहां महापुरुष मधुर गुरुवाणी का सच्चा उपदेश देने के लिए विराजमान रहते थे वहां आज कातिलों, लुटेरों और स्मगलरों को पनाह मिलती है।

आज हमारे डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी यहां जलवा-अफरोज नहीं हैं। वे वहां पर गये और भिंडरावाला से उन्होंने मुलाकात की और वहां से आने के बाद भिंडरावाला की तारीफ की। हमारी जनता पार्टी के मेम्बरान भी वहां पर गये। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन हालात में जहां कत्लो गारत और कुश्त व खून की होली खेली जा रही हो और मासूम और बेकसूर आदमियों को गोली से भून दिया जाता हो, क्या अपोजीशन का यह फर्ज नहीं है कि इस सारे एक्शन को एकदम आऊटराइट कंडेम करे और मैं तो यह तजवीज करूंगा इस सदन के जरिये आप की इजाजत से कि जब तक कि वहां बिल्कुल अमन कायम न हो या एजीटेशन विदड्रा न हो, उस वक्त तक किसी किस्म की बातचीत इन लागों से न हो।

स्पीकर साहब, चाहे पंजाब हो या हरियाणा हो, मैं एक शेर कहना चाहता हूं :

आसमां से बयां हो
कि जमीन से उठे
फितना हर हाल में
फितना है कहीं से उठे।
मानिंद खिजां रंगे
चमन का दुश्मन
जीनतकुदा सुरु व
सुमन का दुश्मन
मैं कहता हूं पंजाब
का यह फिरकापरस्त
लारेब है कौम और
वतन का दुश्मन।।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की इजाजत से इस मसले पर अपने विचार सदन के सामने प्रकट करना चाहता हूं। मेरी तबियत ठीक नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब का मामला हो, हरियाणा का मामला हो या और कही का भी हो, सभी मामलों मे डिविसिव फोर्सिज बढ़ रही है। इनमें उन डिविसिव फोर्सिज की इतनी गल्ती नहीं है जितनी कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट की है, हमारी पोलिटिकल लीडरशिप की है। (व्यवधान) अगर मैं गल्ती पर हूं तो आप मेरी बात का जवाब दे दीजिए।

महात्मा गांधी की हत्या के करीब दो महीने के बाद, तीसरी मई, 1948 को तमिलनाडु के श्री अनन्त शयनम ने कांस्टीच्युएंट असेम्बली में एक रिजोल्युशन पेश किया था जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि साम्प्रदायिकता से देश को काफी हानि पहुंच चुकी है, इसलिए देश में साम्प्रदायिक संस्था को पोलिटिक्स में काम नहीं करने देना चाहिए। साम्प्रदायिक संस्था की परिभाषा यह की गई थी कि जिस संस्था की मेम्बरी किसी एक धर्म या बिरादरी तक महदूद हो। ऐसी संस्था शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में या सामाजिक सुधार के क्षेत्र में तो काम कर सकती है, अपने धर्म के प्रसार के लिए काम कर सकती है लेकिन वह संस्था राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में काम नहीं कर सकती। रिजोल्युशन में यह भी कहा गया था कि इसके लिए कानून बनाया जाए और जितने भी गवर्नमेंट के शासकीय या दूसरे आदेश हों वे जारी किए जाएं। यह मई 1948 की बात है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इस

[श्री चरण सिंह]

प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया था। लेकिन आज तक कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने इस पर अमल नहीं किया हालांकि कांग्रेस के हाथों में ही बराबर शक्ति रही है। उसी जमाने से मोहम्मद कोया की अध्यक्षता में इंडियन मुस्लिम लीग दक्षिण में काम करती आ रही है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने स्वयं इस रिजोल्युशन का समर्थन किया था।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वैसे तो हमारे सामने यह रिजोल्युशन है लेकिन अगर यह रिजोल्युशन न भी होता तब भी हमें साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं को राजनीति में भाग लेने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए थी। दूसरे क्षेत्रों में वे काम कर सकती थीं। लेकिन पंडित जी ने इस सम्बन्ध मे कोई एक्शन नही लिया। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी बैठी है मै उनको जबानी भी कह चुका हूं और आज फिर दोहराना चाहता हू कि जब वे कांग्रेस की प्रेजीडेंट हुई थी तो उन्होंने मुस्लिम लीग के साथ कोयलीशन गवर्नमेंट बनाई थीं। यह 1960-61 की बात है। इस तरीके से आपने कम्युनलिज्म को क्यों रेस्पेक्टेब्लिटी दी ?

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट (मंजेरी) : आप पंजाब के मसले पर बात कीजिए, दूसरे मसलों को क्यो घसीट रहे है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि साम्प्रदायिक संस्था चाहे मुस्लिम लीग हो, चाहे अकाली दल हो, चाहे हिन्दु महासभा हो, चाहे जमैयते इस्लामी हो, कोई भी संस्था हो, जिस संस्था की मेम्बरी एक बिरादरी या एक महजब तक महदूद हो, उस संस्था को पोलिटिक्स में काम नहीं करने देना चाहिए। कांस्टीच्युएंट॰ असेम्बली में रिजोल्युशन पास हुआ, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने उसका अमर्थन किया लेकिन किसी सरकार ने उस पर अमल नही किया। इसी की वजह से सारी खराबियां पैदा हो गई है। इसी की वजह से डिविसिव फोर्सिज ने सिर उठाना शुरु किया है।

हमारे कांग्रेस के बड़े-बड़े लीडर जिनका कि मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, यू॰ पी॰ में भी हैं अपनी-अपनी कास्ट की इंस्टीच्युशंस में हिस्सा लेते है। मैंने यू॰ पी॰ में एक रिजोल्युशन पेश किया था कि कांग्रेस का कोई कार्यकर्त्ता किसी भी अपनी कास्ट की इंस्टीच्युशन में हिस्सा नहीं लेगा। मैं एक बुजुर्ग का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, उन्होने भी उस वक्त अनुमोदन किया। मैंने उनसे कहा कि बाबूजी आप अपनी बिरादरी की सभा में कानपुर और कलकत्ता गए थे। उन्होने कहा भाई मेरी गलती हो गई, मुझको यह नहीं करना चाहिए था। वह नाम मैं ले सकता हूं, लेकिन छोड़ता हूं। श्री शर्मा जी पलवल ब्राह्मण कान्फ्रेंस, हरियाणा की नहीं, आल इंडिया की नहीं बल्कि पलवल तहसील ब्राह्मण कान्फ्रेंस में प्रेसाइड करने गए है। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पलवल में किसी ब्राह्मण सभा को प्रेसाइड करने नहीं गया। इस चीज को मैं कसम खाकर कहता हूं, चौधरी साहब को किसी ने गलत खबर दी है।

श्री चरण सिंह : यह गलत है तो मैं आपको वह प्रोसीडिंग प्रेस से भेज दूंगा और आपने उसका खंडन आज तक नहीं किया है। उसमें एक पम्फलेट भी है। **(व्यवधान)**

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't want to disturb Choudhary Sahib, but when an Hon. Member says that was not correct and he says it on oath, it must be accepted. There can be no more contradiction. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he has withdrawn from the Conference with retrospective effect.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Whatever it is his words must be accepted on the floor of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री चरण सिंह : पंडित जवाहर लाल जी नेहरू अक्सर फरमाया करते थे कि तीन डिवीजन फोर्सेस हैं - रिलीजन, कास्ट और लेंग्वेज। तो मैंने रिलीजन का जिक्र कर दिया और कास्ट का भी। उन्होंने इस बात का कोई असर नहीं लिया और जहां तक लैंग्वेज की बात है तो पंडित जी हिन्दी लैंग्वेज को जिसको कांस्टीट्यूशन ने मंजूर किया था, उसको अमल में लाने के लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं की और जनवरी 1963 को उन्होंने एक रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया कि इंगलिश एसोसिएट लेंग्वेज रहेगी जब तक हमारे साउथ के दोस्त इसको पसंद नही करेंगे। आपने समय उनको दिया लेकिन कब तक। अगर हिन्दी मजूर नहीं है तो संस्कृत ले लीजिए, और कोई भाषा ले लीजिए। नेशन तो एक तब बनेगा जब कोई लैंग्वेज बाउंड की जाएगी। तभी एक देश बनेगा वरना बिखरता जा रहा है। ये है डिवीजन फोर्सेस। अब माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी इन्कार कर रही हैं।

किसी दोस्त ने कहा था कि दोष दे रही हैं हम लोगों को, अपोजीशन को कि हम डिवीजन फोर्सेस को बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं उनको पिछले दो महीने की एक दर्जन स्पीचेज भेज सकता हूं जिसमें उन्होंने फरमाया है कि अपोजीशन पार्टी डिवीजन को बढ़ा रही है। कैसे बढ़ा रही है। बढ़ा रही हैं आप या आपकी गवर्नमैंट और दोष हमको देते हैं।

मैंने आपको रिलीजन की बात बतला दी, कास्ट की बात बतला दी और लैंग्वेज के मुत्तलिक बतला दी। जब तक आप इस पर एक्शन नहीं लेंगे और दोष हमको देते रहेंगे तो ये कहां तक मुनासिब होगा। किस तरीके से हम लोग जिम्मेदार हैं कम्युनल आर्गनाइजेशंस को बढ़ाने में। लैंग्युइज्म का जिक्र आ गया...। (**व्यवधान**) आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए नहीं तो हम भी ऐसा कर सकते है।

अभी मद्रास में गवर्नमेंट ने एतराज किया कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो को आकाशवाणी नहीं कहा जाएगा हमारे यहां। हमारे मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट फार इनफरमेशन एक नोजवान है, उन्होंने एक आर्डर जारी कर दिया, शायद मिनिस्टर मौजूद नहीं थे और प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी मौजूद नहीं थीं, उन्होंने आर्डर यह दिया कि नहीं "आकाशवाणी" ही कहा जाएगा।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बाहर गई हुई थीं। बाहर से आकर उस आर्डर को कैन्सिल करती है और एम० जी० आर० की ख्वाहिश को मंजूर करती हैं कि बेशक तमिलनाडु में आकाशवाणी नहीं कहा जायेगा बल्कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो ही कहा जायेगा। लेकिन क्यों ? आकाशवाणी एक अच्छा शब्द है, जो बहुत दिनों से चल रहा था। वे हिन्दी की बजाय अंग्रेजी का शब्द चाहते थे। आपने उसको मंजूर किया और

[श्री चरण सिंह]

दोष अपोजीशन को दिया जाता है कि हम डिवीजिव फोर्सेस को बढ़ा रहे हैं। जहां तक पंजाब की बात है, मैं बहुत तफसील मे बोल चुका हूं इसलिए बहुत थोड़ी सी बात कहना चाहता हूं। संत भिंडरावाला किस की क्रिएशन है। उसको किसने बढ़ावा दिया? एक दफा वह बम्बई में गये। बम्बई में जो सिख फ्रैंड्स थे, उन्होंने बहुत ज्यादा रुपया इकट्ठा किया। उसको आप नहीं रोक सकते थे। इसके बाद वे दिल्ली में अन-लाईसेंस्ड आर्म्स लेकर लारी में बैठकर आए, जिसके ऊपर उनके फालोअर्स बैठे हुये थे। दो दिन तक उन्होंने दिल्ली का दौरा किया। सरदार दरबारा सिंह उस वक्त चीफ मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होने ज्ञानी जैल सिंह को इत्तिला दी कि वे अन-लाईसेंस्ड आर्म्स लेकर दिल्ली आ रहे है, कोई कार्यवाही की जायेगी? वह खुफिया आर्डर नही था इसलिए पब्लिश हो गया। यह नहीं हो सकता कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को उस आर्डर का और उनके घूमने का मालूम न हो। माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी इस तरह से उनको एन्करेज कर रही है। लाला जगत नारायण सिंह जी और बाबा गुरबचन सिंह जी के मर्डर का चार्ज उन पर था। चौक मेहता चौकी के पास कोई गुरद्वारा है। वहां आर्डर होता है कि पुलिस उसके अंदर नही जायेगी। पुलिस वाले जाकर पूछते है कि सत जी महाराज आप कब बाहर तशरीफ लायेंगे। उन्होने तारीख मुकर्रर कर दी कि उस रोज बाहर आऊंगा। वे उस रोज बाहर आते है और लाख दो-लाख आदमी इकट्ठे हो जाते है। एस० जी० पी० सी० के चेयरमैन श्री सन्तोख सिंह यहां से जाते है और जो कांग्रेसमैन थे वे वहां जाकर ऐसी तकरीरें करते है कि पुलिस को गोली चलानी पड़ती है। जिस वक्त उनको यह अधिकार दिया गया कि वह जब चाहे बाहर आएं और पुलिस अंदर नहीं घुसेगी, उसी वक्त संत भिंडरावाले का कद पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर के मुकाबले दो फीट ऊंचा हो गया।

गुरूद्वारे में पुलिस क्यों नहीं जायेगी। जिस प्रकार गुरूद्वारा पवित्र स्थान है उसी प्रकार गिरजाघर और मस्जिद भी है। जिन लोगों के खिलाफ वारंट है और जिन्होंने जुर्म किया है, उनको आप आश्रय लेने की इजाजत क्यों देते हैं? क्या कही दुनिया मे ऐसा हुआ? हमारे मुसलमान भाईयों के सबसे सेक्रेड प्लेस काबा मे कुछ मुसलमान एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स ने जबर्दस्ती कब्जा कर लिया। वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने उसको बम बार्ड कर दिया। काबा कुछ बरबाद हुआ और वह लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये। उससे काबा की शान नहीं घटी। यह अजीब आर्ग्युमेंट है कि कोई कत्ल या जुर्म करके गुरूद्वारे में जाता है तो वायोलेशन नही है। पुलिस अन्दर जाती है तो वह वायोलेशन हो जाता है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री से एक बार जबानी भी कह चुका हूं, मैंने उस समय भी उनसे जिक्र किया था, अब फिर दोहरा देना चाहता हूं कि अखबार मे एक रिपोर्ट है। अगर आप चाहेगी तो उसकी कापी मे आपके पास भेज दूंगा। आपने किसी गुरुद्वारे में जाकर या कही और सिख ओडियेन्स के सामने एक तकरीर यह की, मुझ पर अपोजिशन के लोग जोर डाल रहे है गुरुद्वारे के अन्दर जाने के लिये, मैं आपकी धार्मिक भावनाओं का आदर करती हूं, लेकिन मुझ पर अपोजिशन का जोर पड़ रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : छपा है, प्रकाशित हुआ है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री चरण सिंह : यह प्रकाशित हुआ है। माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुझे यह कहा कि उन्होंने यह बात नहीं कही। मैं उनसे यकीन करता हूं, बेशक नहीं कही होगी। जब वह कहती हैं कि उन्होंने नहीं कहा, लेकिन प्रश्न यह उठता है कि जब पेपर के फर्स्ट पेज पर न्यूज छपती है, तो आपकी तरफ से उसकी तरदीद क्यों नहीं की गई। अगर जनता इस बात पर यकीन करती है कि आपने कहा तो यह हक बजानिब होगी क्योंकि आपकी तरफ से उसकी तरदीद नहीं हुई।

आप अपोजिशन को दोष दें और अपनी जिम्मेदारी की तरफ ध्यान न दें तो यह मुनासिब बात नहीं, यह अन्याय की बात है। यह हम लोगों के साथ अन्याय करना है।

अब मैं हरियाणा और अभोर की बात कहूंगा। मेरा ख्याल है कि वह गलती थी पंजाब की और हरियाणा को एक-दूसरे से अलग करने की। उन्हे याद हो या न हो, सन् 1966 मे जब मैं यू० पी० में था, उन्होंने मुझे एक खत लिखा कुछ शिकायत करते हुए। तभी मैंने एक खत रोहतक के एक एडवोकेट को लिख दिया था और उसकी कापी मैंने उनको भेज दी। मैंने कहा था कि जिस ग्राउन्ड पर यह तकसीम की जा रही है हरयाणा और पंजाब की, आगे इसके नतायज खराब निकलेंगे। सन्त फतह सिंह बहुत सही मायने में सन्त होंगे, मैं उनको नहीं जानता, लेकिन उन्होंने फाका किया और आपने घुटने टेक दिये। गवर्नमेंट कही फाका करने से या फास्ट करने से अगर एक्शन ले गई तो गवर्नमेंट नहीं रह गई, फिर तो कानून का राज्य नहीं रह गया। फिर जो जितना लम्बा फास्ट कर दे, जितना आदमी ज्यादा फास्ट कर दे तो कानून का स्थान फास्ट और अगर धमकी लेती रही है तो उसकी वजह यह है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट बराबर उसके सामने झुकती रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देना चाहता, हरयाणा में जो हुआ है वह प्रतिक्रिया है उसकी। मैं अपने उन दोस्तों से सहमत हूं कि यह कांग्रेस लीडरशिप के एक्वीसेंस के बिना हो नहीं सकता था, भजन लाल कर नहीं सकते थे। उसका एवीडेंस हमारे पास हो, यहां दे नहीं सकते। अगर अदालत में आप जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी करवायें तो

(व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव : मुख्यमंत्री की बात आप कर रहे है।

श्री चरण सिंह : शायद आपकी समझ में एक्वीसेंस का लफ्ज न आया हो ?

आचार्य भगवान देव : चौधरी साहब, पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में मैं आपसे अधिक जानता हूं। मैंने पंजाब को देखा है, आपको तो पंजाब का पता ही नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Punjab is a matter of concern for all of us and we expected that the situation in Punjab would be discussed in the House. But instead of giving concentration on the situation in Punjab. Some of the Opposition Parties have tried to make charges and counter-charges and tried to take political mileage out of the situation.

Sir, so far as our Party is concerned, it has always been extending the hands of

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

friendship towards the Akali Dal party and its leadership. Efforts have been made to settle the issue. One of the Opposition Parties have come out with the theory of drift. Probably, they do not understand. It requires patience and for patience, one needs courage and time. It is the statesmanship attitude of the Prime Minister and the Government that whereas the orignal demands were numbering 34, they have been scaled down to a few. It is because of constant negotiation and constant discussion that so much has been achieved. We are quite confidence that this problem will be solved because of the leadership of our Prime Minister.

Chaudhuri Charan Singh came out with a theory—I would like to dilate a little on that—that a nation can be only united if there is one national language. That is what I understood from what he said. Probably, he is not aware that there are many countries in the world which are quite strong and they are multilingual I may give the names of a few countries. A small country like Switzerland has got four national languages. In Canada, there are two national languages. Chaudhuri Charan Singh does not know that. This is the reason why he has not been able to understand the basic problems facing the country.

One of the issues raised was : Why don't you ban communal parties. It is a very good suggestion. But Chaudhuri Charan Singh also had an opportunity to carry out his thesis. I think, he failed miserably in that. So, it is better to practise than to give an advice.

The Congress Party, the Congress Government, has always stood by the minorities and it has always protected their interests. Even at the risk of its own support being eroded, the Congress Party has supported the minorities. One of the latest instances is the way in which the minorities are protected in Assam. Therefore, no Opposition Party can accuse the Congress Government for not protecting the interests of minorities. Here is a ruling party which is going to the extent of eroding its own base to protect the interest of minorities.

What are the Akalis doing ? The Nirankaries who are a minority in Punjab and other minorlties are being shot down every day. This is the difference in attitude and approach to the problem of minorities. An extremist section of Akalis are shooting down the Nirankaries and the others who claim to be moderates have also connived.

Not only this. Only two days back, the so-called moderates also went to the extent of burning the copies of the Constitution. Is it an act of moderation ? What did they achieve ? They are playing in the hands of Mr. Bhindranwale and, in that process, they are weakening the nation and weakening their own demands. It was said rightly earlier that they are, in fact, arousing passions and endangering some of their own brothers in other parts of the country. But it goes to the credit of the Government and the Prime Minister that in no other part of the country such incidents have taken place, which could have created a holocaust in the country, as it happened in 1947.

With the patience shown by the Government many of the religious demands of Akalis have been accepted by the Government even at the risk of similar demands being raised by other minorities. But the Prime Minister took the risk because she wanted a dispute to be settled and a section of society in a border State to be satisfied, She took a chance and conceded to their religious demands. Similar demands can be raised by other communities also. Why can't the religious poems of other religions be not broadcast by the All India Radio ? It is an act of statesmanship and courage which is required to settle an issue.

Therefore, this theory which is expounded by the CPM Member is more a misnamer and this shows his failure to

understand the issue or probably he is trying to take political advantage of the situation with an eye on the elections. The minds of the Opposition Members are haunted by the idea of facing the elections but they cannot hope to win over the Congress Party. The Opposition parties do not know how to unite. They do not know which issue to raise. They would like to hang on any issue which comes in handy to them and probably they are trying to take political mileage out of the Punjab problem. If any Party is trying to take advantage of the Punjab issue and is trying to weaken the country, it will not help that party in the long run in the elections. The Opposition parties should understand this basic principle.

The Government has tried its best to settle the territorial demands and to settle the issue. So far as the Central Government is concerned, Punjab remains as a part of India to whichever State Chandigarh goes. But the question is whether Chandigarh should go to this or that State. Therefore, both the States have to be accommodated. The Government is acting as a mediator and the points have to be settled. The best way of settling the issue is that the matter should be referred to an Arbitrator or a Commission. But it is only through a process of dialogue that these issues can be settled. The Opposition was a party to the tripartite talks. Earlier also, the matter was discussed with the ruling party and the Akalis have urged the Prime Minister to take the initiative and call the three parties, the Akalis, the Opposition and the ruling party. But, when the talks were being held, some elements who do not want a settlement of the problem.........

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Who are those elements ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I could have named them. But I will just leave it at that. All such elements who do not want these talks to succeed and who want to take political advantage of this problem were bent on keeping the problem burning so that they can take advantage of the situation.

Why are these demands being raised again and again after 1980 ? When the Akali Party was in power twice or thrice between 1977 and 1980, these issues were not pressed The Akali party was a party to the coalition government at the Centre. Why did the Akali Party take up these issues now ? It is because the motive of the Akalis is not the settlement of the issues but it is a poly to gain power in Punjab.

I am sure that under the dynamic and bold leadership of our Prime Minister, we will be able to solve this problem.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं काम-रोको प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव को उसी दिन क्यों नहीं ले लिया गया था जिस दिन इसे पेश किया गया था । उस दिन अगर बहस हो जाती

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : तो आप बन्द रोकवा देते ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप अकालियों से संविधान जलवाना रोकवा लेतीं तो हम बन्द पर जोर नहीं देते । बन्द शांतिपूर्ण रहा. यह प्रधान मंत्री को मानना पड़ेगा । **(व्यवधान)**···इसमें हमारा हिस्सा ज्यादा है ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : आपका समय जा रहा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : समय तो मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय से ले लूंगा, आप और बोलिए । . **(व्यवधान)** ..

18.00 hrs.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर संसद में चर्चा रोकी जायेगी या उसमें बाधायें पैदा की

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

जायेंगी तों सवालों को सड़कों पर ले जाने की जो प्रवृत्ति पहले से बढ़ रही है, उसको और उत्तेजन मिलेगा। (व्यवधान) मैं नहीं जानता आज की चर्चा का दिन किस ज्योतिषी से सलाह करके, किस पंचांग का अनुसरण करके तय हुआ है? (व्यवधान) पंजाब की परिस्थिति पर पहले भी इस सदन में कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। पंजाब में साम्प्रदायिक शांति और सद्भावना बनाए रखने के लिए यह सदन सर्वसम्मति से अपीलें कर चुका है। परन्तु आज जिस पृष्ठभूमि में चर्चा हो रही है वह बड़ी भयावह है। हरियाणा में और विशेषकर पानीपत में जो कुछ हुआ, जिस तरह से निर्दोष लोग मारे गए, उनकी हत्यायें पंजाब में होने वाली हत्याओं से थोड़ा सा भिन्न है और फिर उसके बाद अकाली नेताओं ने जिस तरह से संविधान को जलाने की कोशिश की और ये अकाली नेता वही हैं जिनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे उदारवादी हैं.. उससे सारी परिस्थिति बड़ी विस्फोटक हो गई है। मुझे कभी-कभी भय होता है कि कहीं यह परिस्थिति सरकार के काबू के बाहर न चली जाए।

हमारा संविधान हमारे गणतन्त्र का आधार है। वह हमारी मान्यताओं और हमारे जीवन मूल्यों का प्रतिबिम्ब है। वह हमारे लोकतन्त्र का घोषणा-पत्र है। वह भारत की जनता — जो जनता अलग-अलग धर्मों को मानती है, अलग-अलग भाषायें बोलती है, उस जनता के सामूहिक संकल्प का उद्घोष है कि हम किसी को भारत की एकता को खण्डित नहीं करने देंगे और भारतीय समाज की एकात्मता पर कोई आंच नहीं आने देंगे।

अकाली नेताओं ने संविधान को जलाकर केवल कानूनी अपराध नहीं किया है, उन्होंने समूचे गणतन्त्र को चुनौती दी है। मैं नहीं जानता उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों किया है? अगर उनकी मांगों में सबसे ऊंची मांग संविधान के 25वें अनुच्छेद को बदल देना था तो जब दिल्ली में त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता हुई थी तो उसमें इस मामले को उठा सकते थे। उस दिन उन्होंने यह मामला नहीं उठाया। आडवाणी जी मेरे पास बैठे थे, उन्होंने कहा था क्या मैं अनुच्छेद 25 का मामला उठाऊं तो मैंने कहा कि शायद अकाली मित्र उसके बारे में इतने गम्भीर नहीं हैं अगर वे इसको नहीं उठाते हैं तो हमें स्वयं नहीं उठाना चाहिए। अगर उनके लिए यह इतना ज्वलन्त सवाल था कि भारत की राजधानी में आकर वे संविधान को जलाने की चेष्टा कर सकते हैं तो यह मामला उनको उसी दिन उठाना चाहिए था।

आखिर, संविधान का अनुच्छेद 25 है क्या? वही अनुच्छेद ऐसा है कि जिसमें जिक्र किया गया है कि सिखों की अलग पहचान है, उनकी अलग आइडेंटिटी हैं, उसमें माना गया है कि सिख कृपाण लेकर चल सकते है जोकि सिख धर्म का एक अंग है। फिर इस पर आपत्ति क्यों हो रही है? अगर संविधान को बदलने की बात हो तो हमारा संविधान जड़ नहीं है, उसमें परिवर्तन हो सकते है, लेकिन परिवर्तन की एक प्रक्रिया है। संविधान जलाने से तो कोई समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। संविधान का हमें आदर करना होगा, जैसे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के लिए हमें मरने-मारने को तैयार रहना होगा। हमारे अकाली मित्रों ने इस छोटी सी बात को नहीं सोचा।

अलग पर्सनल लॉ की बात भी हो रही है। हमारा संविधान कहता है कि सारे भारतीयों का एक पर्सनल लॉ होना चाहिए। किन्हीं ऐतिहासिक कारणों से मुस्लिम समाज का अलग पर्सनल लॉ है और वह अभी तक चल रहा है। लेकिन किसी और वर्ग का, किसी अन्य समुदाय का ··

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद) : उस पर आपकी क्या राय है। मुस्लिम समाज का पर्सनल लॉ होना चाहिए या नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और कोई सम्प्रदाय पर्सनल लॉ की मांग करे तो ? पर्सनल लॉ के साथ विवाह का सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है। उत्तराधिकार का सवाल जुड़ा है। पूरा परिवार, जो एक इकाई है, उसकी अविभाज्यता का सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है। अगर अकाली मित्रों को केवल आपत्ति यह है कि बेटी को बाप की सम्पत्ति में अधिकार नहीं मिलना चाहिए, तब वह खुली बात करें, जनमत को अपने पक्ष में लाने का प्रयत्न करें।

अगर आर्टिकल-25 का मामला इतना गम्भीर है, जैसा कि बना दिया गया है और मुझे मालूम है बाद में बरनाला साहब ने कहा था— it is a minor matter—लेकिन अगर वे समझते हैं कि इतना गम्भीर मामला है, तो मैं सरकार से कहूंगा उसमें से आप रास्ता निकालने का प्रयत्न करें। लेकिन संविधान का जलाना बन्द होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरियाणा में जो कुछ हुआ है, बड़ा निन्दनीय है। उससे पंजाब के आतंकवादियों की निन्दा करने की हमारी शक्ति को चोट पहुंची है। पंजाब में आतंकवादी मार रहे थे, रात के अंधेरे में मार रहे थे, इक्का-दुक्का मार रहे थे, छांट-छांट के मार रहे थे, आतंकवादियों के हाथ से जो मरे, उनमें सिक्ख भी थे। मगर पानीपत में सिर्फ सिक्ख मरे हैं, वे सभी निहंग नहीं हैं, वे मजहबी सिक्ख भी थे। वे किसी आंदोलन में शामिल नहीं थे, गुरुद्वारे में बैठे थे, गरीब थे। उनका क्या दोष था ? पंजाब में हिन्दू इसलिए मारे जायेंगे कि वे निर्दोष हैं, उसके जवाब में हरियाणा में सिक्ख इसलिए मारे जायेंगे कि वे बेगुनाह हैं। हरियाणा मे जो कुछ हुआ है, उससे सारी परिस्थिति को एक नया आयाम मिल गया है, जो गम्भीर आयाम है।

मैं मानता हूं कि हरियाणा की सरकार ने परिस्थिति पर काबू किया है। मगर जो हो गया है, उसकी क्षति कैसे पूरी होगी ? उस तरफ हरियाणा की सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है। श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल और मधु दंडवते जी वहां गए थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मरे है, उनमें से एक सिक्ख भाई फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन में कर्मचारी था। उसकी जेब मे उसका आइडेंडिटी कार्ड था। लोगो ने उसको पत्थरों से मारा है। मगर मरने के बाद क्या पुलिस घर वालों को लाश नही दे सकती थी ? पुलिस ने कहा कि हमें पता नहीं है, कि कौन मरा है। पुलिस ने आइडेंडिटी कार्ड नहीं देखा। यह मामूली घटना नहीं है। जींद में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसकी भी निन्दा की जानी चाहिए। गुरुद्वारे से गोली क्यों चली ? सिक्खों को रास्ते में रोक कर अपमानित करने की घटनायें हुई हैं। इसका समर्थन नहीं होना चाहिए। मान लिया—यह एक प्रतिक्रिया है, मगर इस प्रतिक्रिया को रोकना होगा, नहीं तो देश जल जाएगा। प्रतिक्रिया कह करके हम उसका समर्थन नहीं कर

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]
सकते है। हम उस पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश न करें।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, अभी श्री महाजन ने सवाल उठाया था, मैंने उनको इसीलिए बीच में टोका था, जब दिल्ली में त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता हो रही है और काफी समय बाद हो रही है, प्रधान मंत्री जी जब चाहती है वार्ता शुरू कर देती हैं, जब चाहती है, वार्ता बन्द कर देती हैं। यह पिछले तीन साल की कहानी है।

श्री प्रभु नारायण टंडन (दमोह) : जैसे वाजपेयी जी ने विदेश (व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनके बुढ़ापे को देखकर मुझे और जोश आ रहा है।

8 फरवरी को अकाली दल ने पंजाब बन्द का आह्वान किया था। एक दिन पहले श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने विरोधी दलों की चर्चा के लिए बुला लिया। अगर अकाली दल बन्द का आह्वान न करते तो विरोधी दलों को निमंत्रण न भेजा जाता। फिर त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता न चलती ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : नहीं, ऐसा नही था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब एक बार वार्ता चल गई और अकाली दल ने उसमें आना मान लिया, तो वह कौन-सी शक्तियां हैं जिन्होंने पंजाब में आग लगाई...

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : पंजाब नहीं हरियाणा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं पंजाब की बात कर रहा हूं। पंजाब में बन्द का आह्वान दिया— हिन्दू सुरक्षा समिति ने, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दू सुरक्षा समिति में कौन हैं? कल उनका प्रतिनिधि मंडल प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था। उन्होंने एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया है। मेमोरेण्डम के एक वाक्य की ओर मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने उस मेमोरेण्डम के अन्त में लिखा है—

> "In the present set up it seems the Punjab is at the brink of civil war and the armed persons of a community at the instance of Sant Longowal will try to eliminate Hindus from Punjab if a quick and effective action was not taken against such elements".

भिंडरावाले का नाम नहीं है, लोगोंवाल का नाम है, इसका क्या मतलब है? उन्होंने बन्द का आह्वान किया, लेकिन फिर इकट्ठे हो कर अमृतसर स्टेशन पर चले गये, वहा स्वर्ण मन्दिर का जो रेप्लिका लगा था उसको तोड़ दिया। संत रामदास के चित्र को गिरा दिया, बेइज्जती की। यह साधारण घटना नहीं है।

पंजाब में इससे पहले भी आतंकवादियों ने रात के अन्धेरे में बस मे जाने वाले निर्दोष लोगों को उतार-उतार कर मारा था। पंजाब में रोष की लहर थी, लेकिन ऐसी घटना नहीं हुई थी। यह उस दिन कैसे हुआ? यह श्री पवन कुमार शर्मा कौन है? जनवरी, 1980 के पहले भिंडरावाले का नाम कोई नहीं जानता था। 1983 से पहले पवन कुमार शर्मा को कोई नहीं जानता था। अगर वह मुझे मिल जाते तो मैं उन्हें पहचान भी नहीं सकता था—लेकिन इन को क्यों पकड़ा गया? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं

—उन्हें नजरबंद क्यों किया गया ? हिन्दु सुरक्षा समिति ने नजरबंदी का विरोध किया और बन्द का आह्वान किया। उन को गिरफ्तार करने की क्या जरूरत थी ? अकाली नेताओं ने भी श्री पवन कुमार शर्मा की गिरफ्तारी की मांग नहीं की थी श्री पवन कुमार शर्मा को गिरफ्तार कर के लोगों को भड़काने का दायित्व किस के ऊपर है ? श्री पवन कुमार शर्मा की रिहाई के लिये शर्तें लगाई गई कि शिवरात्रि मत मनाओ। शिवरात्रि क्यों न मनाये ? पंजाब की सरकार चाहती है कि लोग शिवरात्रि न मनायें —इस तरह की शर्त लगाने का पंजाब की जनता पर क्या असर होगा ? पहले ही पोलराइजेशन हो रहा था, मगर पूरा नही हुआ था । हम तीन साल लड़ते रहे कि यह सवाल हिन्दु-सिख का सवाल न बने। मैं खुद अमृतसर गया था, वहां की भारी सभा में, जिस में हजारों सिख भी शामिल थे, मैंने भाषण दिया। मैंने संत भिंडरावाला से कहा —एक संत वह थे जो जान देने के लिए तैयार थे और दूसरे संत ये हैं जो गुरुद्वारे की शरण ले कर जान लेने के लिए लोगों को उकसा रहे है।

लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, परिभाषाएं बदल गई है, जो संत हैं वह हत्या कराते हैं, जो ब्रह्मचारी हैं—वह बन्दूकें बनाते है, जो सदाचारी है वे बलात्कार के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किये गये है।

संत भिंडरावाले किस की कृति हैं—यह बतलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले तीन सालों में तीन बार पंजाब की समस्या को हल करने के मौके आये और सरकार ने वे मौके गंवा दिये-। नवम्बर, 1981 में जब बातचीत चल रही थी, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह को बीच में डाला गया। मंत्रीमंडल की उपसमिति बनी और एक वक्तव्य तैयार हुआ। अकाली नेता अमृतसर चले गये थे। सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने वह वक्तव्य अकाली नेताओं को टेलीफोन पर पढ़ कर बताया। उन्हें उस की स्वीकृति दे दी। फैसला यह हुआ था कि गृह मंत्री उस वक्तव्य को दूसरे दिन सदन में रखेंगे मगर सदन में जो वक्तव्य रखा गया, वह उस वक्तव्य से अलग था जोकि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने टेलीफोन पर अकाली नेताओं को पढ़ कर बताया था। ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? मैंने सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह का बयान देखा था। उन्होंने कहा कि जहां तक भाषा का सवाल है, और भावना का सवाल है, वह वक्तव्य अलग था। किस के दबाव में आखिरी वक्त पर उस वक्तव्य में संशोधन कर दिये गये ?

साल भर बाद फिर एक स्थिति पैदा हुई प्रधान मंत्री के सचिव श्री एलेक्जेंडर के मकान पर बैठक हुई। अकाली नेता वहां मौजूद थे। उनसे बातचीत हुई और एक रास्ता निकला। यह तय हुआ कि गृह सचिव और कांग्रेस (आई) के पालियामेंट के एक मेम्बर अकाली नेताओं के साथ अमृतसर जाएंगे और गृह सचिव जो समझौता हुआ है, उस को श्री लोंगोवाल को पढ़ कर बताएंगे श्री लोंगोवाल को श्री बलवंत सिंह ने खबर दे दी थी और श्री लोंगोवाल उससे सहमत थे। दूसरे दिन तय हुआ कि हवाई जहाज से अमृतसर जाना है। अकाली नेता और कांग्रेस (आई) के संसद सदस्य गृह सचिव का इन्तजार करते रहे। हवाई जहाज गया ही नही। मंत्री मंडल ने जो वक्तव्य पहले तैयार हुआ था, उस को

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

स्वीकृति नहीं दी। अकाली नेताओं के साथ फिर से बातचीत कर के सरकार मुकर गई। ये तथ्य बार बार दोहराये जा रहे हैं, आप इन का खंडन कीजिए। अगर मैं कुछ गलत कह रहा हूं तो सही क्या है बताइये। सी० पी० एम० के सदस्य श्री सुरजीत सिंह उस बैठक में मौजूद थे। वे अपने भाषण में इस का उल्लेख कर चुके है और मुझे भी बता चुके हैं।

सरकार अकालियों पर आरोप लगाती है कि वे अपनी बात से मुकर जाते हैं। मेरा आरोप सरकार पर है कि जो अकाली कर रहे हैं, वही आप भी कर रहे हैं। यह बात तो मेरे सामने हुई है कि गृह मंत्री ने कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में यह कहा था कि हम अकालियों को वार्ता के लिए बुला रहे हैं, हम कोई शर्त नहीं लगाएंगे और हम बिना शर्त के वार्ता करेंगे लेकिन दो दिन के बाद इस का खंडन कर दिया कि हम वार्ता के लिए नहीं बुला रहे है और जब तक अकाली आन्दोलन वापस नहीं लेंगे हम उन से बातचीत नहीं करेंगे।..(व्यवधान).. अध्यक्ष महोदय, 27 नवम्बर को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एलान कर दिया कि धार्मिक मांगे मान ली गई। लेकिन उन धार्मिक मांगों पर अभी अमल नहीं हुआ है। पंजाब की सरकार उन पर अमल करने से क्यों इन्कार कर रही है। स्वर्ण मन्दिर और दुरगियाना क्षेत्र से मांस, मदिरा और सिगरेट की दुकानें क्यों नहीं हटाई जा सकती? जब त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता शुरू हुई, तो अकालियों ने सब से पहले सवाल यही पूछा। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया था कि दिल्ली और अमृतसर के बीच में स्वर्ण मन्दिर एक्सप्रेस चलाई जाय। उस का क्या हुआ? सरकार के नेता एक दूसरे का मुंह देख रहे थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले सरकार ने कहा था कि पैकेज डील होगा। इसलिए धार्मिक मांगे नहीं मानी गई। बाद में कह दिया कि धार्मिक मांगे हम मान रहे हैं। अगर धार्मिक मांगे माननी थीं, तो अकालियों को खबर कर देते। संसद में आ कर घोषणा करते और विरोधी दलों को सूचना दे देते। गुरुद्वारा बंगला साहब में जा कर धार्मिक मांगे स्वीकार करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। क्या इससे संदेह बढ़े नहीं?

जहां तक हिंसा और हत्या का सवाल है, उस का निषेध करना ही होगा। उसके साथ कड़ाई से निपटना होगा। धर्म के स्थानो पर हथियार इकट्ठा करने के लिए और अपराधियों को शरण देने के लिए उन का उपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन आज पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति राज लागू है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम उस दिन राष्ट्रपति जी के पास गये थे। हमने कहा कि पंजाब में कांग्रेस का राज्य था, वह नहीं चला। अब राष्ट्रपति राज है, वह भी नहीं चल रहा है, तो वहां अब किस का राज होने वाला है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही, उस पर हम वास्तविकता के वातावरण में विचार करें। राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की इच्छा सब में है और सत्तारूढ़ दल में सब से ज्यादा है। जब ऐसी बात है तो इस देश की एकता को बचाना मुश्किल है। पंजाब की परिस्थिति से जो गंभीर संकट उत्पन्न हुआ है, उससे पार पाना मुश्किल है। कभी कभी मुझे संदेह होता है कि

प्रधान मंत्री ने स्थिति से निपटने की क्षमता या इच्छा शक्ति खो दी है।

अभी हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र ठीक कह रहे थे कि पंजाब में लड़ाई, चंडीगढ़ व फाजिल्का और अबोहर की लड़ाई नहीं हैं, यह सत्ता की लड़ाई है। यह देश विभिन्न जातियों, विभिन्न वर्गों का एक ऐसा समूह है जिसमें सत्ता का सतुलन बनाये रखना होगा और सत्ता में अधिक से अधिक लोगों को भागीदार बनाना होगा। पंजाब में यह हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

अभी श्री प्राण चोपड़ा ने एक आर्टिकल लिखा है —

Mrs. Gandhi has lost the art of the politics of accommodation or, more likely has lost interest in it...... What she cannot break she merely alienates. That is the real cause of the problems of Punjab.

एक ओर कानून और व्यवस्था को दृढ़ता से बनाये रखना और दूसरी ओर राजनीतिक हल निकालने की कोशिश करना, सरकार इन दोनों में विफल रही है। इस लिए हम सरकार से इस्तीफा मांग रहे हैं। या तो प्रधान मंत्री राज करे या सत्ता छोड़ दें।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr Speaker, Sir, as I was listening to Mr. Vajpayee's impassioned plea for tackling the Punjab Problem, I was wondering whether he actually wants a solution or he wants further to queer the pitch of the whole scenario. Punjab and Haryana, these two places, are definitely a challege to all that we have been accepting under the democraiic dispensation and the democratic values for which this country has stood for, for which our people have fought, for which our people have laid down their lives. But what is emerging today is rather intriguing. Mr Vajpayee's solution is no solution at all. If you look at Mr. Vajpayee's arguments which have been advanced you will see that his arguments bristle with contradictions. On the one hand he is for condemnation of the Akalis for burning the Constitution of India; on the other hand he is equally strong in condemning us and trying to lay the blame at the door of the ruling party and the Prime Minister. Mr. Speaker, sir, we have been watching this sinister game to pull down the Prime Minister in the eyes of the people of India through various rumours that she has lost control, that she has lost the will, that she is helping communal forces and so on. This has become the central thesis of the politics of the opposition parties in this country.

Sir, Punjab is not the disease; but merely a symptom. What is happening in Punjab? We find that various forces of destabilisation and dismemberment of the country have been working there for a long time. Unfortunately a situation is being created in which the contributions made by great sacrifices by our people in the past, are being thwarted, and attempts are being made to divide and balkanise the country by these divisive forces.

If the Prime Minister of our country is weakened, if the philosophy for which she stands for is weakened, if the philosophy for which the Congress stood for, for over 100 years is weakened, then this country is also weakened and this country can be dismembered because we are a country of several religions.

Therefore, Sir in this forum, I urge upon hon. Members who believe : in Secularism and secular traditions of this country and the secular philosophy of this country to ponder over the seriousness of the situation. I am aware of the machinations of the imperialist and neocolonialist forces which are working around our country and inside the country. I do know how the whole thing fits into a new pattern where character assassination has become the tool in the hands of the persons like Mr. Vajpayee

[Prof. K K. Tiwary]

and several others I expected Mr Vajpayee to raise above these small things and as a senior Member of the House and a leader of political Party, I had expected him today to raise above these petty things but in this situation when the Article of the Constitution was burnt—Mr Speaker, Sir, this is my personal view—the scenario has completly changed

Now, there is a questson of opening negotiations with the Akali Dal. Under these circumustances, it is Mr Vajpayee's cup of tea I, as a Member of Parliament, as a citizen of India, as a patriot would not advocate a talk under these conditions unless the Akali Dal and the people who have been promoting, patronising such people and such tendencies which are sown by the belligerent, aggressive and the extremism of the Akali Dal are exposed and suitable action is taken. This august House, the collective wisdom of this House must be vindicated and I urge on all the members of this House that on such matters we have to take a certain point of view, which is the point of view of the nation, which does not contribute to the division of the national will, and contributes to the divisive forces,the forces which are out to weaken us Therefore,we must take stock of the situation. Mr Vajpayee has emphasised the intransigence of akali Dal He has emphasised how recalcitrant they have been in the past Sir, the negotiations have been going on A list of demands have been prepared But now this sudden element of about-turn has gripped in the politics of Akali Dal? I allege and I charge that the sinister consoiracy with with a very wide ramification has been hatched These wide ramifications have connections with forces working outside the country as also inside the country and even if you concede certain demands of the Akalis, these concessions will no't be binding because the way the Akalis are functioning inside the Gurdwara—to my mind if you permit these demands—is not in the interest of the country Sir, I have got a copy of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. We have to go into it in detail because we are dealing with the future of this nation, we are dealing with very serious issues relating to the unity of the nation, in which other countries are not interested Therefore, mere rhetoric, mere emotionalism, mere desires to put down Shrimati Indira Gandhi will not help us in any way Therefore, if you talk about Sant Longowal, I do not know why this country has a tendency to get itself deluded on such subjects. Sir, to my mind, the line of distinction between the moderates and the Akalis disappeared long ago. In today's newspapers, Sant Longowal has talked of 1949 He has said that the country has done injustice to the Akali Dal, to the Sikhs and I assert that the Akalis do not speak for all the Sikhs in this country Sir, to my mind, the act of burning the Constitution, amounts to sedition and they should be tried for seditious activities and unless suitable measures are taken, we cannot think of entering into negotiations with them On the suggestions of Mr Vajpayee, if any changes are considered and if they take place, then he would start blaming again, blaming the Prime Minister before the people in the country and say that they were burning the Constitution and the reward that the Congress (I) has given them and shrimati Indira Gandhi has given them

What have Shri Longowal and the Akali Dal done? I will read out the relevant portion from this paper, this was a mmorandum presented to the Heads of Commorwealth countries when they came here in Delhi for the CHOGM meeting ! Shri Longowal has done this against all traditions The history of Sikhs is an integral part of the history of Indian nation and we are all proud of the lasting sacrifices, the epic sacrfices that the Sikhs have made for the unity of the country, in making it prosperous and in attaining the independence of India Under the patronage of Shri Longowal, this memorandum was drafted and this reads out :

> "That the Sikhs had made tremendous sacrifices to save the integrity of the British Empire and the Commonwealth of nations "

In the words of Shri Longowal :

"During the two world wars when the very fate of this body (British Commonwealth) and its members hung in balance, about 4,00,000 Sikhs fought on the side of the allied armies to save their integrity and independence."

The fact is otherwise. The Sikhs, as a body, as patriotic citizens of India, have fought for India's independence, and this actions of Akalis is a gross violation of all the principles laid down in our Constitution and our political life. How can a group of people, howsoever serious their demands may be, howsoever genuine their demands may be, violate the well laid down principles and directly go and meet the Heads of other Governments and demand this kind of a solution and so on?

Sir, excuse me for saying this. The Akali Dal and the opposition have been flirting ; for too long the Janata party has been flirting with them : so is the case with CPI and CPIM as also the entire opposition. They have been flirting with them and talking to them. I do not say that everybody on the opposition side is trying to weaken the country or to become a contributory factor in any way to the dismemberment of the country, but there is a concerted effort and this is not a new thing Even if the country disintegrates, if certain people succeed in vanquishing Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that is acceptable to them, but this country cannot accept this .....

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : What is he saying...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You are a party to that. This is the scenario that I see... (*Interruptions*). Mr Dandavate, you talked on a high level, but ultimately it was a kind of transferance from the sublime to the ridiculous, what Shri Vajpayee made it.

If the demands of the Akalis are genuine—many of them are genuine—they have no plank or ground now for initiating talks on economic matters, or even the religious matters because most of the religious demands were conceded.

What is happening now ? There is the burning of the Indian Constitution by their workers, top leaders. You will agree with me that Akalis are now doing a most sinister thing, which Shri Vajpayee has not taken note of, and Shri Madhu Dandavate has also forgotten to mention that. What is the sinister scenario that is emerging ? One lakh and twenty five thousand people, who are dedicated to the slogan of 'do and die' have been trained**

**They have been trained in most sophisticated weapons. They are going around, and the gurdwaras have become the dumping grounds for sophisticated weapons. In this situation...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Baserhat) : Will you allow this to go on record, Sir ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : He must know what he is talking.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That Reference**...........should be expunged. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : He is treading on dangerous grounds.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think it is correct.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Let them not be irresponsible. It is the most irresponsible statement. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I referred to **They are training them.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Training in most sophisticated weapons** ...... What was the Government doing ? giving information to the country. *(Interruptions)*. Let the Home Minister corroborate it. We would like to know which sophisticated arms—we would like to know it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): He means**

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Let us know it. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : That reference will not go on record.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Home Minister has agreed with this. The Home Minister has said that** they are giving training in sophisticate weapons If it is true, you should resign immediately. You have no right to stay as a Government. The Government has no right to stay. Sir, what are you doing ? Why are you not stopping this ? If one lakh people are trained in sophisticated arms . ...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It may lead to serious repercussions.

PROF. K.K TEWARY : I do not know why Mr. Satyasadhan misinterprets. I said 1.25 lakh volunteers—not that people who are staying in the temple . I did not say that. My point is that there are some people ; with the support that is coming ...

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Too much time has been taken.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : How they are being trained, and the places where they are being trained......Sir, in Jammu and Kashmir recently ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right now.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : On the 26th of this month......

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Madam Prime Minister.

PROF. K.K. Tewary : Sir, let me conclude. My approach to the problem is that the Opposition can have quarrels with us. They can have quarrels with the leadership But on such a serious matter which concerns the integrity of this country, they should not display this kind of—partisan attitude.

MR SPEAKER : You are repeating this time and again now.

PROF. K K. TIWARY : They should try to help the Government in reaching an amicable settlement ; and at the moment when the Akali Dal has taken this stand of burning the Constitution and doing such other acts of violence, we should not enter into any negotiation until they swear that they will not encourage the anti-national forces, and secessionist forces. We must not open any dialogue with the Akalis, however strong may be the demands voiced by them.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : (Baramulla) : I have to represent my party. I had requested you. I must be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : The debate is going on. It has not ended. Now, the Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Actually, the turn was that of another Member from the Opposition. But since I have a message from the Rajya Sabha that they would like me there—I have asked permission from the Speaker to say a few words.

Sir, I appreciate the words which you said at the beginning before this Motion

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

was moved, and the manner in which you urged restraint on us all.

It is true that we in the Government were not happy about having this debate on the very first day, and the reason was not that we wanted to avoid it ; in fact, we very clearly said that we did not wish to avoid it, but we felt that since there was going to be a bundh, and since there was the other move on the part of the Akali Dal, anything said here might be misunderstood and have adverse repercussions.

This was our only reason for wanting a postponement. So far as the date is concerned, who chose it ? I certainly did not. I was informed by you ; and so far as I know, it was the hon. members opposite who chose the date, to which our Ministers agreed. It is not my intention to reply to all the points raised. The reply will be given by my colleague the Home Minister. But since my name has been brought into the debate time and again—and I must confess that some members have not spoken in consonance with the advice which you have given I should like to take up some points.

Shri Vajpayee has gone into some detail. His words are always eloquent. I am a little afraid of eloquence; I am a very plain-speaking straight forward person; and I have noticed how eloquence of this kind quite often hides other ideas. If you can discern those other thoughts under his eloquence

Much of what he said had a veneer of truth, yet was a little bit away from the truth *(Interruptions)* Well, no, I won't say half truth. I am not saying in any way that he was trying to......
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is called marginal truth.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Anyway, you put the record straight.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am trying to do it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You tell us about details.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am trying to do that. I don't want to go into all the details For instance, mention was made of the religious demands. Whatever I said about these religious demands letter on, had been told to the Akali leadership and the Sants. When the Sants were here, I told them quite clearly what we could agree to. I have not moved from that position : but they have moved from their position. They changed their view on the timings they wanted for the transmission. There are various other changes. I don't think I should go into all those minute details. I repeat that I had clarified how much we could agree to and why we could not agree to the other demands. For instance, why we could not allow a transmitter; why we could not give the longer timing of the 3 hours for the transmission. Originally I thought they had agreed to between half an hour and one hour. Later the Akalis asked for increased time. So, in order to be conciliatory, we agreed to 1½ hours plus half, that is 1½ hours in the morning and half in the evening. In this manner, at every step, we tried to meet what they said. You asked, "why was this announced in the Gurdwara?" I did not think I was making an announcement; I thought my announcement had already been made to the Akali leadership. It was not formally written down, nor do I think that we could make such an official announcement until it was fully accepted, and we had some reason to believe that things would not go beyond. Actually they did go beyond. What I said in the Gurudwara was what I had told the Akali leadership, what I have since said at many public meetings. Nothing that I am now saying is new; it has all been said in public and in private on a number of occasions.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS

AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): There also a request was made.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If we had agreed to transmission of the Gurbani, why did we not go ahead with it? Because the laying of transmission wires was not allowed. We had even appointed people for the work. But this needs cooperation from the other side concerned; and this is the case in other matters also.

So far as not selling tobacco or meat is concerned, this has nothing to do with the Central Government. It is concerned with municipal laws. We told the Akalis to take the matter up with the municipal outhorities and that if it came to us in any from we would support it. In this issue also there was some variation as to whether it should be the same area as in Hardwar and Varanasi or whether it should cover the whole city. I am giving these as examples. What was in our hands to accept, we accepted though with some slight modification where we thought that it was not good for the country or it could have other repercussions. If you are going to have a three-hour transmission from one Gurdwara how can you say that you will not have it from other Gurdwaras, from temples, from mosques and churches? You simply cannot. That would mean not having any other programmes.

These are some of the reasons. Some Opposition Members have differed. I do not want to name the Parties, I think all of you know who said what. Initially several political parties and their own reasons and their own objections to one or other of the demands Some agreed to some demands, some did not agree to those but agreed to others and so on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Does it include Congress (I)?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The Congress? So far as the Central Government is concerned, there was no ambiguity. I made it clear when I met the Akalis long before the tripartite came into the picture. Some matters which were mentioned here were told to them before the tripartite talks, before you talked to them formally; privately you may have talked to them but before you talked to them formally, these things were made clear. It is after we thought that we had disposed of the whole matter, only the religious demands were before me, here in this Parliament House in Room No. 9, when I thought that the meeting was over and I got up to say 'Namaskar' because of other previous engagements, then they said, "No, no, that is not the main thing; the main questions are of the river waters and territory". Until then there was no mention of river waters or territory.

With regard to the All-India Gurdwara Act, we said, "we have only one objection which is that the other Gurdwaras are in different States. They have their own elected boards or committees and we feel that all concerned should be consulted."

I am sorry to say that I do not remember the number of Gurdwaras. Perhaps the Home Minister may know but it has kept changing. First it was a large number. Then it came down Now the latest figure varies from 10 to 30.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They made it clear that they would insist only in the case of the historic Gurdwaras and that too with local consent.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Our point was that local consent was necessary. If they agreed, there was no quarrel. I have only met the Sants twice. It was in 1981, if I am not mistaken. I put my point of view before them on those occasions. I have not moved from my stand.

Now with regard to river waters, I was a little unhappy about the way things were going. It is not a good precedent, it is not a good tendency to go back on awards. The Shah Commission gave

some ruling. Then there were other awards. What is the proof, what is the guarantee, who will give the guarantee, that if we now come to a new agreement, it will be considered binding, final and enduring? This was the only question and the only hesitation in my mind. However, when they stressed that this was very important, I agreed that the water dispute could be referred to a tribunal.

The Speaker has already chided one of our Members for mentioning that there were three years in which all this could have been sorted out. I am not repeating the story. But it is a fact which must be kept in mind. That was the time to sort it out when all the surrounding States were also allies of the Janata Party Central Government. When the Akalis were in the Central Government and they had their own Government in Punjab, Obviously if that period of three years was not long enough to settle it, I think, it is very unfair to say that these two years are too long a period We have not rested—we have had bilateral and tripartite meetings. In between we got messages from people who acted as mediators. Some messages said that the Akalis would prefer to have bilateral rather than tripartite talks. We had all kinds of people going back and forth. I even meet some people whom I would not normally have seen, who were on the extremist side, only because of my deep desire for a solution, to come nearer to an understanding. But all the same, the situation kept on continuously changing in some way or the other. What were the pressure? Somebody has asked: Who was not for an agreement? Obviously it is those who are more extreme. These extremists have always been there They may not be the same extremists who are now shooting people. There were extremists within themselves. But once the extremists asserted themselves, it was not possible for the moderates to come to an agreement, however much they wished it. This was my assessment after talking with the Akalis that even though some were in favour of an agreement, there would be pressure on them. There is no pressure on us. We knew how far we can go. Now as regards some issues, they concerned other States as well. We told the Akali leadership that if they could get together with the Haryana people, with the opposition parties there and with our party and sort out the matter, we would agree. But there exist more than one party. Somebody had quoted what one of our party members has said. It is true. We do not have that kind of monolithic rigidity as you have in your party. We do not want to have that kind of rigidity. But I must confess that this creates problems for us. I am not saying that it is an easy way. Everybody has his own view. Everybody expresses his own view. And unfortunately, when it is a question between State and State, then most people divide not according to their party but according to the States. We have seen this in many other States, whether it is a communal problem or whether it is a language problem.

I think somebody spoke about the police standing by. It is true that to some extent this has happened. It has happened in Haryana, it has happened in punjab, it has happened in West Bengal and Assam and perhaps in other States. we are not happy about it. I am not saying this to blame the Opposition or to pick a quarrel with them. These are facts of life which we have to keep in view and which we must try to sort out together. We must try to build that kind of spirit of secularism. Not all the people who are in the Opposition are secular—I am sorry to say that. And I think you know it. I am not going into that.

I am grateful that Chaudhary Charan Singh—was less vitriolic than his usual self in his words He blamed our Government in Kerala for taking the cooperation of the Muslim League. The first coalition was with the Marxists. But so far as the BLD, as it was then called, is concerned—I am told by my Muslim friends—they entered into a poll alliance with the Muslim Majlis to fight the

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UP Assembly elections in 1974. In 1977 the Muslim Majlis continued as members of the alliance and in the Janata Party they were treated as belonging to the Lok Dal faction. In the BLD quota I have the names of those who were there, but I do not think we need go into that In 1979 when Chaudhary Saheb formed his government, he secured the official support of the Muslim League, and the President of the Muslim Majlis was taken as Communications Minister. I am not blaming anyone. I am just quoting these facts because of the attempt to project a different picture. In 1980 also both in the Parliament elections and later on in the U.P. elections, they fought together. So, this is how you can be eloquent, you can sound very right but when one digs below the surface, one finds that facts are quite different.

It is quite true that I have said that we would not force Hindi on the southern States. Why? Not because I do not love Hindi or I do not want the country to have one languaee; I think this is important for the whole of India I believe strongly in the three-language formula. I think it is important to have Hindi as a national link language. I think it is important to have English as an international link language. In today's world we cannot get on without it, but it should not in any way denigrate the importance of Hindi. This is what we believe in and we have continuously tried to propagate. But what is the situation? The South feels strongly and you know what happened when there was a movement for Hindi in the North, and what the reaction was in the South? I went down there and talked to the students. When I arrived there, they were saying : 'Down, down, Hindi'. I said why don't we all meet together and say up, up Tamil, why say 'down' to anything? Let us have Tamil in your State but I would like you to learn Hindi also." Every time I have been to the South I have stressed this aspect. I am glade to say that a lot of people are learning Hindi even in Timil Nadu. But they will not learn Hindi if they think that you are forcing it down their throats. This is the point. They will learn it if they think it is useful to them, they will learn it if you have the proper books in Hindi that are worth reading. I do not mean that Hindi literature is not worth reading but I do mean that books on science, books on various modern subjects which are necessary today are not appearing in Hindi or in our regional languages. This is our great difficulty in promoting these languages. We have been giving them every enouragement but instead of just raising such slogans to have more Hindi, I wish people would interest themselves in getting original writings on these contemporary subjects, getting translations of modern books which come out. In Europe if a book comes out in any one language, within a month or so, it is translated in all other European languages. This is how those languages grow. They are not dependent on the other languages but we are dependent so far as various sophisticated subjects are concerned.

It is true that some people advised our entering the Gurdwara. I am not going to take names I do not want to start a quarrel nor do I say that it is the entire Opposition but there are individuals in the Opposition who have been saying that we should enter the Gurdwara I am entirely with the House that no place should be made a sanctuary for those who are wanted for any crime. No place should be allowed to collect arms But in taking any action we have to calculate the repercussions. Will they be such as would destory our very aim? That is why at every step we have to go a little slowly. You are blaming me for delaying matters but I can assure you that I have not delayed. There have hardly been a day in these years when I have not been in touch through somebody, when I have not been getting messages, sending messages, meeting people of the Opposition and trying to find some way out. we have done our best to resolve these issues in an amicable and constructive spirit.

I have not got up today, or at any time, to blame any party. My quarrel is not with any political party. It is not

with the Akali leadership. When we fought the British, we did not fight the British as a people; we fought imperialism, We made that distinction continuously.

Today our fight is with this type of extremism, this type of chauvinistic thinking, this type of sectarianism. It does not matter who practises it. It is somebody in my party, certainly that person will be punished. If it is somebody in another party, he also should be dealt with.

When I saw a particular leader of the Opposition, I told him of the posters which his party had brought out and pointed out that they were not conducive to communal harmony That is why we were worried that there might be trouble and people might get excited. But fortunately, good arrangements were made, People also co-operated and the day passed off peacefully.

But I should like to ask the House, is it a good custom to have bandhs in this manner, whether it is the Government's or the Opposition ? I am not going into this argument here...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Or the Congress Party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whether it is in Karnataka or in Delhi.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Anywhere.

"This is a question on which we can sit and come to an understanding. It is not we who started this business of bandhs. One can at least understand an opposition party having a bandh. But I am not able to understand how the Government can have a bandh against its Government. I think somewhere...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, on a point of clarification. What happened when your party was in power in West Bengal ? When Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy was the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the Government there organised bandh.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : In Tamil Nadu it can be done.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have earlier said it does not matter which party does it. Why do you get so excited ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is nationalisation of the bandh.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think the main purpose of this discussion was to condemn some of these unfortunate happenings. I add my voice to such condemnation. I think we all feel very strongly. I have spoken of how criminals are sheltered, the arms collection, the killings, putting people on the 'hit list' and shooting absolutely innocent people one by one. It is rightly pointed out that even in the Punjab most of the people killed, I think were Sikhs.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I stand corrected. But a number were Nirankaris and others. Now take the latest murder of a young man. He did not have a beard and that was the only reason. I do not know him at all. I only know what I have read in the papers and what I have been told.

MR. SPEAKER : His real brother was with him.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : His real brother was with him and he had a turban and a beard. We condemn all such things.

We equally condemn what has happened in Haryana. It is a matter of shame that any mob should work itself into this

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kind of frenzy and indulge in such acts. I agree that it is no excuse to say that it was a reaction.

It may have been a reaction, but now we must move out of these attitudes where we have such reactions. This is where we seek the cooperation of all the Opposition. If they want to blame me, Sir, let them. I have faced blame and opposition since I was three or four years old, from the time of our freedom struggle.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We were not there then.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : You were not there, but I was. And I have faced it not from you at that time but from others like you. Whatever it is, I am only saying that I am used to it. It does not bother me. But it does bother me when in a moment of such grave crisis you are more concerned with blaming rather than with finding a way out. This is what is worrying me.

On the very first day, this House has expressed its deep sympathy and condolences with the families of these who have lost their lives. I think we should once again express those sentiments. Our hearts are also with all those who have suffered in other ways whether because their religious symbols have been desecrated or for whatever reason. Perhaps in other parts of the world such matters do not have much meaning, but for Indians they do. So, regardless of which religion we belong to or do not belong to, we should be understanding and sympathetic towards the religious feelings of others. Therefore, to them also we express our deepest sympathy. Let us join in a strong desire to work for a society where this sort of a thing does not happen. Sir, we need to take this whole problem above the political plan. But, unfortunately politics has come into it.

Somebody has said we should have a broader base. In an election, some win and some lose. If the person who loses says that he will not wait until the next election but must have some government post immediately, then our type of democracy cannot last. This matter has to be considered. (*Interruptions*). No, a Presidential system will not solve the problem because elections to Parliament will remain and should remain.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are not asking portfolios for the Opposition.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Well, I don't know what you are asking for. I don't mean you personally.

AN HON. MEMBER : Power without portfolio.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Why is Bhindrawale not arrested ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think that is pretty obvious to everybody. The question is whether one should enter the Golden Temple : in what manner should one enter and so on. These are not things which can be discussed here.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why did he come to Delhi ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The police slipped up For myself I can assure the House that we had ordered his arrest. I do't know when and why he came to Delhi We hoped he would be arrested in Bombay. That is where the warrant had been issued.

Sir, I don't want to take more time of the House, but I should like to repeat that the real point which we have to stress is how to keep vigilant. I know the Opposition Members sometimes get irritated when I talk of the wider aspects.

But I don't believe that these problems in India are isolated incidents. Some aspects are local, some are national and some are international But any kind of divisive atmosphere gives opportunity for outside interference. I have no doubt that such interference does take place, such provocation does take place. I have earlier said that this is so not only within India. I do not feel that there are elements which do not want this sub-continent to cooperate and to speak with one voice on various problems. So it does not. There powerful elements whom it does not suit that we should be strong By 'we' I mean not only India, but our region. You can see it in global economic policies and in the many pressures that are put on developing countries India is not unique in this. India is not the only one which suffers. But India can stand up because we are big. We can stand up because we have a tradition; we can stand up because the whole nature of our freedom fight was such that we still have the flame of freedom in us, It is not so easy for smaller countries. That is the reason why the people look to us. It is not something for us to be proud of or to boast about. We consider other developing countries as our partners and I hope they consider us as their partners. But they know that we can speak up on various issues where they themselves could get into great trouble. These are the wide questions we face. In trying to always brink the debate down to a low level, I do not think we are serving our country or our people.

Once again my plea is that no matter what our differences—we obviously will always have them, we would not be sitting on opposite sides if we did not have them, many of you who are istting together also have diffrrences, they may not surface now, but nevertheless we know that they are there and you know that they are there—but the question is that in spite of these differences, we should see on what items can we get together, on what times can we show to the world that we are united.

Prof. Dandavate said something about the British Parliament sitting during the war and our Parliament during the Bangladesh war. There is a big difference. At that time we were united against an outside force; this time there may be in invisible outside force, but we are not in a war. Here, the fight, the quarrel, is amongst ourselves and once a quarrel takes on this kind of communal overtones, we know from experience how a little word can be misinterpreted and spark off a fire. I have seen communal riots sparking not today, but way back in the thirtys in the U.P. Two boys on bicycles collide. If they are both Hindus, nothing happens; if they are both Muslims, nothing happens. But if one happens to be a Hindu and one happens to a Muslim, in no time trouble can start. When you have this atmosphere, then you have to be much more careful than in any other situation. I do not know whether all of us have a communal streak. Sometimes it seems the secularism is only skin-deep with some of us. Unless we combine to root out this evil from our country, we shall not be able to go ahead in any direction and this Parliament will not be serving its real duty. As somebody said, we are here, each of us is elected from one constituency, but once we come to Parliament we represent the nation, we do not merely represent one region or constituency. So it is with this attitude that we should function

Sir, I have taken much of your time, I meant to speak only for a few minutes, but I do feel very strong on this issue, I I have spoken up on communalism before. I think that many of my own personal troubles have arisen because of this forthrightness. For a long time I have been the target of attack, but I shall continue to speak up because this is the biggest divisive factor in our country and if the country is divided, then the country cannot be strong and if the country is not strong, obviously we cannot guard our freedom or anything else..

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were expecting the Prime Minister to spell out some positive steps that the proposes to take or that will help to solve the problem

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

at this time. But, Sir, it is disappointing that she went into general things and scored some debating points.

19.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, the problem today is not only coucerned with Punjab and Haryana. Yersterday there was burning of the Constitution in Delhi and bandh also coincided with it on the same day. I thought our friend Shri Vajpayee would have enlightened the House on the point whether it was essential for his Party to call for Delhi bandh on the very day.

Yesterday, itself, the group was coming from Punjab for burning copies of the Constitution. Fortunately, for all of us, the day passed off peacefully. But not only people in Punjab are concerned, not only in Haryana, not only in Delhi but almost all the people throughout the country are concerned over the problem Over great leader Chaudhury Charan Singh has pointed out regarding the language policy. We all know that ours is not a single-language nation. Ours is a multi-lingual multi-religious and multi-cultural nation But at the same time, it is one nation and one single nation That is why, on this, point, some hon. Member including the Prime Minister spoke that we cannot afford to remain imposing one language over the other.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do the hon Members want the discussion to continue ? Then, let us the silent.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, when we are facing this problem of uneasiness, we cannot forget somebody who is sitting in the U.S.A. proclaiming himself to be the President of the sovereign Khalistan. When one hears B.B C or the Voice of America, one can understand that this is not entirely an internal problem of ours though in the name it is. In this context, our national unity and sovereignty are all involved in this issue. Sir, on the, whole issue, the main thing is political aspects and the demands are political—whether it is for the sake of power or not The main thing is political and therefore it has to be dealt with accordingly

But at the same time, the law and order situation cannot be overlooked. The Prime Minister has the grievance and some of our friends from the ruling party have the grievance that we are blaming the ruling party. But, Sir, whether we like it or not, they are in power. People have elected them to maintain law and order, to maintain unity of the country and to uphold the sanctity of the Constitution. The Prime Minister, when she was out of power, used to say and perhaps that was her main slogan, "The country needs a government that works". Today, we would like to know from her and from some of our friends from the ruling party whether we have the Government today that is working in Punjab; whether we have a government today that did work in certain parts of Haryana on that fateful day. That is the Important point.

I am not going into the details as to what is happening But what I want to say is that the Government should admit its own failures The Prime Minister has asked the House to imbibe the feeling of national unity on certain issues. But, here, national unity itself is an issue which is at stake irrespective of party affiliation or differences

Many questions were raised We fail to understand why the Prime Minister kept silent with regard to the allegations made against the ruling party that Mr. Bhinderanwale was a product of the support given by the ruling party. She could have contradicted it Perhaps, she did not find it prudent to do so. Anyway, she has kept the House and the country in suspense

Similarly, as you know, there is the Hindu Raksha Samiti that has been

formed and we have been informed that many Congress-I members are in that Samiti. That Samiti had given a call for bandh. We know what happened. Insulting the statue of Ramdas, the founder of Amritsar, is not an insult to Sikhs alone. It is an insult to us all. That happend on that day when a call for bandh had been given by the Hindu Raksha Samiti.

These are the things on which one could have expected something from the ruling party, some condemnation from the ruling party, and at least from the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister has said about the shifting of stand by the Akalis, We do understand that the opposition parties tried their best to have the tripartite talks, to have a dialogue, with the Akalis. I along with some of my friends in the opposition had been to various trouble spots in Patiala where the firing had taken place and where some innocent lives of Sikhs had been lost. I do appreciate and the House should appreciate that the Akali Dal had taken a stand against an independent Khalistan. That should be appreciated. That created a situation whereby we could be in a position to evolve certain formula, to arrive at certain understanding, so that this problem could be solved.

In such a context the Opposition parties on 30th June, 1983, came to an agreement on certain things. I do propose before the House and, particulary before the ruling party that they should agree to that formula What is that formula ? It is that Chandigarh, though meant for the united Punjab State, in the present situation, should be given to Punjab and Haryana should be given adequate resources to build a capital of its own at a place of its choice and, at the same time, Haryana should be compensated in some form by certain territorial readjustments. That was the united stand of the opposition parties and it is still valid today. That should be implemented.

With regard to the water disputes, that dispute can be referred to tribunal.

About Centre-State relations, we have got the Sarkaria Commission. Any party or per on concerned with that issue can go to the Sarkaria Commission so that part of the problem can be solved. As I understand, several States in the country have given their consent for the land for the gurdwaras.

In such a situation, I feel, the Home Minister in his reply should come out with holding tripartite talks.

19.24 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

It is quite possible that the Home Minister may be thinking that the Akali Dal may not come to participate in the talks. We cannot help the situation in that case. The country cannot help the situation in that case. The problem of Punjab is much bigger and more important than the interests of the Akalis. We have to look to the interests of the Sikhs as a whole but not of the Akalis alone. We will make all efforts to see that the Akalis attend the tripartite meeting. But in case the Akalis do not participate in the tripartite meeting, even then we should not give up our efforts. The ruling party, the Government, should take the leaders of Punjab and the leaders of the Opposition parties into confidence and an agreement should be arrived at thrashing out all the issues

The Prime Minister has said that she would make personal efforts to solve the problem of Punjab, But it is too late to make any personal efforts. We should now try to find an expeditious solution of the Punjab problem on these lines and there should be no relaxation in our efforts because there is the danger of the problem getting aggravated and worsened by the spreading of rumours by anti-social elements. The atmosphere may fast become vitiated by the spread of false rumours. We should not lose time in solving this problem

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

The Minister of Home Affairs should announce today now itself in the House that a tripartite meeting would be called to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem and that final decision would be arrived at that meeting and that decision would be positively implemented. This should be done preferably with the support of the Akali leaders.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आज काम रोको प्रस्ताव की शक्ल में हम पंजाब के मामले पर बहस कर रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी होती अगर यह मामला काम रोको प्रस्ताव के रूप में न आता क्योंकि पंजाब और हरयाणा में जो कुछ हुआ है, उससे चाहे इधर बैठने वाले लोग हों या उधर बैठने वाले हों, सब को दु:ख हुआ है और सब को उसके बारे में चिंता है।

पंजाब के अकाली दल के लोगों ने राजधानी और पंजाब के गुरुद्वारों में संविधान की जो प्रतियां जलाने की चेष्टा की है, उसकी जितनी भी निन्दा की जाए, वह कम है। आखिर वह ऐसा क्यों कर रहे है ? इसके पीछे क्या मंशा है ?

संविधान की धारा 25 के विरोध का संविधान की प्रतियां जलाकर उसके विरोध करने का क्या कारण है, उसकी मंशा क्या है ? वह सिख धर्म को हिन्दु धर्म से अलग करने की बात करते हैं। जैसा कि इस सदन में कहा गया, मुझे एक बात का शक हो रहा है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि वह हिन्दु धर्म से सिख धर्म को अलग कर के फिर उस सिद्धांत को वापिस लाना चाहते हों जिस सिद्धांत को इस देश में मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना ने कायम किया था ? कहीं वे लोग ऐसी कार्यवाही तो नहीं कर रहे हैं कि बाद में दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धांत की बात उठाई जाये जैसा कि पाकिस्तान बनने के पहले धर्म के आधार पर दो राष्ट्रों के बंटवारे की बात की गई थी ?

हालांकि इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि धर्म के नाम पर राष्ट्रों का बंटवारा चल नहीं सका। वही पाकिस्तान जो धर्म के नाम पर बना, दो हिस्सों में बंट गया। अगर धर्म के नाम पर राष्ट्रों का निर्माण हुआ होता तो आज सारा यूरोप, कनाडा, अमेरिका एक देश होते क्योंकि सभी ईसाई धर्म को मानने वाले हैं। आज सारे मध्य एशिया के देश एक होते क्योकि सभी इस्लाम धर्म के मानने वाले हैं।

राष्ट्र का निर्माण धर्म के आधार पर नहीं होता, यह तजुर्बे ने हमको बता दिया है। इस देश में जो घटना घटी, वह भी बदल गई है। लेकिन हमारे अकाली दल के लोग और दूसरे आंतकवादी कहीं इतिहास को तो फिर से दोहराना नहीं चाहते ? हमें इस बात पर नजर रखनी चाहिए।

इस देश की आजादी के लिए देश के सब भागों के लोगों ने कुर्बानियां दीं। जब वे कुर्बानियां दे रहे थे, त्याग कर रहे थें, तो उनके सामने भारतमाता का एक ही नक्शा था, एक ही तस्वीर थी—और वह थी काश्मीर से ले कर कन्याकुमारी तक और गुजरात से ले कर आसाम तक एक भारत की तस्वीर। वह तस्वीर 1947 में खंडित हो गई। उसका क्या नतीजा निकला, हमें मालूम है। मैं एक अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग से आता हूं, उस वर्ग से आता हूं जिसने दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धांत के नाम पर एक अलग देश की मांग की और उसको हासिल भी कर लिया। उससे हमने क्या भोगा, क्या खोया और क्या पाया, यह

अभी भी हमारे दिलों में मौजूद है। उसका क्या नतीजा निकला, यह हम जानते हैं।

सारी दुनिया जानती है कि उस जमाने में पंजाब में क्या हुआ। पंजाब मे लोगों का खून बहाया गया, लोगों को लूटा गया, बहनों की इज्जत गई, लोगों को अपने घर-बार उजाड़ना पड़ा। ये घटनाएं कोई सौ, दो सौ साल पुरानी नहीं है, ये हाल की घटनाएं हैं। हमें सजग रहना चाहिए कि कहीं इस तरह की घटनाएं पंजाब में फिर तो नहीं होने जा रही हैं। पंजाब में जिन लोगों पर पागलपन सवार है, शायद वे नहींदेख रहे हैं कि पंजाब में होने वाली हिंसा की घटनाओं का असर देश के दूसरे भागों पर क्या पड़ेगा हरियाणा में उनका असर पड़ा है। प्रधान मंत्री और श्री वाजपेयी लाख कहें कि वह प्रतिक्रिया ठीक नहीं थी, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि प्रतिक्रिया होती है और उसको रोका नहीं जा सकता। देश के दूसरे भागों में यह प्रतिक्रिया नहीं हुई है, इसके लिए हम वहां के लोगों की सराहना करते हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि पंजाब के मामले में सरकार को सख्ती बरतनी पड़ेगी। अगर वहां की स्थिति को सख्ती से नहीं दबाया जाएगा, तो यह ज्वालामुखी भभक कर पूरे देश को अपनी चपेट में ले लेगा और तब शायद स्थिति काबू सेबाहर हो जाएगी। गृह मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह किस बात का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं। क्या वह इस बात का इन्तजार कर रहे है कि जो स्थिति आसाम में पैदा हुई थी, वह पंजाब में भी हो जाए? क्या वह इस बात का इन्तजार कर रहे है कि जैसे आसाम में लोगों का खून बहाया गया, वैसी घटना पंजाब में भी हो। इस लिए मैं गृह मंत्री से कहूंगा कि वह इस बारे में सख्ती से काम लें। कहीं बहुत देर न हो जाए।

गोल्डन टेम्पल में पुलिस क्यों नहीं जा सकती? अगर वहां अपराध, कातिल और डकैत छिपे हुए हैं, जो रात के अंधेरे में लोगों का कत्ल करते हैं, तो पुलिस क्यों नहीं वहां जा सकती? अगर कल मंदिर, मस्जिद या चर्च में अपराधी छिप जाएं, तो लोग भी कहेंगे कि पुलिस वहां नहीं जा सकती। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस बारे में सख्ती करने में देर क्यों हो रही है। रोजाना पत्रों में समाचार आ रहे है कि पांच, सात दस, बारह आदमी रोज मारे जा रहे है। आखिर यह धंधा कब तक चलता रहेगा? मैं सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि इससे पहले कि बहुत देर हो जाए, स्थिति खराब हो जाए, वह कार्यवाही करे। बातचीत का दरवाजा बंद करने के लिए मैं नहीं कहता। बातचीत सरकार कर सकती है, अगर वे लोग चाहें। बातचीत सरकार ने नहीं तोड़ी, बल्कि संत लोंगोवाल ने एलान किया कि वह बातचीत नही करेंगे। आज वे संविधान की प्रतियां जला रहे हैं। संविधान की प्रतियां जलाने वाले देशद्रोही है। क्या सरकार देशद्रोहियों से बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं? कोई भी आदमी अगर देशद्रोही की बात करता है तो उस से बात करना क्या मुनासिब होगा जब तक कि वह अपने किये का पछतावा न करे जब तक वह अपने किये के लिए माफी न मांगे तब तक उस से बात करना उचित नहीं होगा। आखिर, हमारी सरकार और हम देश के लोगों को क्या मुंह दिखाएंगे? क्या देशद्रोहियों से बात कर के हम उन लोगों को मुंह दिखा सकते हैं? इसलिए सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब के बारे में आप सख्ती करिए।

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

आज सारे देश के लोगों का चाहे वह किसी जाति, वर्ग या भाषा से ताल्लुक रखते हों, उन में से बहुत ज्यादा संख्या के लोगों का विश्वास प्रधान मंत्री में है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री आज इस मामले का समाधान नहीं कर सकतीं तो कल कोई भी इस मामले का समाधान करने को तैयार नहीं होगा और न कोई कर सकेगा। आज प्रधान मंत्री के वश की बात है, उनको देश का विश्वास प्राप्त है सभी वर्ग के लोगों का विश्वास प्राप्त है। प्रधान मंत्री पर विश्वास है लोगों का, इसलिए उन को तुरंत इस मामले को हल करना चाहिए। अगर देर हो गई तो स्थिति काबू के बाहर हो जायगी।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आज पंजाब में जो हिंसा का वातावरण व्याप्त है यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। साम्प्रदायिकता की आग में पंजाब और हरयाणा दोनों जल रहे हैं। हरयाणे में जो स्थिति पैदा की गई उस से पंजाब की स्थिति और भी ज्यादा खराब हो गई है, यह भी सभी लोग जानते हैं और इस बात को यहां पर कहा भी गया है।

बार-बार यह बात कही जाती है कि आज जो स्थिति हरयाणा और पंजाब में है उस को खराब करने की जिम्मेदारी देशी और विदेशी दोनों प्रकार की ताकतों को है। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी जब बोल रही थीं तो उन्होंने भी इस का उल्लेख किया है। लेकिन अभी तक सरकार ने स्पष्ट नहीं किया कि वह कौन सी विदेशी ताकत है जो इस उपद्रव को बढ़ा रही है। अगर कोई विदेशी ताकतें सरकार की जानकारी में है तो उस देश की सरकार से आज तक इस बारे में कोइ बातचीत की गई है या नहीं? मैं ने बार-बार इस सवाल को उठाया है जब भी पंजाब के बारे में यहां पर बहस हुई है तब मैंने गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहा कि वह बताएं कि आखिर वह कौन सी विदेशी ताकत है। लेकिन कभी भी उन्होंने स्पष्ट नहीं किया। मैं नहीं जानता कि उन की क्या मजबूरी है कि वह स्पष्ट नहीं कर पाते हैं कि अमुक विदेशी ताकत स्थिति को बिगाड़ने के लिए जिम्मेदार है और सरकार उसी की वजह से इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर पा रही हैं।

यह समस्या पिछले तीन चार वर्षों से चल रही है लेकिन आज तक इस का हल नहीं निकाला गया। कहने के लिए तो सरकार ने कुछ दिखावटी तरीके से प्रयास जरूर किए लेकिन इस में कोई शक नहीं कि ईमानदारी से प्रयास नहीं किए गए। अगर ईमानदारी से प्रयास किया गया होता तो आज यह समस्या इस तरह से नहीं होती। विरोध पक्ष पर बराबर हमले होते हैं और यह कहा जाता है कि विरोध पक्ष के लोग इस स्थिति को बिगाड़ रहे हैं और वे इस प्रकार के तत्वों को जो पंजाब में अशांति पैदा कर रहे हैं, बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। यहां तक अखबारों में एक खबर छपी थी कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक जगह कहा कि विरोध पक्ष को इस समस्या के समाधान में सम्बद्ध कर के उन्होंने महसूस किया है कि उन्होने गलती की। यह अपने आप में एक बहुत गंभीर बात है लेकिन उसी के कुछ दिन बाद अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फिर पहल कर के त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता बुलायी और त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता हुई। आखिर जब विरोध पक्ष को इतना गैर-जिम्मेदार समझा जाता है तो क्यों फिर उन की सहायता लेने की बात होती है? यह अलग बात है कि

विरोध पक्ष जिस के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री की नीयत ठीक नहीं है, लगातार राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के समाधान में सक्रिय और रचनात्मक भूमिका अदा करता रहा है, लेकिन कभी भी उस पर विश्वास करने की कोशिश प्रधान मंत्री ने नहीं की। सवाल यह है कि कब तक इस मामले को हमारी सरकार और सरकार की प्रधान मत्री प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बनाये रहेंगी ? क्या वजह है कि श्री लोंगोवाल, जोकि अकाली दल के अध्यक्ष है उनको बुलाकर प्रधान मंत्री उनसे बात नहीं करती ? प्रधान मंत्री जी को चाहिए कि अकाली दल के अध्यक्ष, श्री लोंगोवाल को बुलाकर उनसे सीधे बातचीत करे और तत्काल इस समस्या का समाधान निकालें। यह अलग बात है जैसा कि श्री भिण्डरावाले ने कहा है (जैसा कि टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में छपा है) कि वही सिखों के वास्तविक प्रतिनिधि है और प्रधान मन्त्री को उन्हीं से बात करनी चाहिए। सवाल यह है कि आज भिण्डरावाले यह जो कहते है कि वहां सिखों के प्रमुख व्यक्ति है तो वे ऐसा क्यों कहते है ? उनको इस स्तर तक पहुंचाने वाला कौन है और दल खालसा का निर्माण किसने किया ? आज जो लोग यह बात कहते है कि देश की एकता खतरे में है उनको इस बात का जवाब देना चाहिए। हमको तो ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार पहले समस्या पैदा करती है और फिर उसका समाधान करती है और समाधान करके यह दिखाना चाहती है कि समस्याओं का समाधान मौजूदा सरकारी पार्टी ही कर सकती है। तो वास्तविकता यह है कि सरकार पहले समस्या पैदा करती है और देश की एकता को खतरे में डालती है। दल खालसा का निर्माण किसने कराया और त्रिपुरा में युवा उपजाति समिति के साथ समझौता करके चुनाव कौन लड़ा था? इसलिए देश की एकता को तोड़ने के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है— इन बातों से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार की नीयत साफ नहीं है। हिंसा की राजनीति का समाप्त होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। जब से यह सरकार पुनः बनी है तभी से सारे देश में हिंसा की राजनीति चल रही है। असम, त्रिपुरा और पंजाब में 1980 से लेकर आज तक कई हजार लोग मारे जा चुके है। यह हिंसा की राजनीति कब तक चलेगी ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीयत वास्तव में साफ है ? क्या वह चाहती है कि हिसा की राजनीति समाप्त हो और इस प्रकार की जो समस्यायें है उनका राजनीतिक हल ढूंढा जाए ? इन समस्याओं का हल न तो हिंसा है और न साम्प्रदायिकता है। इस समस्या का समाधान तो उसी वक्त हो जाता जबकि श्री स्वर्ण सिंह को यह मामला सौंपा गया था। लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री जी नहीं चाहती थीं कि स्वर्ण सिंह को इसका क्रेडिट मिले बल्कि वे किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को इसका क्रेडिट दिलाना चाहती थी, सम्भवतः अपने परिवार से संबंधित किसी व्यक्ति को। इसीलिए इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सका। यह बात कई बार सामने आ चुकी है, अखबारों में भी यह आ चुका है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसके बारे में भी स्पष्ट रूप से कोई बात कहे।

हरियाणा की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है कि वहां पर जो कुछ घटना हुई है उसकी न्यायिक जांच होनी चाहिए। संविधान को जलाने की जो बात है उसकी निंदा हम सभी लोग करते हैं, यह बहुत ही अनुचित कार्य हुआ है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

था। हमारे नेता श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा जी ने अकाली दल के नेताओं से भी अपील की थी कि संविधान को जलाने का काम न करें लेकिन उन्होंने अपील नहीं सुनी और संविधान के आर्टिकल को जलाने की उन्होंने कोशिश की। साथ ही साथ शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी से भी हमारे नेता ने अपील की थी कि राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों को कहीं भी शरण दे रहे हों—चाहे स्वर्ण मंदिर में या दूसरी जगह—वहां से उनको निकालें। क्योंकि यह बहुत साफ हो गया है कि स्वर्ण मंदिर में इस प्रकार के तत्व छिपे हैं और वहां से वे प्रेस कांफ्रेन्स और इन्टरव्यू देते हैं और वहीं से तथाकथित खालिस्तान के संविधान की घोषणा भी की गई है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी पहल करके इस प्रकार के तत्वों को गोल्डेन टेम्पल से निकाले। हम अकाली दल से भी अपील करते हैं, जैसे कि हमारे दल के नेता ने अपील की है, कि वे अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करके इन तत्वों को वहां से निकाल दें।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है। जनरल स्पैरो साहब का कहना है कि सत्ता या कुर्सी की राजनीति बन्द कर दो, समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा। वही सच्ची बात है और सत्ताधारी दल को इस पर अमल करना चाहिए। मैं उनकी इस बात का समर्थन करता हूं। सारा देश यह महसूस कर रहा है कि सत्ताधारी दल अपनी कुर्सी बनाए रखने के लिए आज इस प्रकार की राजनीति कर रहा है।

अंत में, मैं एक बात और कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। प्रोफेसर दंडवते जी ने ठीक कहा कि आज देश के प्रशासन में एक कुशल और विनम्र नेतृत्व का अभाव है। जो इस राष्ट्रीय ऐतिहासिक समस्या का समाधान कर सके। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि देश में ऐसा नेतृत्व नहीं है, यदि होता तो इस समस्या का समाधान पहले ही हो जाता। मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूं कि सरकार इस सवाल को प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल बनाए बगैर अकाली दल के अध्यक्ष से बातचीत करके समस्या को हल करने का प्रयास करे।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया (अमृतसर): सभापति महोदय, श्री हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने दो आरोप लगाए हैं। पहला यह जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इसमें फारन हैंड है, फारन पावर्स है, तो इसका उन्होंने सबूत मांगा है। मैं यह कहता हूं कि जब पंजाब में आग लगी हुई है और हम उसका हल ढूंढने के लिए यहां पर बैठे है, तो हरिकेश जी को उसका सबूत चाहिए कि इसमें फारन हैंड है या नहीं हैं। **(व्यवधान)**··· उन्होंने यह नही सोचा कि इस सवाल से किसको फायदा पहुंचेगा। फारन पावर्स का यहां कोई लायसन आफिसर रखना आवश्यक नहीं है। हमारे देश में काफी दोस्त बैठे हुए हैं, जो उनके काज को यहां पर प्लीड करते हैं। दूसरी बात उन्होने यह कही कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की इसको सैटल करने की नीयत नहीं है। इसका जवाब मैं बाद में दूंगा, इससे पहले जो कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एफर्टस की हैं और उसके क्या नतीजे निकले हैं, उसका जिक्र करना चाहता हूं।

श्रीमन्, चंडीगढ़ की इस वक्त स्थिति बहुत खराब है। वहां के लोग बहुत बेचैन हैं। लोग रोज मारे जा रहे हैं। इस बारे में पहले भी दो तीन बार यहां बहस हो चुकी

है। लेकिन वे नेता इस बात में इन्टरेस्टेड नहीं हैं कि पंजाब का मसला हल होता है या नहीं होता है। उनको पंजाब के लोगों से कोई हमदर्दी नहीं हे। उनका सारा जोर इस बात पर है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को एक्यूज कर दिया जाए। इससे उनका दिल ठंडा हो जाएगा। इसको पंजाब के लोग कभी भी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। ये लोग उनकी लाशों पर यहां बहस करके राजनीतिक फल लेना चाहते है। पार्लियामेंट देश की सर्वोच्च संस्था है, देश के लोगों की निगाह यहां पर लगी हुई है कि उनकी समस्या का हल हो। वहां के लोग बहुत घबराए हुए हैं। रात को सात बजे के बाद कोई सड़क पर इन्सान नहीं मिलेगा। मैं अभी चंडीगढ़ से आ रहा हूं। कल रात आठ बजे के बाद एक कार, एक साइकिल देखने तक को नहीं मिली है। ये लोग यहां पर तस्करी कर रहे है कि किस का कसूर है और किस का नहीं है। मेरा ख्याल है कि हम सब को शर्म आनी चाहिए कि इतना गम्भीर मामला और जिसके लिए लाखों लोगों की जानें जा रही हों और जो हमारी तरफ देख रहे है कि उनकी समस्या का समाधान होना चाहिए, उस तरफ न देखकर हम सब घर चले जायेंगे यह कह कर कि हमारा कसूर नही है। यदि आपको यह कह कर संतोष होता है कि इधर वालों का कसूर है तो कहते रहिए, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

इस मामले में तीन पार्टियां इनवाल्व हैं। सबसे पहले अकाली पार्टी—अकाली पार्टी ने अपनी कुछ मांगे रखी हैं और मांगों को मनवाने के लिए सत्याग्रह किया। सत्याग्रह बहुत मुद्दत से चल रहा है और हजारों आदमियों को जेल भेजा। जब उन्होंने यह देखा कि सत्याग्रह का कोई असर नहीं हो रहा है, तो उन्होंने धर्मयुद्ध शुरू कर दिया, ताकि लोगों के साथ आगे आ सकें। इसका एक कमजोर पहलू यह है कि जब कोई धर्म का नाम लेता है और लोगों को इकट्ठा करता है तो बुरे से बुरा काम कर दे, उसको धर्म के नाम पर छुपाया जा सकता है—इस लिये धर्म-युद्ध शुरू हो गया। उन्होंने चार धार्मिक मांगे रखीं और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने वे चारों मांगें मान लीं, इस ख्याल से कि अगर इस बात से मामला तय होता है तो तय करना चाहिये। लेकिन उसके बाद क्या वह बात खत्म हो गई, क्या वह मसला तय हो गया ? नहीं हुआ, उसके बाद उन्होंने दूसरे तरीके अख्तियार करने शुरू कर दिये। हमने उनसे बातचीत करने की कोशिश की तो उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हमको खत आयेगा तो हम बात करने आयेंगे। हम ने सेठी जी की मिन्नत की कि खत भेज दो। सरकार का इसमें कुछ नहीं जाता है, जब फैसला करना है तो भेज देना चाहिये। लिहाजा खत भेजा गया और वे आये तो कहने लगे कि हम वापस जाकर मसविरा करेंगे और उसके बाद फिर नहीं आये। जब दोबारा उनसे कहा गया तो "बी टीम" भेज दी। तीसरी बार कहा कि हम दिल्ली नही आयेंगे। उसके बाद हमने जो हमारी कैबिनेट की पोलिटीकल अफेअर्स कमेटी है उसके चार मिनिस्टरों को उनसे बातचीत करने के लिये चण्डीगढ़ भेजा। गवर्नमेंट ने कहीं भी प्रेस्टिज को इन्वाल्व नहीं किया और इस मसले को हल करने के लिए ईमानदारी से अपने आदमियों को वहां भेज दिया, लेकिन उसके बाद वह बात भी खत्म हो गई।

फिर नये-नये सवाल उठने लगे। हमने आनन्दपुर साहब रेजोल्यूशन को देखते हुए सरकारिया कमीशन की बात मान ली, पानी

[श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया]

के मसले के लिये भी तैयार हूं, जो बातचीत मीडिएटर के दर्मियान हुई उसमें कह दिया गया कि ट्रिब्यूनल बना दिया जायगा, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज उसका चेअरमैन हो जायगा। जब मसला इस तरह से हल होता दिखाई दिया और उन्होंने देखा कि यह मसला तय होने लगा है तो उन्होंने एक और सवाल खड़ा कर दिया—वह था पर्सनल-ला का सवाल। जब बात आगे बढ़ी और हम लोगों ने कोशिश की कि किसी तरह से मेज पर लाये जायं, हमने सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह को वहां भेजा और उसके बाद अपोजीशन लीडर्स को इन्वाल्व किया। सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जाते रहे, बातचीत करते रहे और दूसरे साथियों ने भी इसमें इन्टरेस्ट लिया ताकि मसला निपट जाय, लेकिन उन लोगों की एक ही बात थी कि किसी भी बात पर टिकते नहीं थे। जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि बातचीत लम्बी होती गई, जिसके लिये हमारे उधर के साथी हमको एक्यूज करते है। हम कोशिश करते रहे, जो बातें होती, वे नई-नई बातें लेकर आते रहे। उसके बाद आपने देखा—फिर कोशिश करके उनको टेबिल पर लाया गया, कहने लगे कि कल बात करेंगे, अगले दिन फिर वापस चले गये। अब आप बतलाइये कि हमारे पास ऐसा कौन सा जादू है जिस से उनको पकड़-पकड़ कर लायें कि वे बात करें? किसी भी बात की कोई हद होती है। किसी ने कोई कसर नहीं उठा रखी है, सब यही चाहते है कि फैसला हो, लेकिन अकालीज किसी बात पर टिके हुए नहीं हैं। बात यह है कि यह उनके बस-का-रोग नहीं है। अगर वे चाहें भी कि फैसला हो, तो यह उनके ताकत के बाहर की बात है, क्योंकि उनके पीछे कोई और बैठा है। इसलिये वे डरते है और फैसला नहीं करते हैं।

आप देखिये—आज वे किस हद तक चले गये हैं, उन्होंने कांस्टीचूशन को जलाया है, जो एक एन्टी-नेशनल-एक्ट है। किन लोगों से बात करें? बादल कहते है कि हम विदिन-दि-इण्डियन-कांस्टीचूशन देश में एक हिस्सा चाहते है और उसमें रहना चाहते है। जो सोंधी है, वह कहता है कि खालिस्तान चाहिये। लोंगोवाल कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में एक अच्छे नागरिक की तरह रहना चाहते है, सिर्फ अधिकार ज्यादा चाहते हैं। तलवंडी चाहते हैं कि हमें एक पैरलल गवर्नमेंट चाहिये। आप बतलाइये—किस से बात करे, एक कुछ कहता है तो दूसरा कुछ कहता है। उन्होंने कांस्टीचूशन को फाड़ने का जो काम किया है- उसके बाद तो किसी के मन मे कोई शक नही रह जाना चाहिये कि उनकी नीयत क्या है और वे क्या चाहते हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : इसका मतलब है कि अब आप उनसे बात नही करेंगे? लोंगोवाल से बात करिये।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : आप उन को ले आइये, हम बात करने को तैयार है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहें।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : प्राइम मिनिस्टर क्यों कहें। दस बार उनको बुलाया जा चुका है··· (**व्यवधान**) ···हम जानते हैं कि आपके मन में क्या है और उनके मन में क्या है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि यह बात अब अकालियों के बस की बात नहीं

है। वे भी इसको जानते हैं और इसलिए शक करते हैं टेबिल पर बातचीत करने के लिए। उनके हाथ में अब कोई पावर नहीं है और पावर किसी और के हाथ में है और जिसके हाथ में पावर है, उसने कहा है कि मेरे साथ बात करो इससे सारी बात साफ हो गई है और सारी बात सामने आ गई है कि कहां पावर है और कहां नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अकाली न पानी में इन्ट्रेस्टेड है और न चंडीगढ़ में इन्ट्रेस्टेड हैं और न पंजाबी-स्पीकिंग एरियाज लेने में इन्ट्रेस्टेड है। अकाली तो सिर्फ पावर के लिए सारी बातें कर रहे हैं और जब तक उनको पावर नहीं मिलती उनका यह मोरचा और दूसरी बातें चलती रहेंगी। मैं ऐसा इसलिए कहता हूं कि 1970 में मेडम ने एवार्ड दिया और 1980 तक कोई मोरचा नहीं लगा। अकाली 10 साल तक कहां थे और इनके जो दोस्त हैं, जो कि इनकी मदद कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने 10 साल तक कोई ऐसी डिमान्ड क्यों नहीं रखी। इसके अलावा आप यह देखें कि 1977 से 1980 तक ये खुद पावर में थे सेन्टर में भी और स्टेट में भी। उस वक्त पानी का मसला हल कर लेते, चंडीगढ़ का मसला हल कर लेते और उस वक्त पंजाबी स्पीकिंग एरियाज का मसला हल कर लेते। इसका मतलब यह है कि उस वक्त ये इसमें इन्ट्रेस्टेड नहीं थे और 1980 के इलेक्शन में पंजाब में अकालियों को 117 सीटों में से सिर्फ 37 सीटें मिली और पार्लियामेंट के इलेक्शन में 13 सीटों में से सिर्फ एक सीट मिली, तब उनको ख्याल आया कि मोरचा बनाया जाए और न खेलेंगे और न खेलने देंगे और पावर जबर्दस्ती छीनेंगे।

अब जो दूसरी पार्टी इसमें इन्वोल्व्ड है,- वह है अपोजीशन की। अपोजीशन वालों का एसेसमेंट अकालियों के बारे में शुरू में गलत रहा। वे समझते रहे कि यह रीजनल पार्टी है। कल को इसके साथ इकट्ठा हो कर गवर्नमेंट बनाने का चान्स मिल सकता है। पीछे भी मिला है और आगे भी मिल सकता है। इसीलिए हर गलत और सही बात को ये लोग सपोर्ट करते रहे हैं बल्कि श्री वाजपेयी ने पठानकोट की अपनी मीटिंग में यह भी कह दिया था कि अकालियों की डिमांड्स ठीक है और उसकी बड़ी चर्चा पंजाब में हुई। उसके बाद जब वे पंजाब गये, तो उस बात पर नहीं बोले लेकिन इसके पहले इन्होंने कहा था कि अकालियों की डिमांड्स ठीक हैं। इस तरह से इन लोगों ने अकालियों को एन्करेज किया और एन्करेज करने की हालत यह है कि जब वे कांक्लेव में गये, तो इन्होंने उनको शाबासी दी और पीठ थपथपाई और यह नहीं सोचा कि उनकी कौन सी बात जायज है और कौन सी बात नाजायज है। इनके सामने एक ही सवाल है कि कांग्रेस को अपोज करना है और इसलिए जो भी कांग्रेस को अपोज करता है, वह हमारा दोस्त है। यही इनका दोस्ती का क्राइटीरिया है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वे लोग एन्करेज हो गये और मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि आज पंजाब की हालत इतनी खराब न हुई होती अगर ये लोग उनको एन्करेज न करते। इन्होंने कहा कि ट्रिपारटाइट मीटिंग बुलाओ। ये खुद जानते हैं कि उसमें उन्होंने क्या कहा। मैं तो वहां मौजूद नहीं था और ये वहां मौजूद थे। इन्होंने अपनी आंखों से देखा और अपने कानों से सुना और मेरे ख्याल में अब इनको होश आ जाना चाहिए और यह जो कुछ पंजाब में हुआ है, उसके लिए इनका कसूर भी है लेकिन इससे देश का कितना नुकसान हुआ है और पंजाब में

[श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया]

कितना कत्लेआम हुआ है। कौन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है ? मैं कहता हूं कि इसके लिए अगर अकाली जिम्मेवार हैं, तो ये भी उसके भागीदार है क्योंकि ये उनको सपोर्ट करते रहे हे और यह कहते रहे हैं कि उनकी डिमांड ठीक है। इसलिये यह सब जो पंजाब में हुआ है, उसकी जिम्मेवारी इनके ऊपर भी आती है।

इसमें एक तीसरी पार्टी भी इन्वोल्व्ड है और वह कांग्रेस (आई) है। जहां तक हमारी पार्टी का ताल्लुक है, हमने शुरू मे ही इस बात के लिये कहा है कि आइए और बातचीत करिये। इसमें बहुत से दोस्तों ने मदद भी दी है। अपोजीशन वालों में से श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव और सुरजीत जी भी गये है और बातचीत होती रही है। हम उसके मुताबिक सजेस्ट करते रहे है और यह कोशिश करते रहे है कि कोई फैसला हो जाए लेकिन कोई फैसला नही हुआ।

20.00 hrs.

उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि ये हमको कमजोर कहते रहे और पंजाब के लोग हमको कह रहे है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी उनके सामने सरेण्डर कर रही है, हम मर रहे हैं। वे यह भी कहते है कि अल्टीमेटल सरेण्डर होगा। यहां ये कह रहे है कि बातचीत को डिले क्यो किया जा रहा है। मै अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हम तो बातचीत करना चाहते है मगर वे तो पांच है—लोगोंवाल, तोहरा, तलवंडी, भिंडरावाला और बादल। वे एक हो तो बातचीत करें। ये पांच जने है और इन पांचों की मुख्तलिफ राय है। अगर ये पांचो जने इकट्ठे हों तो बातचीत करें और किसी फैसले पर पहुंचे। हम तो फैसला करना चाहते है।

मैं तो अभी आया हू। अक्सर ये लोग कहते है कि भिंडरावाला कांग्रेस की पैदावार है। मैं अपने दोस्तों से कहता हूं कि अगर वह कांग्रेस की पैदावार है तो उसे कांग्रेस के हवाले करो, हम उससे डील करना चाहते है और हम करेंगे।

इसलिए आखिर मे मैं यही अर्ज करूंगा कि अकालियों की कोई डिमांड नही है और न वे किसी एक बात पर इकट्ठे है। न वे किसी बात पर फैसला कर सकते है और न फैसला करना चाहते है। वे पावर में वाई वोट नहीं आ सकते है इसलिए वे वाई हुक और क्रुक आना चाहते है।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hate to enter into any arguments with Shri Bhatia, because he is an old and very dear friend of mind, except to say that I profoundly disagree with everything that he has said on the floor of this House just now.

I share the anquish and concern that has been expressed here on both sides, some with something often being compared to crocodile tears, and some with genuine concern for the future of this country. It is not only that these events of Punjab and Haryana are themselves very important, but also it has a tremendous consequence and grave impact on the future of this country as a secular republic.

The transformation of our nation since independence, a country with a deeply embedded religious traditions and faiths, into a modern secular State is a signal achievement of the leadership of the Indian National Congress, Particularly Mahatma Gandhi, and other progressive and democratic movemens in India. It was achieved, and this edifice built,—one should never forget—at the cost of martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi, the real Gandhi and the only Mahatma Gandhi.

Above all, these recent events pose a fundamental question, whether we can continue to have faith in the secular conditions and bonafides and also the secular record of this Government, who came to power by saying that the Janata Government had eroded the secular foundation of this country.

Punjab today has become an inferno. It is not just that Peace and law and order have been threatened there, which has been threatened before in many other States, there is nothing new about it, but certain madness seems to have overtaken a section of people who seem to be bent on letting hell loose. They hardly realise what they are doing and its consequences for their own future. This has been deliberately and that is my charge - allowed to be spread to the neighbouring State of Haryana as well. I want to say that this has been deliberately encouraged.

While it is not an occasion to apportion blame, but neither the Prime Minister nor the Government, can abdicate its responsibility at the turn of events. It has been, and it continues to be their responsibility; and of all the deeds and misdeeds of this Government which promised to work, their monumental failure in Punjab, in resolving the issues in Punjab, would stand foremost.

But it is not just a muddle. The question is whether it was a failure deliberately invited, with a design and a purpose. When the Prime Minister spoke, she narrated the various steps that she had taken— and also her spokesmen. The Prime Minister need only thank herself if an impression has grown in this country that she is not particularly concerned to solve this problem

Mr. R. L. Bhatia said that a section of the people in Punjab felt that she was surrendering; another section that they were not solving the problem, and the third section that she was nat willing to talk. To my mind it does, among other things, also reflect a design, and a concern with electoral and dynastic fortunes. It is the suicidal obsession with votes of this group or that sometimes called Sikh votes; sometimes called Hindu votes, or a Hindu blacklash. These are all written and explained—these are directing the course of events. But it is only a drift to the precipice.

Mr. Bhatia said that there was no question of prestige involved. There cannot be any prestige involved. It is not that there were no opportunities for reaching an accord. Can at least the Home Minister honestly say that everything' was done, that could have been done? Or, can he say why did the first phase of the tripartite talks collapse? One would have to do violence to facts to suggest that the first phase of tripartite talks failed because of anybody's intransigence.

My point is that even Mr. Sethi himself, if he had been left to himself, or Mr Venkataraman or Mr. Pranab Mukherji would have solved this problem. It remains a festering sore because of a deliberate act of indecision which has been developed as a matter of style in terms of such policies.

The Akali Dal raised certain demands, what they called in terms of Anandpur Sahib resolution I do not know about the Anandpur Sahib resolution, because I have myself seen at least 3 or 4 versions of it. Some of the Opposition parties had to tell them that they had better sign and give them a copy They signed a copy of the resolution and gave it to us On that basis, we said that it was not a question of Union-State relations. This was a far bigger question, beyond demands of a section of people in a particular State.

There has been an increasing concern and demand for a review of the Constitutional scheme, in terms of relationship between the Union and the States. That is a general demand. Many sections of the Opposition also support this demand. But as far as Akali Dal is concerned, my friend Chiranji Lal Sharma said that Akalis did not represent the Sikhs. He certainly can say so. Nothing is going to dispute this. You can hug your own

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

illusions. He said Akalis represented certain foreign hands and certain forces. But if anybody represents the Sikh mind to-day, if anybody represents their interests, it is the Akali Dal as much as only other secular party. You cannot run away from facts.

I do not say that other secular parties do not have any concern for the Sikhs. But I also want to say that patriotism is nobody's monopoly; whether it is Sant Longowal or Parkash Singh Badal, they are as patriotic and as democratic as any of us in this House.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: They burn the Constitution. Are they patriots?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: No.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I will talk about it who burns and what. When the Governor of Punjab, Mr. Pande was asked whether Longowal was behind the violence, he answered—it has been reported in the Press—that he was not. It is a moot question. It is the duty of the Home Minister and the Government of India to answer this question when and how did violence erupt in Punjab and who is responsible for this? Who are Amrik Singh and Sandhu? What have they been doing? I request the government to publish a white paper on violence in Punjab and Haryana What has been going on there for the last two years? It is essential for this House, if we have to consider these facts, it is essential for the country to assess these facts; and they have to publish a white paper on violence in Punjab and Haryana.

It is very clear; it is very well-known who stoked the fire in Punjab; it was not Sant Longowal or Prakash Singh Badal. They can ask themselves, It was the outcome, to begin with, of an inner party struggle in the ruling party in Punjab. The day Darbara Singh took over as Chief Minister it began. Whatever may be the weakness of his administration—I hold no brief for them—or lapses, his crime was his nationalist record. While there were many defenders on the treasury benches for the great cause of Antulay, I did not find any defender for the cause of Darbara Singh; there were defenders, many of them, wheelers and dealers, but not for Darbara Singh and he was sacked unwept, unsung. But did it improve the matter? What is the record of the President's Rule in Punjab? Now the Governor of Punjab—I mean no offence—has made an astonishing claim when he was asked by the Press about his record He says, "Investment climate in Punjab was better" I am quoting from the *Tribune*. He further says, 'The industrial relation in Punjab was good." Then in the end, he agrees and says. "It is regrettable that police has failed to nab anyone connected with daylight robbery and shoots-out in Punjab." This is the record. Then on December 12, January 27 and February 12, this gentleman repeats the same thing. We share the concern exressed by My Bhatia and many others in this House. The number of victims is going up day after day, hour after hour and they are supremely uncertained about it. Do you keep Darbara Singh responsible or who is responsible now? It can only be the Union Home Minister and the Government of India; no one else Except for the repetitive rituals in which the Prime Minister indulges in attacking opposition, today I am happy she took an entirely different approach.

Mr. Bhatia, who talked about foreign hands? None of us. From this very seat, the Prime Minister talked about it first; and Prof. Dandavate stood up and asked her to explain and said that the Governor of Punjab had denied it, she said, some of these officials go by technical definition. Now, what is non-technical definition of a foreign hand? If so, what are facts? This House is entitled to know? I know CIA is capable of producing this kind of facts If that is so, Mr. Bhatia, who are entitled to know, the country is entitled to know which is foreign hand; whether it is of Gen. Zia or CIA?

Which is the foreign hand, whether it is of General Zia or CIA, that is active in Punjab and Haryana? I include Haryana

also because of certain reasons. Why is this Government fighting shy ? If there is a foreign hand, kindly mobilise against this foreign hand. That is insiduous aggression. Therefore, probably the time has come to face this question. How is it we have come to this precipice and how is it that our own Constitution is sought to be subverted, our own secular foundations of our country are sought to be subverted ?

As I said I do not want to go into all the details. I am concluding; I am just concluding, Sir. I want to say something about the events in Haryana. To say tragic is not enough. Even during the days of partition there were no such barbarous attacks on the places of worship of minorities It is a heinous crime. Has it been condemned ? I want to pose a question to those who say here that it is a reaction. It is shameful and disgraceful for anybody to say, and particularly the people of majority community to say that it is a reaction, for those who have to defend the secular foundations, and who are committed to a particular responsibility, included in the Constitution, for the minorities, their property and their places of worship; instead of this instead of upholding these traditions, it is disgraceful for anybody to come and say that this is a reaction, and who is saying this ? Members of the ruling party. We hold no quarter to those who harbour criminal gangs in places of worship We hold no quarter to those who spread secession. We have to oppose them and we have to fight them tooth and nail. And we do not agree with those who say that it will do a lot of good if Article 25 is deleted or amended. I had a opportunity to tell an Akali leader that it is foolish, foolish at least in his personal interests, because he pays income-tax and gets exemption under 'Hindu Undivided Family' : A concept which I have opposed for other reasons in this very House,—because at least to my mind Rs. 500 crores is lost, revenue to that tune is lost, under this concept, this *Golemal* of Hindu Undivided Family. What will happen to some of these Akali leaders if, as they demand, I think they have been driven into, forced into it, this Article is amended or deleted ?

What I am told now is Amreek Singh is now finding another theoretical justification for posing Nanak against Gandhi. Nanak against Gandhi. The greatest exponent of love and Bhakti cult and who contributed a great deal to building up of the mosaic of Indian unity, Guru Nanak against Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. But there are, and there will be such people. But they are on the fringe, they are on the lunatic fringe, but to say that they reflect the Sikh minds is a travesty of truth.

Therefore, Sir, where do we go from here ? We have to build bridges of understanding and goodwill. It cannot be done by talking about these reactions. It can only be done by return to the path of negotiations, political dialogue and in this process of dialogue nobody can take the initiative other than the Prime Minister herself.

MR CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the events in the Punjab over the last two years and especially in the last few months have been the cause of the gravest concern and deapest distress to the entire nation. I have been travelling extensively in the country, and throughout the length and breadth of India, people are against at what is happening there. The prolonged and terror under which the people of the Punjab lived for two years and still live, under which the minority community in the Punjab—particularly the Hindus are in a minority there—lives, and the way in which the liquidation over the last two years has constantly been going on, finally exploded into communal violence that has spilled over into Haryana. This is a situation which has gravely weakened the age-old ties between the Hindus and the Sikhs, the historic family ties between the Hindus and the Sikhs.

Without entering into a long and tortuous history of this thing or apportioning blame, I would submit for the consi-

[Dr. Karan Singh]

deration of the House and particularly the hon. Home Minister that there are three major issues at stake. The first issue is national security. Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir are the most strategic and sensitive States of the Union. These are the States which bear the brunt of the attack whenever it happens ever since 1947 and any prolonged instability, any prolonged trouble in these States is bound to gravely jeopardise our national security, particularly when Pakistan is being armed to the teeth with the most lethal weapons and the super-powers are virtually at our doorsteps. Therefore, the first problem that is posed by this Punjab question is the question of national security. This is something we must understand. It is not simply a localised problem. It is not simply a Centre-State problem. It is a problem of national security.

Secondly, it is a problem of national integration. After the trauma of partition 37 years ago the nation is settling down despite diversity of religion, language and political parties. But any weakening of this national integration can have disastrous results. I remember, and many in the House remember, that when the slogan of Pakistan was first raised it was dismissed as an absurdity. And yet in our own life-time we have seen what happened we have been through millions of people uprootrd, the greatest mass migration in the history of the human race. Today it is possible to dismiss Khalistan as some kind of an absurdity. But this is how this virus begins. If this virus is not nipped in the bud, our whole national integration can be in danger. Let us not forget the history of India for the last 1000 years. Let us remember that the moment we become weak, if our national security is in danger, national integration is also in danger. That is the second problem that is at stake in the Punjab.

The third problem is the question of democracy itself. As has been pointed out by many of the speakers there may be genuine differences of opinion. How are they to be settled? Are they going to be settled by elections, by discussions and negotiations? Or are they going to be settled by direct action? I must say that I have very high regard for Sardar Parkash Singh Badal. He was my personal friend, he is one. I was shocked when I saw in the newspapers—I was in Varanasi over the weekened—a photograph of Sardar Parkash Singh Badal, the most sensible of all the leaders there if I may say so, burning a copy of the Constitution. What is happening to our nation? Have we taken leave of our senses? If there is to be any difference, you can demand a fresh election, demand some kind of a discussion But this sort of action in dishonouring the Constitution is a disgrace. And once this sort of a thing is accepted, the very structure of our democracy can be weakened. Let us not forget this.

Therefore, three things are involved—national security, national Integration and democracy itself. I would submit very briefly what is it that needs to be done. Firstly, with regard to security, national security must be strengthened. The armed forces, the para military forces and the State administration in the Punjab which is now directly under you Sir, has got to be strengthened, has got to be geared up. You have got to re-establish law and order. The people of the Punjab have got to feel that their lives and property are safe. I know I have friends and relatives in the Punjab. They say: We go in the morning to the factory, but we are not sure whether we are going to come back again.

22.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

People are living in fear and terror. The first thing that has to be done in national security is the armed forces, which I am sure—I was visiting the border areas only 15 days ago—are ready. We must take no chances. I do not want to get involved in the remifications of this issue. I live on the mouth of the volcano, and I have myself seen how over the last 35 years seemingly

small incidents immediately escalate and snowball inio a major crisis. I remember in 1965 a few people entered Kashmir and suddenly, before we know what was happening there 0,000 people knocking at the gates of Srinagar. I am not suggesting a parallel, but I am saying for national security re-establish law and order.

Secondly, I will say about Hindu-Sikh brotherhood. Let me tell you that for five generations my family has had the closest connections with the Sikhs as everybody in Punjab will know. In fact, our family owes its meteoric rise to the Sikhs We cannot forget our bonds of friendship with the Sikhs. But, Sir, please do not under-estimate the sort of damage that is doing done. I am talking not from Delhi only. I have been travelling to your State, I was in Madras and Salem, I was in Varanasi, I was in Udaipur also. I have seen the amount of damage that is being done to the image of the Sikhs. I agree with my friend Gen. Rajinder Singh Sparrow that the Sikhs are the most patriot community. Their services to this nation, whether in the armed forces or elsewhere are unparalleled. But today as a result of this misguided agitation, whether we like to admit it or not, throughout the length and breadth of this country Sikhs are beginning to be looked upon as suspect. It is a tragedy of great dimensions, let us not under-estimate it. In the next four or five years the effects of this will become visible if it is not reversed in time. Therefore, attempts must be made to strengthen Hindi-Sikh brotherhood and all right minded people must cooperate in this. I can tell you on my own behalf and an behalf of the organisation with which I am connected that we have gone out of our way to try and heal the breach. I am prepard to do whether may be necessary to try and heal the breach between the Sikhs and the Hindus. The breach is there, it is growing every day whether we like to admit it or not.

Thirdly, the talks must be restarted. I entirely agree that in a democracy in the ultimate analysis you have got to solve this problem by negotiations, by talks—triparties talks if the Opposition is willing, otherwise bilateral talks. Whether it is, it must be restarted and within a reasonable period some settlement must be clinched. You cannot allow this issue to go on and to go on like indefinitely. It is having a corrosive effect upon the very fabric of national unity. The present drift must stop. The Prime Mininster is not here, otherwise I was going to say that a large number of people, the whole nation, whether it is the Opposition or whether it is the Congressmen or whether it is the common man, they are expecting the Prime Minister to rise to the occasion and somehow solve this problem. I heard her intervention. Whatever differences you may have with her, with her policies, nobody doubts her courage and her capacity to solve problem if she decides to do so So, she must break out the present impasse, she must take the initiative. Let her take a bold step. Unlike Prof. Chakraborty, I am a believer in the divine force, and my prayer is that at this critical juncture when the whole nation is in turmoil and in danger, the Prime Minister should rise to the occasion. She should develop the wisdom, the courage and the compassion to cut this Gordian knot to solve this problem before further disaster ensues.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir.........(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Member from the ruling party are not pressing, they have withdrawn. Therefore, I would request one or two speakers who are there to restrict their time so that the Minister can reply at least at 8.45 p.m.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Sir, very few points are left........(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You always speak such of those points which have not been touched by other people I know that.

SHRI A.K. ROY : That is why I am repeating that very few new points are left so, your restriction of time is only helping me. I am not that competent also to speak on this subject because I have seen the mysterious Akali elements in the last Parliament from a distance and also more mysterious Congress (I) elements in Haryana.

The happening in Punjab is no ground for the incidents in Haryana. We want to reiterate that, as many other hon. Member have done.

We, the political people, are becoming cowards. Member of Parliament are becoming hon. cowards. So, we are afraid to call a spade a spade.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He said "becoming", he has not said that they are cowards.

SHRI A.K. ROY : It is the custom in the country to condemn communal incidents whenever they occur and it is the custom in the country for the communal incidents to continue occurring So, people are being shot in Punjab, beaten to death in Haryana, Constitution is being burnt in Delhi. Yesterday there was Assam, today there is Punjab, tomorrow will be somewhere else. We are helpless people. Whenever such things happen, we shout, have an adjournment motion, debate it and go home. In Europe, I was told—I mentioned it last time when the Janata Government was in power—there are some people who are found, who are obtained or available for hiring for morning. If anything happens, you can hire those people; if there is some murder or somebody dies, you can call them. So, they used to be called professional mourners. We, the hon. Members of this Parliament, have become professional mourners. We have already murdered the death of the people in Haryana and Punjab. Again, we are mourning it here.

The Prime Minister, while speaking—the Prime Minister has left; so most of the hon. Members from the ruling party, along with her...*(Interruptions)* I only want to say one thing. The Prime Minister while speaking said that any strike may create a spark; so we should be very particular. I should like to ask: who has made this country that inflammable, that combustible that a small strike can create a spark and a small spark can create a fire ? Who is responsible for that ? It is time we should make self-introspection.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sparking personality.

SHRI A.K. ROY : People are blaming personalities : I do not do that I am saying that everybody has to face the facts. While talking of Assam, we say it is under-development that is creating all sorts of trouble. What about Punjab and Haryana? Insofar as the per capita income is concerned, Punjab and Haryana are standing at the highest level. Then, why there is spark, why there is fire, why there is killing, why there is murder, who is responsible for that ? It is the values. I would like to say this Government, this ruling party, the ruling class,— some of them have defected to this side and suddenly become the opposition; I am also uniting with them—the ruling power, they have given a direction to the development of the country which has vitiated the values. What is that direction ? It is the defomed, perverted capitalist development that has vitiated the motivation and now this Government has no power, no party has power to change it.

Today if you see the situation, what is the solution ? The Prime Minister had not spelt out the solution.

I would like to ask has the Prime Minister any solution ? Has her Government any solution ? After some time Shri P.C. Sethi will reply Will he spell out some solution ? I can say, I can image, I can assess even when he replies.

in his speech there will be no solution ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why can't you give some solution ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : This system cannot bear it The solution lies in confronting communalism, not in negotiating with communalism, First you are to determine whether these demands are communal or secular, sectarian or democratic.

If the demand is democratic, you negotiate with them; and if the demand is communal you are to fight it. Secularism does not mean simply criticising communalism; secularism means confronting communalism. And there was a time when even in the nationalist days there used to be Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, who died while combating communalism. Today where is that Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi ? We ask why police is not entering, why the CRPF is not entering Golden Temple ? On that too I tell you no party has the guts—both the ruling as well as the Opposition. They are all intelligent. Nobody has the guts to say that CRPF should go into the Golden Temple. That guts they don't have. But what about the people ? Every party has got thousands of sikh people in their party. Even Shri Vajpayee also boasts that his party is having sikh people. Then they should we not send them to the Golden Temple that they should give Dharna there; that they should drag out the criminals. That is the line, if the Congress. boasts that it has got thirteen MPs, why these MPs are running away from Punjab and sitting here ? They should go there Those thirteen MPs should enter into the Golden Temple.

SHRI R L BHATIA : I have come one hour before Punjab.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Why should you always rush from Punjab to here? Why not from here to Punjab? Our secularism cannot be saved with the help of the police or the CRPF. We must create a social pressure, social strength so that the police may not enter the temples. But the people can enter: Sikhs can enter If you represent secularism, these secular Sikhs should enter; they should drag out the criminals; they should seize the weapons Why you are not doing it?

AN HON. MEMBER : Why are you not entering?

SHRI A. K. ROY : I don't boast that I have got thirteen MPs. You boast I am alone here. You say that the Congress (I) represents the Sikhs. You say that you have got thirteen MPs Akalis are nowhere. Then you go. I tell you that the Golden Temple does not belong to the akalis That belongs to the Sikhs And if you represent the Sikhs, why are those people not going there? Do you feel our secularism should live at the mercy of the police forces? Is it something honourable? We should not even dream of than If secularism has to live at the mercy or under the protection of the police, that secularism should go. We do not what that secularism.

Sir, I was somehow or other connected with one great Revolutionary I was there with the family of Batukeshwar Dutt. I remember an incident some time back and with that I would like to conclude The mother of Bhagat Singh became ill. The people thought that she will not live for long So they asked that old lady whom she wanted to meet? They thought that somebody of their families, somebody of her relatives, some Sikh, somebody from Punjab she would like to meet. But the old lady said she wanted to see Batukeshwar Dutt He was also ill in a Patna hospital at that time. Batukeshwar Dutt in his illness was flown to the Bhagat Singh's mother. They met. Bhagat Singh's mother recovered, but Batukeshwar Dutt died. And the entire Punjab declared holiday on his death. Not Bengal, not Bihar, but the entire Punjab declared holiday on the death of Batukeshwar Dutt And his body was brought to Punjab.

[Shri A.K. Roy]

When they started burning the Constitution and when they made a new demand suddenly for personal law for the Sikhs, somehow or the other I felt that Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt are separated. Sir, I felt like that and that is the reason why I am here to speak. Kindly see how the Punjab of Bhagat Singh now became the Punjab of Bhindranwale and what are the forces playing there, which have put us in a situation where Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt are being separated. Thank you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Last time, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on 26th of July, I had spoken about Punjab when the demensions on the Punjab problem were different. I had even suggested a solution. But now, when I heard the speeches particularly from Chaudhury Charan Singh and Vajpayeeji the entire content of my speech has undergone a change and since I have to start with a couplet, I will come closer to Mr. Vajpayee. I cannot come closer to his eloquence; that was answered by the hon. Prime Minister. But the contents of their speeches must find some response from me. Therefore, my speech got changed.

"दिल से जो बात निकलती है,
असर रखती है,
पर नहीं, ताकते-परवाज
मगर रहती है।

26 जुलाई 1983 को मैंने अपनी मेडन-स्पीच दी थी, तब से अब तक जितनी स्पीचेज हुई हैं, उन को देख कर ऐसा लगता है - जैसे सब बातें सदाउलबसैहरा हुई हैं जैसे किसी रेगिस्तान में बोला गया हो वहां आबादी न हो।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—कल अकाली दोस्तों ने दिल्ली में जो किया, मैं भी यह महसूस करता है कि वह गलत बात है। उन की नाराजगी की हद बढ़ गई है, हालांकि जिस तरह से मि० आर० एस० नरूला साहब ने, जो पंजाब और हरियाणा के हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस रह चुके हैं, कहा है या वाजपेयी जी ने अभी कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के आईन में कोई ऐसी बात दर्ज नही है जिस से सिखों के धर्म को सदमा पहुंचने की बात हो। आर्टीकल 25 मे दो सब-क्लोज है और उन के एक्सप्लेनेशन में सिखों के धर्म का वजाहत के साथ अहतराम किया गया है। इसलिए जैसा कि नरूला साहब ने वजाहत से कल कहा है कोई मकसद नहीं है आइने हिन्दुस्तान में सिखों के धर्म को किसी किस्म के बेइज्जती नहीं है। दरअसल इस मामले में गलतफहमी हो गई है। लेकिन अकाली भाइयों का गुस्सा जो है, वह कुछ बढ़ गया हालांकि मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कुछ लोगों ने चाहे रियासत जम्मू व काश्मीर में या मरकजी सतेह पर हमारी छाती पर मूंग दली है। हम ने इस आईन को सलाम किया है और इस पर शेरे-काश्मीर शेख अब्दुल्ला ने दस्तखत किये थे। आज जम्मू व काश्मीर के लोग इस कांस्टीट्यूशन को सलाम करते हैं और हाल ही में 5 जून, 1983 को जो हम ने इलेक्शन लड़ा वह जम्मू व काश्मीर रियासत को हिन्दुस्तान का अटूट अंग होने के नाते से लड़ा। उसी उसूल पर हम ने इलेक्शन लड़ा और इलेक्शन जीत लिया और रियासत को मुल्क के करीब ला कर रखा। फिर भी कांग्रेस पार्टी के कुछ लोग हमारे खिलाफ बोलते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के सारे लोग ऐसा करते है मगर उन मे से कुछ ऐसे लोग है, जो ऐसा करते हैं। मैं अकाली भाइयो से कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस (आई) हमारी छाती पर मूंग दलते रहते हैं और वे कभी औकुपाइड काश्मीर के किसी अमानउल्लाह की बात करते हैं और कभी किसी अब्दुल कयूम राजा की बात कहते हैं और कहते हैं कि काश्मीर लिब्रेशन फ्रन्ट का ताल्लुक जो है वह बराहेरास्त डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला से है और अमान-उल्लाह और डा०फारूक अब्दुल्ला की तस्वीर निकाल कर यहां दिखाते हैं और यह नहीं बताने कि उस वक्त जो वीसा उस को दिया गया था, वह कांग्रेस सरकार की तरफ से दिया गया था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हजारों लोग इधर-उधर आपस में मिलते रहते हैं और रास्ते में कहीं पर उन के फोटो लोग खींचते रहते है लेकिन कुछ ऐसे नादान लोग हैं, जो गलत राह पर चल

पड़े हैं । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के इशारे पर ही वे ऐसा करते हैं और मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि मरकजी काबीना के इशारे पर ऐसा कर रहे हैं लेकिन अपनी अपनी माइकोफेंमी में मोर लायल देन दि किंग की थ्योरी के मुताबिक वे मुल्क को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं और बार-बार जम्मू व कश्मीर का नाम लेते हैं हालांकी हमारे लीडर डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला ने एक हिन्दुस्तानी के जजबे से आईन का अहतराम करके जम्मू व काश्मीर के इलहाक को आखरी मान जमाइते-इस्लामी को चुनाव में शक्ति दी है फिर भी कांग्रेस के लोग हमारे दिलों को सदमा पहुंचाते है, जख्मी किया जाता है । मैं अपने अकाली दोस्तों को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हम इस आईन का अहतराम करते है, ताजीम करते हैं और इस को वह किताब मानते है जोकि समाजी मामलात में हिदायत की किताब है ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जब मैं अकाली दोस्तों के बारे में अपनी नाराजगी का इजहार कर रहा था, तो मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि वे अपने जजबे-नाराजगी में आगे बढ गये मगर मुझे पूरा अहसास है और यह मेरे दिल की आवाज है और मैं यह भी नहीं मान सकता कि श्री लोंगोवाल देशभक्त नही है या श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल, जिन्होंने आईन के तई अपनी नाराजगी का इजहार किया है, उन के दिल में देशभक्ति नहीं है । इस वक्त यह एक आरजी जजबा है उसको और उसका इजहार कर रहे हैं और मुझे यकीन है कि श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल मेरी तरह दिल में दुखी होंगे । इसलिए मैं प्रो० तिवारी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज आप ने उस कानून को याद किया था, जिस कानून की रू से ऐसे लोगों को सजा हो सकती है, जो कांस्टीट्यूशन को डिसरेस्पेक्ट दिखाते हैं । उस के लिए कानून बना हुआ है लेकिन मैं आप को कहता हूं कि कानून के रास्ते से जंग खत्म नही हो सकती । यह जंग तो मेरे भाई प्यार के रास्ते से हल होगी, वही होगी । आप की तकरीर में 1977 में जो कानून बना था, उस के बारे में इशारा था । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब का आज का मसला नही है, जो पहले था कि चंडीगढ़ इधर जाएगा या उधर जाएगा और पानी का यह होगा । आज इस की डाइमेंशन बहुत बढ गई है मगर इस से पहले कि मैं पंजाब के मसले पर आऊं, मैं एक शिकायत करना चाहता हूं उन दोस्तों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने पंजाब में बहुत पहले आग लगाई । 'सेमीनार' मेगजीन में पंजाब के मसले पर पूरा डिस्कशन है और मैं पंजाब के मसले पर बहुत ही मसतलद दस्तावेज मानता हूं । एक उमदा मेगजीन में और लोगों के अलावा श्री सत्यमूर्ति का जो आर्टीकिल है, उस के बारे मेंमैं कुछ बताना चाहूंगा ।

एक पैराग्राफ मैं पढूंगा । उसमें लिखा है— This is from the February issue of *Seminar* I quote :

> "Hindu communalism has not charged in any significant manner even after the virtual disapperance of the Muslim India from Indian Punjab This orientation towards the Sikhs is conditioned by an attitude to Sikhism which regards it as a mere off-shoot of Hinduism, and the Sikhs as basically no different from Hindus except in external appearance "

आगे चल कर एक जगह फिर लिखा है—

> "Culturally, the gulf between Sikhs and Hindus has been widened by the fact that the former regard Punjabi language and culture as crucial to their survival to the integrity and development as a nationality within India."

मैंने यह इसलिए नोट किया कि शुरू में पंजाब में कुछ तंगजर लोगो ने अपनी तंगजरी का इजहार किया । अगर वे यह कहते कि हिन्दी इस देश की वाहिद सरकारी जबान होनी चाहिए तो वह अच्छी बात होती । हम भी उनके साथ है । सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दी को वाहिद सरकारी जबान होना चाहिए । लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूं कि क्या हिन्दी सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे वाहिद मादरी जबान हो सकती है ? यह नामुमकिन है । इसलिए पंजाब में जिन लोगों ने पंजाबी को अपनी मादरी जबान न लिखा बल्कि हिन्दी को मादरी जबान लिखाया उन्होंने गल्ती की । वे हिन्दी को सलाम करते और कहते कि हिन्दी सारे हिन्दुस्तान की वाहिद

[प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज]

नेशनल लेंगुएज हो जाए। लेकिन उन्होंने लेंगुएज के खाने में अपनी मादरी जबान हिन्दी को लिखवाया हालांकि वे पंजाबी थे। उसी दिन से वहां तंगजरी की वबा फैल गई।

इन्हीं छोटी-छोटी बातों से मुल्क में फसाद होते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में सेक्युलरिज्म की कितनी जरूरत है यह इसी बात से साफ हो जाता है।

अब मैं अकालियों की मांगों की तरफ आता हूं। कांग्रेस के कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ 12 एम० पीज० है। हम मानते हैं। लेकिन जब आप प्रसाद के बारे में अकालियों से बात करने जा रहे हैं तो मालूम होता है कि उनके पास ताकत है। आप इसलिए उनसे बात करते हैं कि आपकी मजबूरी है। इस में आपके 12 एम० पीज० कुछ नहीं करेंगे, मुमकिन है कि भाटिया साहब भी कुछ मदद करेंगे। अकालियों की मजहबी मांगें पूरी हो गईं लेकिन मैं हिन्दुस्तान का शहरी होने के नाते से कहता हूं कि अकालियों की मजहबी मांगें बेशक पूरी हो गई हैं लेकिन आज सब से बड़ी मांग यह है कि मुल्क में सेक्युलरिज्म को बढ़ावा मिले, सेक्युलरिज्म की रवायात कायम हों। अगर मुल्क में यह होता है तो फिर अकालियों की मजहबी मांगें भी हल जाएंगी।

चण्डीगढ़ का मसला भी बहुत अहम है। अगर हम फैसला करेंगे तब चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को मिलेगा, अबोहर, फाजिल्का की कुछ एडजस्टमेंट की हैसियत हो सकती है। पानी के बारे में ट्राइब्युनल हो सकता है। लेकिन आज पंजाब में जो खतरा है वह मैं डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब आपकी मार्फत से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि वहां नफरत की आग पैदा हो गई है। उस नफरत की आग को बुझाना है।

अभी वाजपेयी जी बोल रहे थे और जजबात की सीरनी में बोल रहे थे। उस वक्त मैं बहुत खुश हुआ जब उन्होंने पानीपत में सिखों के कत्लेआम पर भी दुःख प्रकट किया जैसा दुःख उन्होंने पंजाब में मरने वालों के लिए प्रकट किया। इसी से देश महान बन जाता है जब आप दिल से बातें कहते हैं जो कहने लायक होती हैं।

आज पंजाब में ये हालत है कि कोई सुबह को अपने घर से निकलता है तो शाम को घर वापस आने की उम्मीद नहीं रखता। वहां कितनी ही औरतों के सुहाग उजड़ गये, कितने ही बच्चों का कत्लेआम हो गया। इसलिए इस मसले पर प्रधान मंत्री को कुछ करना है। क्योंकि वे वोट से आ गई हैं, वे प्रधान मंत्री हैं इसलिए हमें उनका अहतराम करना है। इसलिए मुल्क ने उनको अख्तियार दिया है और इससे उन्हें कतराना नहीं चाहिए। आज उन्होंने बड़ी अच्छी तकरीर की। मुझे यह ख्याल था कि पंजाब के मसले पर वे कुछ बोलेंगी कि किस तरह से वहां का मसला हल हो जाएगा। आज भी जो पंजाब में कतल हो रहे हैं, हरियाणा में हो रहे हैं, इन दुखों का एक इलाज है और वह शायद सभी लोग मानते हैं। वह इस तरह से होगा कि आप लोंगोवाल जी को लाइस और प्रेस्टीज का मसला न बनाये तो पंजाब का मसला हल हो जाएगा।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : भिण्डरवाले का क्या होगा?

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज : इन्होंने पूछा है कि भिंडरावाले का क्या होगा। आज भिंडरावाले भी इस पर आ गए हैं कि ट्रिपारटाइट को छोड़िए, अब दो तरफा बातचीत कीजिए। इसलिए श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी संत लोंगोवाल को बुलाएं और इस मसले को हल करें। शुक्रिया।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Last time, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on 26th of July, I had spoken about Punjab when the dimensions of the Punjab problem were different. I had even suggested a solution. But now, when I heard the speeches, particulary from Chaudhury Charan Singh and Vajpayeeji, the entire content of my speech has undergone a change and since I have to start with a couplet, I will came closer to Mr. Vajpayee I cannot come closer to his eloquence; that was answered by the hon. Prime Minister. But the contents of their speeches must find some response from me. Therefore, my speech got changed.

دل سے جو بات نکلتی ہے ، اثر رکھتی ہے
پر نہیں طاقت پرواز مگر رکھتی ہے

۲۶ جولائی ۱۹۸۳ء کو میں نے اپنا میڈن اسپیچ دی تھی ۔ تب سے اب تک جتنی اسپیچز ہوئی ہیں ان کو دیکھ کر ایسا لگتا ہے جیسے سب باتیں صدا بصحرا ہوئی ہیں ۔ جیسے کسی ریگستان میں بولا گیا ہو جہاں کوئی آبادی نہ ہو ۔

میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں ۔ کل اکالی دوستوں نے دلی میں جو کیا میں بھی یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ یہ غلط بات ہے ۔ اپنی ناراضگی کی حد بڑھ گئی ہے ۔ حالانکہ جس طرح سے مسٹر آر۔ ایس نرولا صاحب نے جو پنجاب اور ہریانہ ہائی کورٹ کے چیف جسٹس رہ چکے ہیں کہا ہے یا اپیڈی جی نے ابھی کہا ہے کہ ہندوستان کے آئین میں کوئی بات درج نہیں ہے ۔ جس سے سکھوں کے دھرم کو کوئی صدمہ پہنچنے کی بات ہو ۔ آرٹیکل ۲۵ میں دو سب کلاز ہیں اور ان کے ایکسپلینیشن میں سکھوں کے دھرم کا وضاحت کے ساتھ احترام کیا گیا ہے ۔ اس لئے جیسا کہ نرولا صاحب نے وضاحت سے کل کہا ہے کوئی مقصد نہیں ہے آئین ہندوستان میں سکھ کے دھرم کو کسی قسم کی بے عزتی نہیں کی گئی ہے دراصل اس معاملہ میں غلط فہمی ہو گئی ہے ۔

لیکن اکالی بھائیوں کا غصہ جو ہے وہ کچھ بڑھ گیا ۔ حالانکہ میں ان کو یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کچھ لوگوں نے چاہے ریاست جموں و کشمیر میں یا مرکزی سطح پر ہماری چھاتی پر مونگ دلی ہے ۔ ہم نے اس آئین کو سلام کیا ہے اور اس پر شیر کشمیر شیخ عبداللہ نے دستخط کئے تھے ۔

آج بھی جموں و کشمیر کے لوگ اس کانسٹی ٹیوشن کو سلام کہتے ہیں اور حال ہی میں ۵ جون ۱۹۸۳ء کو جو ہم نے الیکشن لڑا وہ جموں و کشمیر ریاست کو ہندوستان کا اٹوٹ انگ ہونے کے ناطے سے لڑا ۔ اسی اصول پر ہم نے الیکشن لڑا اور الیکشن جیت لیا اور ریاست کو ملک کے قریب لاکر رکھا ۔ پھر بھی کانگریس پارٹی کے کچھ لوگ ہمارے خلاف بولتے ہیں ۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ کانگریس پارٹی کے سارے لوگ ایسا کرتے ہیں مگر ان میں سے کچھ ایسے لوگ ہیں جو ایسا کرتے ہیں ۔

میں اکالی بھائیوں سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کانگریس آئی والے ہماری چھاتی پر مونگ دلتے رہتے ہیں اور وہ کبھی آکوپائیڈ کشمیر کے کسی امان اللہ کی بات کرتے ہیں اور کبھی

کسی عبدالقیوم راجہ کی بات کہتے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ کشمیر لبریشن فرنٹ کا تعلق جو ہے وہ براہ راست ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ سے ہے اور امان اللہ ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ کی تصویر نکال کر یہاں دکھاتے ہیں اور یہ نہیں بتاتے کہ اس وقت جو ویزا اسکو دیا گیا تھا وہ کانگریس سرکار کی طرف سے دیا گیا تھا۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہزاروں لوگ ادھر اُدھر آپس میں ملتے رہتے ہیں اور راستے میں کہیں پر ان کے فوٹو لوگ کھینچتے رہتے ہیں۔ لیکن کچھ ایسے نادان لوگ ہیں جو غلط راہ پر چل پڑے ہیں - میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ شریمتی اندرا گاندھی کے اشارے پر ہی وہ ایسا کرتے ہیں اور میں یہ بھی نہیں کہتا کہ مرکزی کابینہ کے اشارے پر ایسا کر رہے ہیں لیکن اپنی سائکوفینسی میں مور لائل دین دی کنگ کی تھیوری کے مطابق وہ ملک کو بہت نقصان پہنچاتے ہیں - اور بار بار جموں و کشمیر کا نام لیتے ہیں - حالانکہ ہمارے لیڈر ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ نے ایک ہندوستانی کے جذبے سے سرشار آئین کا احترام کرکے جموں و کشمیر کے الحاق کو آخری مان کر جماعت اسلامی

کو چناؤ میں شکست دی ہے پھر بھی کانگریس کے لوگ ہمارے دلوں کو صدمہ پہنچاتے ہیں میں اپنے اکالی دوستوں کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم اس آئین کا احترام کرتے ہیں تعظیم کرتے ہیں اور اسکو وہ کتاب مانتے ہیں جو کہ سماجی معاملات میں ہدایت کی کتاب ہے۔

ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب - جب میں اکالی دوستوں کے بارے میں اپنی ناراضگی کا اظہار کر رہا تھا تو میں یہ بھی جانتا ہوں کہ وہ اپنے جذبہ ناراضگی میں آگے بڑھ گئے مگر مجھے پورا احساس ہے اور یہ میرے دل کی آواز ہے اور میں یہ کبھی نہیں مان سکتا کہ شری لونگوال دیش بھگت نہیں ہیں یا شری پرکاش سنگھ بادل جنہوں نے آئین کے تئیں اپنی ناراضگی کا اظہار کیا ہے ان کے دل میں دیش بھگتی نہیں ہے اس وقت ایک عارضی جذبہ ہے اُن کو اور اسی کا اظہار کر رہے ہیں اور مجھے یقین ہے کہ شری کاش سنگھ بادل میری طرح دل میں دکھی ہوں گے۔ اس لئے میں پرفیسر تیواڑی کو یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج آپ نے اس قانون کو یاد کیا تھا۔ جس قانون کی رو سے ایسے لوگوں کو سزا

ہو سکتی ہے جو کانسٹی ٹیوشن کو ڈسرسپیکٹ
دکھاتے ہیں ۔ اس کے لئے قانون بنا ہوا
تھا لیکن میں اشارہ تھا کہ قانون کے
راستے سے جنگ ختم نہیں ہو سکتی ۔ یہ جنگ تو
بھائی پیار کے راستے سے حل ہو گی وہی
ہو گی ۔ آپ کی تقریر میں ۱۹۷۱ء میں جو قانون
بنا ہے اس کے بارے میں کہا گیا ہے ۔ میں
یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پنجاب کا آج وہ مسئلہ
نہیں ہے جو پہلے تھا کہ چنڈی گڑھ ادھر
جائے گا یا ادھر جائے گا اور باقی کا یہ ہو گا
آج اس کی ڈائی مینشن بہت بڑھ گئی ہے
مگر اس سے کہ میں پنجاب کے مسئلہ پر آؤں
میں ایک شکایت کرنا چاہتا ہوں ۔ ان
دوستوں کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں جنہوں
نے پنجاب میں بہت پہلے آگ لگائی ۔
"سمینار" میگزین میں پنجاب کے مسئلے پر
پورا ڈسکشن ہے اور میں اسکو پنجاب کے
مسئلے پر بہت ہی مستند دستاویز مانتا ہوں ۔
ایک بہت عمدہ میگزین میں اور لوگوں کے
علاوہ شری ستیہ مورلی کا جو آرٹیکل ہے
اس کے بارے میں میں کچھ بتانا چاہونگا
ایک پیراگراف میں پڑھونگا اس میں
لکھا ہے ۔

February issue of Seminar. I quote:

> "Hindu communalism has not changed in any significant manner even after the virtual disappearance of the Muslim India from Indian Punjab. This orientation towards the Sikhs is conditioned by an attitude to Sikhism which regards it as a mere off-shoot of Hinduism, and the Sikhs as basically no different from Hindus except in external appearance."

آگے چل کر ایک جگہ پھر لکھا ہے ۔

> "Culturally, the gulf between Sikhs and Hindus has been widened by the fact that the former regard Punjabi language and culture as crucial to their survival to the integrity and development as a nationality within India."

میں نے یہ اس لئے کوٹ کیا ہے کہ شروع
میں پنجاب میں چند تنگ نظر لوگوں نے اپنی
تنگ نظری کا اظہار کیا ۔ اگر وہ یہ کہتے کہ

ہندی اس دیش کی واحد سرکاری زبان ہونا چاہئے تو وہ بہت اچھی بات ہوتی - ہم بھی ان کے ساتھ ہیں - سارے ہندوستان میں ہندی کو واحد سرکاری زبان ہونا چاہئے لیکن میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ کیا ہندی سارے ہندوستان میں واحد مادری زبان ہو سکتی یہ ناممکن ہے - اس لئے پنجاب میں جن لوگوں نے پنجابی کو اپنی مادری زبان نہ لکھا بلکہ ہندی کو مادری زبان لکھایا انہوں نے غلطی کی - وہ ہندی کو سلام کرتے اور کہتے کہ ہندی سارے ہندوستان کی واحد نیشنل لینگوج ہو جائے - لیکن انہوں نے لنگویج کے خانے میں اپنی مادر زبان ہندی کو لکھوایا حالانکہ وہ پنجابی تھے اس دن سے وہاں تنگ نظری کی وبا پھیل گئی -

ان ہی چھوٹی باتوں سے ملک میں فساد ہوتے ہیں - ہندوستان میں سیکولرزم کی کتنی ضرورت ہے یہ اس بات سے صاف ہو جاتا ہے -

اب میں اکالیوں کی مانگوں کی طرف آتا ہوں - کانگریس کے کچھ لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ساتھ ۱۲ - ایم پی ہیں - ہم مانتے ہیں - لیکن جب آپ مدد کے بارے میں اکالیوں سے بات کرنے جا رہے ہیں تو معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ان کے پاس طاقت ہے - آپ اس لئے ان سے بات کرتے ہیں کہ آپ کی مجبوری ہے - اس میں آپ کے ۱۲ - ایم پی کچھ نہیں کرینگے -

بھاٹیا صاحب ممکن ہے کہ کچھ مدد کرینگے اکالیوں کی مذہبی مانگیں پوری ہو گئیں لیکن میں ہندوستانی شہری ہونے کے ناطے سے کہتا ہوں کہ اکالیوں کی مذہبی مانگیں بے شک پوری ہو گئی ہیں لیکن آج سب سے بڑی مانگ یہ ہے کہ ملک میں سیکولرزم کو بڑھاوا ملے - سیکولرزم کی روایات قائم ہوں - اگر ملک بھر میں یہ ہوتا ہے تو پھر اکالیوں کی مذہبی مانگیں بھی ساری حل ہو جائیں گی

چنڈی گڑھ کا مسئلہ بھی بہت اہم ہے - یہ اگر ہم فیصلہ کرینگے تب چنڈی گڑھ پنجاب کو ملے گا - ابوہر - فاضلکا کی کچھ ایڈجسٹمنٹ کی حیثیت ہو سکتی ہے - پانی کے بارے میں ٹرائبیونل ہو سکتا ہے - لیکن آج پنجاب میں جو خطرہ ہے وہ میں ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب آپ کی معرفت سے شریمتی اندرا گاندھی کی مذمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ کہ وہاں نفرت کی آگ پیدا

ہو گئی ہے۔ اس نفرت کی آگ کو بجھانا آج بھی باجپئی جی بول رہے تھے اور جذبات کی سیری میں بول رہے تھے۔ اس وقت میں بہت خوش ہوا جب انہوں نے پانی پت میں سکھوں کے قتل عام پر بھی دکھ پرکٹ کیا۔ جیسا دکھ انہوں نے پنجاب میں مرنے والوں کے لئے پرکٹ کیا۔ اس سے دیش مہان بن جاتا ہے۔ سب آپ دل سے یہ باتیں کہتے ہیں جو کہنے لائق ہوتی ہیں۔

آج پنجاب میں یہ حالات ہیں کہ کوئی صبح کو اپنے گھر سے نکلتا ہے تو شام کو گھر واپس آنے کی امید نہیں رکھتا۔ وہاں کتنی ہی عورتوں کے سہاگ اجڑ گئے کتنے ہی بچوں کا قتل عام ہو گیا۔ اس لئے اس مسئلہ پر پردھان منتری کو کچھ کرنا ہے۔ کیونکہ وہ ووٹ سے آگئیں ہیں۔ وہ پردھان منتری ہیں اس لئے ان کا احترام کرنا ہے۔ اس لئے ملک نے ان کو اختیار دیا ہے۔ اور اس سے انہیں کترانا نہیں چاہئے۔ آج انہوں نے بڑی اچھی تقریر کی۔ مجھے یہ خیال تھا کہ پنجاب کے مسئلے پر وہ کچھ بولیں گی کہ کس طرح وہاں کا مسئلہ حل ہو جائیگا۔ آج بھی جو پنجاب میں قتل عام ہو رہے ہیں ہریانہ میں ہو رہے ہیں ان دکھوں کا ایک علاج ہے اور وہ شاید سبھی لوگ مانتے ہیں۔ وہ اس طرح سے ہوگا کہ آپ لونگوال جی کو لائیں اور پریسٹیج کا مسئلہ نہ بنائیں تو پنجاب کا مسئلہ حل ہو جائیگا

شری رام پیارے پانیکا: بھنڈران والے کا کیا ہوگا۔

شری سیف الدین سوز: انہوں نے پوچھا ہے کہ بھنڈران والے کا کیا ہوگا۔ آج بھنڈران والے بھی اس پر آگئے ہیں کہ ٹرپارٹائٹ کو چھوڑیئے اب دو طرفہ بات چیت کیجئے۔ اس لئے شریمتی اندرا گاندھی سنت لونگوال کو بلائیں اور اس مسئلے کو حل کریں (شکریہ)

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज इस हाउस के सामने बहुत गंभीर मसले के ऊपर 4 बजे से चर्चा शुरू हुई और हमारे देश के सभी वरिष्ठ नेताओं ने, दोनों तरफ के नेताओं ने इसमे हिस्सा लिया ।

मसले की गंभीरता को देखते हुए और जिस तरह से इस सदन में चर्चा हुई उसको सामने रखते हुए एक बात का हमे बहुत जरूरी विश्लेषण करना होगा कि पंजाब की हालत जो हमारे सामने है, उसकी पृष्ठभूमि

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

क्या है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि पंजाब का सियासी वातावरण आज इतना भयानक हो गया है कि यहां के आम साधारण नागरिक को अपनी सुरक्षा, अपनी संपत्ति की सुरक्षा, अपनी जिंदगी की सुरक्षा बहुत मुश्किल से करनी पड़ रही है। आज की पृष्ठभूमि के प्रमुख वक्ता प्रो० दण्डवते जी ने जहां अपना भाषण समाप्त किया मैं वहां से शुरू करूंगा। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं अपील करता हूं या मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से चाहूंगा कि वे संत हरचंद सिंह लोंगोवाल को बुलाएं और इस मसले को हल करें। मैं प्रो० दंडवते जी से नम्र निवेदन करके पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने कोई आश्वासन ले लिया है संत हरचंद जी से कि वे मसला हल करने के लिए आने के लिए तैयार हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We can only act as intermediaries. You are the ruling party and the party in power. You must take up the responsibility.

श्री बूटा सिंह : सच्ची बात तो यह है प्रो० साहब कि आज की परिस्थिति में अकाली नेतृत्व का यह हाल हो गया है कि उनमें से कोई नेता ऐसा नहीं है जो यह कह सके कि हां मैं मसले को हल करने के लिए तैयार हूं। मैं फाइनल बात कर लूंगा। इंक्लूडिंग संत हरचंद सिंह लोंगोवाल। (व्यवधान) हालत इस तरह से हो गई है कि आज यह भी देखना पड़ गया कि शिरोमणि अकाली दल जो एक राजनीतिक दल है, सियासी पार्टी है, जिसने रूप धारण किया हुआ है कि वह सिक्खों की एक वाहिद जमात है जिससे दुनिया भर के सिक्खों को मुसीबत हो रही है। आज यदि अकाली इतना हम कहना छोड़ दें कि वे सभी सिक्खों की नहीं बल्कि अपनी राजनीतिक पार्टी के नेतृत्व के लिए बात करते हैं, तो बाकी के सिक्ख जो हिन्दुस्तान में और हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर रहते हैं, उनकी जिंदगी थोड़ी आसान होगी। दुख इस बात का है कि सभी सिक्खों को इस तरह से भ्रम में डाल दिया है कि चाहे कोई किसी विचारधारा की हो यदि वह सिक्ख स्वरूप में चल रहा है, कोई उससे पूछेगा नहीं कि तू उदासी सिक्ख है, निर्मल सिक्ख है, नामधारी सिक्ख है या किसी दूसरे पंथ से ताल्लुक रखता है लेकिन वह इस तरह से लगेगा कि यही है भिंडरावाले का सिक्ख। यह हालत आज की अकाली सियासत ने की है।

आज की यह डिबेट सुनने से पहले मैं सोच रहा था कि जरा ध्यान करूं कि अकाली दल का इतिहास क्या है। कैसे अकाली दल पैदा हुआ। किन परिस्थितियों में पैदा हुआ था, इसकी पृष्ठभूमि क्या है। तो एकाएक मेरे हाथ में एक किताब आई जिसमें अकाली दल की हिस्ट्री लिखी हुई है और किताब लिखने वाले अकाली दल के उस वक्त के महान नेता, सिक्ख धर्म के श्रेष्ठ आगू, श्री आनंदपुर साहब के जत्थेदार जहां से सिक्खी अमृत का प्रचार हुआ था, ज्ञानी प्रताप सिंह, बहुत बड़े स्वतंत्रता सैनानी, उन्होंने यह किताब लिखी है। उसकी भूमिका जत्थेदार गुरुचरण सिंह टोहरा, प्रेसीडेंट एस० जी० पी० सी० ने लिखी है।

21.00 hrs.

मैं 1923 के अकाली दल की तस्वीर दो शब्दों में आपके सामने रखूंगा कि उस वक्त का अकाली दल कैसा था? ... (व्यवधान) गदर और बबर अकाली मूवमेंट इसमें से निकली हैं।

मेरे पास जो किताब है, यही आपको और मुझे भी पढ़नी पढ़ेगी क्योंकि उस वक्त न आप थे और न मैं था। जब ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने एम० जी० पी० सी० और शिरोमणि अकाली दल को बैन कर दिया था, उस वक्त पूरे देश में राष्ट्र की एकमात्र पार्टी थी "इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस"। इस पार्टी ने 25-26 नवम्बर 1923 को एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया जिसमें यह सिद्ध किया गया कि जो अकाली मूवमेंट है, वह हमारे राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता के मूवमेंट का एडवांस रूप हैं और वह उससे आगे होकर लड़ने वाली पार्टी है। उस वक्त पंजाब में यह नहीं समझा जा सकता था कि कौन अकाली है और कौन कांग्रेसी? मास्टर तारा सिह जो अकाली दल के प्रेजीडेंट थे और पी० सी० सी० के एक्जीक्युटिव मेम्बर भी हुआ करते थे बाबा खड़क सिह, किस-किस का नाम लूं? इस पृष्ठभूमि में पैदा हुए अकाली दल का आज क्या हाल है? आज के जो अकाली नेता हैं, उनकी विचारधारा इनके साथ मिलती ही नहीं। आज की अकाली पार्टी की नीतियों को देखने के लिए दुख इस बात का है कि उन्होंने यह मुनासिब समझा कि उनके जो थोड़े या ज्यादा नुमाइन्दे इस सदन में या दूसरे सदन में भी थे वे अपना केस सदन में रखने की बजाए सदन का ही बायकाट करके चले गए। इसलिए, हमें उनके डाक्युमेंटस के ऊपर निर्भर करना पड़ेगा। मेरे पास एक डाक्युमेंट है जो शिरोमणी अकाली दल की वर्किंग कमेटी ने 28 अगस्त 1977 को पास किया जिसमें उन्होंने मूल नीतियों का उल्लेख किया है। जबकि, वाजपेयी जी के साथ अकाली नेता इसी सदन में मंत्री बन कर बैठे थे। उस वक्त की अकाली दल की की वर्किंग कमेटी के कुछ मुद्दे मैं सदन के सामने रखूंगा। मैं यह बताने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं कि वह अकाली दल जिसने राष्ट्र की आजादी मे कांग्रेस से भी आगे होकर लड़ाई लड़ी, उसकी विचारधारा क्या थी और आज अकाली दल की विचारधारा क्या है? इससे पंजाब की समस्या समझने में संकट नहीं होगा। 1977 में अकाली दल की वर्किंग कमेटी ने प्रस्ताव पारित किए जिसमें अपनी नीतियों का उल्लेख किया। उसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा यह है जिसमें इस अकाली दल ने यह तय किया कि हमें उस अकाली दल के एम्स एंड आबजेक्ट्स मंजूर नहीं। हम इस अकाली दल के एम्स एंड आबजेक्ट्स नए सिरे से लिखेंगे। उस वक्त की जो भावना थी, उसको तिलाजलि देकर एक नयी भावना इसमें शुरू करने की कोशिश की गई। शिरोमणी अकाली दल की वर्किंग कमेटी का प्रस्ताव मैं अब पढ़कर सुना रहा हूं।

> "Keeping in view the anti-Sikh policies of the Congress Government and the political, social and economic conditions pulsating in the country, the Shiromani Akali Dal has decided to redraw the aims and objectives of the Sikh Panth and to give a more vigorous lead for their achievement, so that by so doing it may serve the larger interest of the Panth."

जनता पार्टी के प्रभाव में आकर कांग्रेस के साथ दुश्मनी निकालने के लिए अकाली दल ने अपने फंडामेंटल एम्स एंड आब्जेक्ट्स चेंज किए। उसमें क्या-क्या चेंज किए, इसका उन्होंने बहुत विस्तार से उल्लेख किया। इस बात की चर्चा करने का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। टैरीटोरियल और रिवर वाटर डिस्प्युट और दूसरे या तीसरे डिसप्युट के पीछे भावना क्या है, यह समझने की जरूरत

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

है। अभी मेरे सहयोगी कांग्रेस भाइयों ने कहा कि यह इश्यूज बहुत देर से चले आ रहे हैं। जब वे जनता पार्टी के साथ थे तो क्यों नहीं इसका जिक्र किया ? उनको एक बार नहीं, कई बार पंजाब में हुकूमत संभालने का मौका मिला। दो बार सरदार प्रकाश सिंह खुद मुख्य मंत्री हुए, एक बार जस्टिस गुरनाम सिंह मुख्य मंत्री हुए और फिर एक बार ऐसा भी हुआ कि आधे अकाली और आधे कांग्रेसी मिलकर सरदार लछमन सिंह गिल अकाली दल के मुख्य मंत्री हुए। जो आज हमारे सामने एक बहुत बड़ा एजीटेशन है, जिसको धर्म युद्ध का नाम देकर, पूरे राष्ट्र में संचालन हो रहा है, इन चीजों को थोड़ी देर के लिए एक तरफ रखते हुए हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि वह मुद्दे क्या है जिन के बारे में अकाली पार्टी के आज के नेताओं ने अपना दृष्टिकोण बदला है।

सबसे पहले तो उन्होंने वाजपेयी जी के पास अपील की—

> "As such the Siromani Akali Dal emphatically urges upon the Janata Government to take cognizance of the different linguistic and cultural sections, religious minorities as also the voice of the milions of people and recast the constitutional structure of the country on real and meaningful federal principal to obviate the philosophy of any danger to the national unity and integrity of the country and further to enable the States to play a useful role in the progress and prosperity of the Indian people in their respective areas and in the meanigful exercise of their power."

कांस्टीट्यूशन मे फंडामेंटल चेंजेज के लिए उन्होंने जनता पार्टी के वक्त में मांग की। मैं अकाली पार्टी के लीडरों से जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह बात उन्होने उस वक्त रखी थी, तो जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत में साझेदारी होते हुए भी, उसमें शामिल होते हुए भी उन्होंने उस वक्त क्या कदम उठाये और उसके क्या परिणाम हुए ? एजीटेशन तो एक तरफ, उन्होंने इतना भी नहीं किया कि सदन छोड़कर तो चले गये होते या इतना डरावा भी नही दिया कि हम आपकी गवर्नमेंट से रिजाइन कर देगे।

उसके बाद फिर से अकाली दल की वर्किंग कमेटी ने एक चीज पास की कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के साथ भी हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए ताकि इन लोगों को वोटों से भी उन्हें हुकूमत मिल सकती है।

The Siromani Akali Dal suddenly feels :

> "That the most pressing national problem is the need to ameliorate the lot of millions of exploited persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत में प्रश्न उठा कि 10 साल के लिये आरक्षण, संरक्षण की अवधि बढ़ा दी जाये तो उनके एम० पीज ने मिनिस्टर्स ने क्या किया ? किसी ने आवाज तक नही उठाई। पुनः कांग्रेस पार्टी को ही यह मौका मिला कि उनकी जो अवधि खत्म हो रही थी, उसको उन्होंने बढ़ाया। शिरोमणि अकाली दल ने इसमें कुछ भी नही किया।

अभी श्री सोज लम्बे-लम्बे राग अलाप रहे थे अकालियों की मुहब्बत के और कह रहे थे कि हमारी सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल से बड़ी मुहब्बत है, प्यार है।

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सौज : इस तरह से मैंने नही कहा, उनकी गलती को गलती मान लिया।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि शिरोमणि अकाली दल ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया, जो कि इस प्रकार है —

> "The meeting regrets that a against the claims of the refugees who had migrated to Jammu & Kashmir as a result of the partition of the country they have not been rehabilitated."

क्वैश्चन रिहैब्लीटेशन का नही। जब मै रिहैब्लीटेशन का मिनिस्टर हुआ तो मैने जम्मू-काश्मीर के साथ कोशिश की, उन्होने जिम्मेदारी तो मान ली लेकिन आज तक वह लोग गरीबी के अन्दर भटक रहे है। जम्मू मे एक नही लाखो की तादाद मे वह लोग, जिनका ओरिजन वैस्ट पंजाब मे था, वह आज तक जम्मू-काश्मीर के नागरिक न हो सके। क्या प्रकाश बादल और डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला आज उनका मसला हल कर सकते है ? कुछ तो कर के दिखाईये। चलिये, मान लीजिए कि हमसे कुछ नही हुआ, आपके बूजम फ्रेंड है प्रकाश सिंह बादल, आप उनके जम्मू-काश्मीर मे कैम्पस लगवाते है, वहा हर चीज की सप्लाई होती है, कम से कम उनकी एक छोटी सी बात तो मान ले।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : चूंकि आपने जम्मू-काश्मीर की बात की, हालाकि इससे ताल्लुक नहीं रखती है, लेकिन उसके बारे मे पूरे कागजात है। मैं आपसे एक इम्पोर्टेंट प्रश्न करूंगा क्यो कि आपने बात उठाई है। जहां तक रिफ्यूजीज के रिहैब्लीटेशन का ताल्लुक है, वह मरकज की जिम्मेदारी थी, उसके बारे मे बाकायदा एक कोरसपोंडेंस चली है सैंटर और स्टेट के दरम्यान। मैं उसे आपके सामने पेश करूंगा कि आपकी मरकजी सरकार ने खुद उन शरणार्थियो को नजरअंदाज किया जो वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए है और उनको कोई फैसिलिटीज नही दी।

शेरे-काश्मीर शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला ने भी इस बारे मे मरकज से शिकायत की थी। मैं अपनी सरकार का मौकिफ आपके सामने रखने के लिए तैयार हू। लेकिन जो आप कह रहे है, मै उससे इत्तफाक नही करता हू।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am sorry, Sir, I have to educate Mr. Kabuli also. Why do you forget that I was a Minister for Rehabilitation for sometime and I had the meetings with your Chief Secretary and your leaders there not only to accept them as refugees and citizens of the Jammu and Kashmir but also large amounts of grants given by the Central Government had been misutilised?

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : No, no. हम फिर कहेगे कि हमे आपसे शिकायत है कि आपने शरणार्थियो की मदद के लिए कुछ भी नहीं किया और जो कुछ किया है रियासत की सरकार ने किया है।

شری عبدالرشید کابلی: نہیں نہیں۔ ہم پھر کہیں گے کہ ہمیں آپ سے شکایت ہے کہ آپ نے شرنارتھیوں کی مدد کے لئے کچھ بھی نہیں کیا اور جو کچھ کیا ہے ریاست کی سرکار نے کیا ہے۔

श्री बूटा सिंह : आपको सूचना नही है। मेरी तो मीटिंग हो चुकी है।

Anyway those funds have not been utilised for the simple reason that the Government of the State does not recognise them as refugees. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is speaking without my permission. You connot interrupt. Mr. Kabuli, what are you doing? This is not the procedure. Please sit down. Whenever a Minister or any hon. Member speaks, if anybody wants to interrupt him, the rule is that you must get up and ask whether he is yielding. Only if the Minister yields or any Member yields, you can interrupt him. That is the procedure. Please follow it. I think you are a new Member. Therefore, you do not understand the procedure. Only if he yields, you can ask him a question.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, he is making allegations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even then, he cannot interrupt without permission. Mr. Minister, are you yielding?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY MINISTER : He is not yielding. Please sit down I have no power to allow you. He is not yielding. Mr. Kabuli, sit down. For everything if you get up, how can I conduct the proceedings? You must cooperate.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, in the next Resolution, the partners of the then Janata Government, namely, the Akali Leaders, are asking in their 18th Annual Conference that we take exception to the discrimanation to the minorities the other States are doing and the way in which their interests are being ignored. As such, it demands that injustice against the Sikhs in the other States should be vacated and proper representation should be given to them.

Now, Sir, this question should have been posed to the then Government also. Sir, may I recall to your kind memory that in the Congress Government in the Centre, we had Ministers from amogst many communities including the minority communities. But, just to meet the point of the Akalis, we had a Minister in Bengal; we had a Minister in Jammu and Kashmir; we had a Minister in Rajasthan; we had a Minister in U P., in Haryana and in Madhya Pradesh.

Can Shri Vajpayee tell me the States during his regime, when he had Sikh Ministers in the other States except Haryana? Is this discrimination of the Congress? कांग्रेस हुकूमत के वक्त आठ, नौ स्टेट्स में सिख मिनिस्टर थे। जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत में जो यहां पर बैठे हुए थे, उनका भी दम घुट रहा था। यह कहा जा रहा है कि कांग्रेस सिखों की दुश्मन है और अकाली दल ने एक प्रस्ताव में कहा है कि कांग्रेस की वजह से हम अपनी मूल नीतियों में परिवर्तन लाने जा रहे है। इस में देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या कारण है? अकालियों को हथकण्डा कौन बना रहा है? यहां के साम्प्रदायिक दल या हिन्दुस्तान के दुश्मन मुल्क इस वक्त अकालियों को हथकण्डा बना कर हिन्दुस्तान को कमजोर करने की कोशिश कर रहे है? In the last meeting of the Akali party there was a great debate among themselves.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you making a serious allegation that some foreign power is benind the entire Akali Dal?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am saying we have to think. They are changing their basic policies. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will you please publish a white paper on the activities in Punjab?

** Not recorded.

Why don't you publish a White Paper if you are so sure? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I am not yielding.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Where is the need? It is there on record

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Now, Sir, I am omitting many things to cut short my speech In the foreign policy you know what they have sought. In the foreign policy Shromani Akali Dal strongly denounces the foreign policy of India.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is wrong? You may or may not agree with them.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Foreign policy is framed by the Conress party. It is worthless, hopeless, highly detrimental to the interests of the country. Can you say it is deterimental to the interests of the country? (*Interruptions*)

I am just informing the House that their differences on the foreign policy are to the extent that they say you just see what they want. (*Interruptions*) I am reading the document released by the Shromani Akali Dal official resolution. I started by saying that you have to see what the other party has to say. Unless you see what the other party has to say how can you decide? (*Interruptions*)

Their foreign policy is that Shromani Akali Dal shall extend its support only to that foreign pollcy of India which is based on the principle of peace and national interest. It strongly advocates the policy of peace with all neighbouring countries especially where the Sikhs are living. Can you conceive of such a policy to please only certain sections of the society living abroad? Vajpayeeji, perhaps you could formulate such a policy. None else could formulate such a policy. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the foreign policy is not formulated for the want of a few immigrants and a section of the people living in some countries. We welcome, Sir, that Sikhs are doing very well abroad. Their work is appreciated. The fourthright way of their contribution to the countries where they are natives also appreciated but on the demand that the country should formulate a policy only to appease some sections of our society living abroad, I do not think, any Government worth the name can formulate any foreign policy on such principles.

Now, Sir, one thing which I would like my colleagues opposite to consider very very seriously is that the Shromani Akali Dal is of the firm opinion that all those persons-males or females—who have not been convicted of any criminal offence by court of law should be at liberty to possess all types of small arms free of licence. Now, Professor, I can understand that arms be given to all on licence but can you afford every male able-bodied person and female to possess arms of his or her choice without any licence. Will you give it?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Professor can give.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even with licence I would not like my wife to carry arms.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Without licence you can bring one in the House.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, we know the category of arms that they would like to carry without licence like revolvers...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : For Madhu, Pramila Dandavate does not need arms.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : They would like to carry revolvers, guns, pistols revolvers, carbines etc.

[Shri Buta Singh]

Sir, These are the few things which I wanted to place before the hon. House. On these basic policies, do the opposition parties agree to these postulates?

आज अमृतसर में क्या हो रहा है? भाटिया जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, गुरुद्वारे के बाहर क्या होता है वह तो सारी दुनिया जानती है लेकिन गुरुद्वारे के अन्दर भी चार-चार घंटे तक आपस में फायरिंग चलती है, एक डायरेक्शन से दूसरी डायरेक्शन में क्रास-फायरिंग होती है हर हफ्ते और जो गटर पास होता है बिल्डिंग्ज के नीचे से, उसमे से मासूम नौजवानों की लाशें मिलती हैं। और फिर बहुत से दोस्त आ करके कहते हैं कि यह एक्स्ट्रिमिस्ट्स का काम है, अकाली दल का काम नहीं है। मैं भी मानता हूं कि अकाली दल का काम नहीं है लेकिन अकाली दल के दफ्तर के नीचे से मेन गटर से लोगों की लाशें मिले तो क्या पूछा नहीं जा सकता है? What kind of control are they exercising in the Complex? एक दो बार तो दरवाजे के बाहर डेड-बाडीज रख दी गई जोकि पुलिस को उठानी पड़ी।

आज यह जो वातावरण पंजाब में फैलाया जा रहा है वह किन नीतियों पर आधारित है?

मैं इस बात के खिलाफ हूं कि किसी की सर्च हो और किसी को परेशान किया जाए लेकिन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? हमारी भी सर्च होती है जबकि हम बाहर जाते है। गाड़ी सर्च होती है और हमसे पूछा जाता है। अपनी आइडेंटिटी डिसक्लोज करने के बाद भी वे लोग, जब तक कि उनको तसल्ली नहीं होती, छोड़ते नहीं हैं। कहा गया कि एशियाड में सर्चेज की गई। मुझे भी बहुत दुःख हुआ, बहुत से खेल प्रेमी यह बात नहीं चाहते थे। वे इसीलिए नहीं आए क्योंकि रास्ते में सर्च होती है। लेकिन ऐसा वातावरण किसने पैदा किया? क्या शिरोमणि अकाली दल की तरफ से प्रस्ताव नहीं पास हुआ था जिस दल की आप यहां पर वकालत कर रहे है? उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी में यह प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि एशियाई खेलों में जाकर गड़बड़ी करेंगे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I disagree with those policies. But they have a right to publish them.

श्री बूटा सिंह: इसके साथ-साथ हेड्स आफ कामनवेल्थ कन्ट्रीज की जो कांफ्रेन्स हुई थी उसमें भी उन्होंने एक लम्बा-चौड़ा पत्र, बाहर से आए हुए हेड्स आफ दि स्टेट्स को भेजा जिसमें बहुत से मुद्दे लिखे हुये हैं। पहली बात तो मैं यह नहीं जानता कि किसी भी मापतौल से यह चीज अनिवार्य है किसी भी राजनीतिक दल के लिए कि उसकी ओर से हर प्रकार के उसूलों को एक तरफ रख कर बाहर से आए हुये हेड्स आफ दि कामन वेल्थ कन्ट्रीज के पास सीधे चिट्ठियां लिखी जायें। आप कहेंगे कि आजादी है। बड़ी खुशी से आजादी है लेकिन देश में यदि कोई राजनीतिक समस्यायें हैं जिनका निपटाने की क्षमता अपने आप में नहीं रखते है तो अन्य देशों के हेड्स के पास जायेंगे और उनसे अपील करेंगे? वह अपील भी किन सूरतों में की गई है वह भी जानकर आपको बड़ी हैरानी होगी। कामनवेल्थ कन्ट्रीज के जो हेड्स यहां पर आए हुए थे उनसे यह कहकर अपील की गई कि ब्रिटिश राज में हमने अंग्रेजों की मदद की थी। मैं तो कहता हूं जिसने भी यह पत्र लिखा है उसने शिरोमणि अकाली दल की सेवा की

हो या न की हो लेकिन उसने सिखों के साथ बहुत अन्याय किया है। सिख इस देश के बहुत सच्चे सपूत और पक्के देशभक्त है जिन्होंने इस देश की आजादी के लिए बड़ी-बड़ी कुर्बानियां दी है। आज उनके लिए यह कहना कि हमारी बात आप इसलिए सुनिए क्योंकि हमने उस वक्त आपकी सेवा की थी —मैं समझता हूं यह सिखों के साथ बहुत बडा अन्याय है। ऐसा पत्र बाहर से आए हुए राज्याध्यक्षों के सामने शिरोमणि अकाली दल ने भेजा और आज तक एक ही विरोधी दल ने उसकी भर्त्सना नही की है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Who are the signatories of that document ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sant Longowal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should also have a copy of that decument.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, they are keeping everything secret.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : यह सभी को बांटा गया है। उपाध्यक्ष जी मैंने यह कह कर अपना भाषण शुरू किया कि उनमें से यदि कोई यहां पर होता तो शायद अपना केस-पेश करता, लेकिन अब डाक्युमेंट को देखना पड़ेगा। समय बहुत हो गया है और मैंने आज तक जानबूझकर इसलिए हिस्सा नहीं लिया कि मैं सोचता हूं कि पंजाब में वातावरण इतना वायोलेंस के साथ सरचार्ज्ड है, मैं मानता हूं कि शिरोमणि अकाली दल के नेता इस वक्त लाचार हैं, यह उनके बस की बात नहीं है और वे फंस गए हैं। उनमें आपस में एक दूसरे के ऊपर इतना सस-पिशियन हो गया है, एक दूसरे में इतना भय उत्पन्न हो गया है कि वे एक दूसरे से डरते हैं। वे शायद कोई फैसला न ले सकें।

मैंने एक बहुत ही सीनियर अकाली दल के नेता, जो संविधान की प्रतिलिपि को जलाने वाले थे, को बुलाकर उनसे बातचीत की। मैंने यहां तक कह दिया कि मैं मानता हूं, जैसा प्रो० सौज साहब ने कहा कि धारा-25 में ऐसी कोई बात नही है, जो सिक्खों के खिलाफ है। हमारे सबसे बड़े जस्टिस नरुला साहब ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा कि एक नही अनेको ऐसे सरदार है, जो कानून को जानते हैं, मैं तो कानून को नहीं जानता हूं, कहा कि इसमें कुछ नही है, जिसको आप जला रहे हैं। बडी संजिदगी के साथ नम्र निवेदन किया कि देखो इसको जलाने से कुछ होने वाला नही है। एक चीज जरूर होगी कि देशवासियो में एक भ्रम पैदा होगा कि सिक्खों ने भारत के पवित्र डाक्यूमेंट कान्स्टीच्यूशन को जलाया है। यह एक ही ऐसा दस्तावेज है, जो हम सब भारतीयों को जोड कर रखता है, चाहे किसी धर्म के हों, किसी भाषा के हो या चाहे किसी क्षेत्र के हों। यह वह दस्तावेज है, जिसके नीचे बादल साहब ने मुख्यमंत्री के पद की शपथ ली थी, बरनाला साहब ने केन्द्रीय मंत्री पद की शपथ ली थी। टोहरा साहब भी एक बार इस सदन के सदस्य थे, उन्होंने भी शपथ ली थी। लोंगोवाल साहब भी एक बार पंजाब विधान सभा के सदस्य रह चुके है, उन्होंने भी शपथ ली। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि उस डाक्यूमेंट को क्यों जलाने जा रहे हैं, जिस पर हाथ रख कर उन्होंने शपथ ली है। हमें तो प्रो० सौज सिक्ख मानते ही नहीं है, केवल अकाली दल को ही सिक्ख मानते है। All Akalis can be Sikhs but all Sikhs cannot be Akalis.

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

जो अकाली दल का मेम्बर होगा, वही अकाली पार्टी का सदस्य हो सकता है। इसके बाहर अनेक सिक्खों की तादाद ऐसी है, जो अकाली पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं है, वे कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर भी हो सकते है, जनता पार्टी के मेम्बर भी हो सकते है और शायद एक या दो भारतीय जनता पार्टी में भी हैं। मैंने उनसे प्रस्ताव किया कि भाई हम तो चाहते है कि लोगों में हमारे सविधान के प्रति जो श्रद्धा की भावना है, वह बनी रहे और यदि आप चाहें इस के लिए हम सभी नेताओं से मिलकर व प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलकर निवेदन भी कर सकते हैं कि इसको अमेंड किया जाए। यदि आप इसी को मानते है कि हमारा धर्मयुद्ध इसी के ऊपर जीता जा सकता है, तो इसके अमेंडमेंट के लिए भी बात कर सकते है। उन्होंने कहा कि आप अमेंड कर भी दें तो भी हम जलायेंगे। मेरे समझ में यह नहीं आया कि यह कहां का लॉजिक है। आप मान भी जायेंगे तो भी हम जलायेंगे। ऐसी बातों को सामने रखते हुये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी कोई डिमांड्स भी नहीं हैं, इसके पीछे और कुछ ही बात है जो उनको इस तरफ मेटिवेट कर रही है और एक बड़ी भयंकर फूट उनके अन्दर आपस में पड़ी हुई है। वहां जो राष्ट्रीय ख्याल के अकाली है वे नहीं चाहते है कि ऐसा हो, लेकिन किसी में हिम्मत नहीं है कि वे मैदान मे उतर कर यह कहें कि वह शिरोमणी अकाली दल जो देश की आजादी में सबसे आगे था और जिसने आगे बढ़ कर बलिदान दिया था, आज उसमें एक भी ऐसा नेता नहीं है जो राष्ट्र के लिये आगे निकले और कहे कि हम सिख होते हुए, पंथ के वफादार होते हुये भी हिन्दुस्तान के बहादुर सपूत हैं, देश के सच्चे भक्त हैं और कोई ऐसा काम नहीं होने देंगे जिससे देश कमजोर हो।

आज बहुत चर्चा हुई उग्रवादियों के बारे में, संत भिंडरावाले के बारे मे, बबर-खालसा के बारे में और यह भी कहा गया कि यह सब कांग्रेस की पैदाइश हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं—आप जो नेतागण यहां बैठे हैं, जो उनके बहुत बड़े पहलवान है और जो आपके असर में है, उनमें कोई ऐसा हिम्मत-वाला निकले जो कह दे कि यह राजनीतिक ममला है, इसका हल बातचीत से करेंगे। वे बातचीत के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, लेकिन प्रोफेसर साहब उनकी वकालत करते हैं कि लोंगोवाल साहब को बुला लीजिये। मैं प्रोफेसर साहब से करबद्ध प्रार्थना करता हूं, प्रोफेसर साहब, जरा गम्भीरता से उनके साथ बैठिये और सब कुछ मानने के बाद यह मोर्चा बन्द करवा दें तो मैं समझूंगा कि कि आपने बहुत बड़ा काम करवा दिया। अकाली दल की लीडरशिप इतनी बेबस और लाचार हो चुकी है कि सब कुछ करने के बाद भी मोर्चा जारी रहेगा। इसलिये मुझे लगता है कि इसके पीछे कुछ और बात है।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Punjab problem today has become a national problem as also a matter of national concern. There are no two opinions about it. With a very cool and calm mind, all of us must draw some lessons from whatever has happened in Punjab and Haryana and unless we draw proper lessons, and take necessary steps, I think, the country will be landing itself into greater difficulties.

There is no debating point. Shri Buta Singh today has made unusually a long speech, read out resolutions and decisions of Akali party and put all the blame on

them; that will not take us anywhere. Nobody is supporting Akali Dal politics and their all resolutions; we have our differences with Akali Dal approach and we do not support them on every issue. But today there are certain problems in Punjab, certain issues which have become not only the Akali Dal issues, but even the Congress (I) Members are also supporting them. You may blame Akali Dal for hundred things, but today your own Punjab Party under the leadership of Shri Bhatia says that you hand over Chandigarh to Punjab, give the water dispute to the Water Tribunal and also keep Fazilka and Abohar with Punjab This is the same thing which the Akali Dal been saying, whatever may be the reasons. It is not a question of Akali Dal alone, perhaps they also feel under the public pressure that it is in the interest of Punjab, and, therefore, they are also saying the same thing. There is no use of making arguments and putting all the blame for everything on the Akali Dal, and saying that they have a wrong approach, wrong attitude and policy, and whatever they are saying is wrong. If you take this approach, you may land yourself in the same position, us when the Muslim League was very strong and powerful, somehow it caught the sentiments and emotions of the Muslims in India and some of our national Muslim leaders became totally alienated from the Muslim masses. This may not happen with Cong. (I) Sikh leaders. You may blame them for all these things. But we also know that. We have condemned the burning of the Indian Constitution, whosoever has done it, whether it was Mr. Prakash Singh Badal, Mr. Longowal or anybody else. I think it is a major mistake, rather a national blunder they have committed by doing this. They have isolated themselves.

It does not mean that we should close the door for negotiations. I have heard some Congress (I) leaders saying : 'Unless they apologize and undo the crime they have committed, don't talk to them.' *(Interruptions)* Will you adopt this attitude ? I am glade that you have not closed the door. But I am saying : 'Please don't close the door for negotiations.'

I am sorry that the Prime Minister has perhaps deliberately kept quite on this issue. She made a fine speech on international issues, national issues and financial issues, and on our language policy But she deliberately kept quiet. But what does she think, as the leader of the country and the leader of this Government, on this problem which is causing nationwise concern ? Perhaps she is right. I do not expect her to declare that she will immediately write to Sant Longowal and ask the latter to come to Delhi. But I do wish that she will keep all these things in mind. She has to find a solution. A solution has to be found for this problem.

Mr. Parkash Singh Badal was the Chief Minister; some of them were Ministers in the State, and some at the Centre; they are leaders of a political party. Many of their kith and kin have given their blood for the defence of the country. If they are somehow rather pressed to a position or point where they, out of anger or anguish, go and start burning the Constitution, let us not push them further, so that they take a position which will further damage our national interests. I feel we should not push them to that position.

We have all condemned their act of burning the Constitution. You know that. Everybody in the Opposition has done that. We kave also done our best to see that they should be brought in for talks. They came here with 45 demands. We never agreed with them. They asked for water from Rajasthan; they asked for territorry from Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. We never agreed. They wanted the Anandpur Sahib resolution to be included. The Home Minister and we did not agree. Ultimately, they were pursuaded to bring down their demands to 4 or 5. Everything is not bad in their demands, and everything is not correct, in your stand.

But when there was a possibility of reaching an agreement, an opportunity for finding a solution, those opportunities have been. regretfully I would say, missed. And the Central Government has to take

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the responsibility for that. Mistakes are made; but I hope mistakes are also corrected. The situation in the country to-day is serious. We have seen that what happened in Panipat. For the last 20 years. I have been going to places where-ever communal disturbances took place; but I had not seen such things happening. Are we not going to learn lessons? Violence has become a part of our politics. It is a serious thing. To-day, religious places are being made a centre for political agitations It is a serious thing. To-day, when violence taken place, the local Administration becomes totally ineffective and paralized—whether it is the Punjab police or Punjab Administration; equally, Haryana Police and Haryana Administration. Gurdwaras are burnt. innocent people are killed and properties are destroyed. The Administration is totally paralyzed; or if they are in league or in sympathy with these forces, is it not a serious thing? Today communal forces are taking full advantage of this situation; and I do not rule out that our enemies abroad will also like to take advantage of this situation; and they would like to have political destabilisation in India. Are we going to provide an opportunity for divisive forces within the country and inimical forces outside our country that should take advantage of this situation? Is this not a lesson to take? We have come to a point where we seem to be helpless; it is a state of helplessness; it is not a good thing; we are in the opposition and we may all feel helpless at a certain point. We were very much optimistic to a point. May be that you may have a different assessment of the situation; if that is so, then you deal with it accordingly. If you feel, no, this is not the way, you will take a firm stand, you will not find a solution, let the delay tactics be there, I think it is not a good thing to happen; this should not happen. We must take a lesson from this situation. Now it has come to this that open disrespect is being shown to our Constitution Today I am told the Home Minister may be in a better position to know—by somebody in the Central Hall that Akali workers at headquarters have burnt copies of the Constitution. Now it is spreading like anything. Are we not going to do something urgently to find a solution?

Let the Prime Minister—if she is not today is a position to invite the Akali leaders because perhaps some of them are in jails; perhaps today is not the situation in which she should invite them—invite those people from this House to find out a reasonable solution; let all the political parties sit together and find out a reasonable solution. We feel that these things will meet the interest of the people of Punjab and Haryana. Unilaterally you declare it. If you want to consult people, you consult Bhajan Lal, consult opposition leaders of Haryana, if you feel necessary, consult opposition leaders here, consult your own party and take a decision. Let this feeling not go in the whole country, particularly in the Sikh community that even their reasonable demands are not going to be accepted Therefore, you take a decision, announce it unilaterally and create public opinion how you are going to fight this communal terrorism in Punjab. There are only two ways: fight it politically and educate the people. Let the Sikh community at large and Hindus in Punjab and other parts of the country feel that you are taking a reasonable stand and they are becoming unreasonable. Secondly, you have to deal with the situation administratively because people are frightened. During the daytime, a few people come on motor cycles in chowk and they go on shooting down people. None of the extremists those who had been shooting and killing people—has been shot dead on the spot. They come, shoot down and kill; people and then they go away without any harm being done to them. These are the only two ways to deal with the situation effectively. There is no other method.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : This is called running with the hare and hunting with the hound.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : May be it is your understanding. I am not challenging your wisdom if you feel like this. If you feel like this, please do what-

ever you want to do. But it is my duty to tell you whatever I feel is in the interest of my country. This is the highest forum where I would like to express myself If Mr. Sathe feels that, the way they are dealing with the situation, that will serve the interest of the country, it is up to you to do that. Our only duty is that whatever we feel right, we will suggest; it is for you to do whatever you want to do.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I only said about it because you said, does Mr. Sathe feel about it ?

All I am suggesting is that with all this sweet resonableness with which you are speaking and Vajpayeejee and Dandavate spoke, could you not prevail on Shri Longowal and the Akali Dal chief at least to prevent the violence of extremists which you just now pointed out ? If they were to withdraw their support, are you suggesting, still that the extremist activities could go on ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The point Mr. Sathe raised is, we were never in two minds on this and forthrightl we condemned them, we even made them part of a resolution at Calcutta meeting where we strongly condemned the violence and we also said that the places of worship should not be made for criminals. *(Interruptions)* I am not speaking about the result. Mr. Buta Singh and some of them did feel helpless. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Panika, he is not yeilding.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The difference between Mr. Buta Singh's approach and our approach is, we all know that a reasonable section of the leadership of Akali Dal were also to a certain extent, hampered by a certain situation and they were also helpless. And that is why they were saying, "Please do find a reasonable solution then we will be able to fight extremists. Help us also in finding a just and reasonable solution as expeditiously as possible. That is the first point.

Secondly, they were never against taking action against those who were indulging in violence. If you are not taking, action, if the Prime Minister says that sending Police into the Gurdwaras will have some repercussions, and if the Prime Minister has that kind of an understanding—rightly so—then it does not mean that they will say, "You come and enter into the Gurdwara" and you want them to say, "You please enter into the Golden Temple", and you will say that there will be repercussions and therefore we will not send our Army."

Do not do that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : With your permision, Mr. Deputy-Speaker....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Not with his permission, but with my permission now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you yielding ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Yes.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : May I ask a very simple question ? Shri Chandrajit Yadavji, whom I know personally, well, has been working very hard on some workable solution and we appreciate all his efforts. But one thing, you also agreed with me that some of the murderers are also helpness They are helpless to the extent that from a resthouse they are sent to the holiest of the holy places, in the Golden Temple. Is that kind of helplessness going to help the situation ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Who said it ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : They themselves, the Akalis. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Finally I will again say that let the

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Home Minister explore the possibilities. Mr. Buta Singh asked Mr, Atal Bihari Vajpayee that, "whether any of you, did you talk to longowal and find that he would come to Delhi ?" I did not want to say anything publicly, but you have asked me I will say this that when I went to the Golden Temple, I asked Mr. Longowal at that time, that whether it is possible, that if the Prime Minister invities, "Will you please come, and if you tell me, then I will go and convey this to the Prime Minister, because then, at that time you should not back out, if you really agree to come." And he said, "Yes. If the prime Minister will invite me, I will come" When I talked to the Prime Minister at that time, she very rightly said that it will be a highest level talk If that fails, then nothing will remain Let firm possibility be xoplored" I do appreciate her stand. Therefore, I am saying that at one stage even he was willing to come if there was a possibility of a solution and even the Prime Minister said, "I have no objection to inviting him, I do not want to stand on any prestige point " Even she said it. I must be very just. Even the Prime Minister said : If I have to send the invitation in writing I will do it because I do not take any point as a prestige point if the national interest is there and if the solution is possible. We had reached near a solution. Now whatever things have happened later on, things are worsening. I am saying, in the national interest please do it. Otherwise, the way the Gurdwaras have been burnt, destroyed, insulted and humiliated in Haryana, is appalling. Gurdwaras are not only the places of worship, they are also the cultural centres. They are the life centres for the Sikh community. You said that these things should not go out. All right, we will talk like that. But things do go out. Small things in this country do go out, And this is happening openly. Therefore, things may not go to that extent. Even Mr. Buta singh was saying that some labourers from UP, innocent people were killed. If something happens in UP, then it will further worsen ? This should be viewed with a serious concern. Therefore, things should not be allowed to deteriorate.

I would appeal to the Home Minister to continue exploration of possibilities and also try to find a consensus solution and let then the Prime Minister take initiative for final settlements.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P C. SETHI) : The House has discussed the situation in Punjab against the sombre background of continuing violence against innocent persons. It is tragic that this violence is being deliberately engineered to create bitterness and distrust between Hindus and Sikhs. Not Only the Government but the entire country is concerned over these trends which militate against national unity. It is therefore, necessary that the debate was kept in proper perspective of the national unity, I am thankful to the 16 hon. Members who have taken part in the debate. I am also thankful and grateful to the hon. Prime Minister and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Buta Singhji for helping me by intervening in the debate.

Before I deal with recent tragic happenings in Punjab I would like to give the House a brief background of the talks the Government have been having with the representatives of the Shiromani Akali Dal on the various demands of the Party, because it has been said time and again that the Government has not done anythings.

The Government have been discussing over a long period with the Shiromani Akali Dal the various demands raised by them. The demands fall into three broad categories, *viz*. (1) those which concern the Sikh community as a religious group; (2) those which relate to the State of Punjab *vis-a-vis* other States and (3) those which relate to certain general issues.

The Government have in effect accepted all the religious demands of the Akali Dal. If the Government has not been able to implement some of them it is the Akali Dal which is to be blamed because they have not allowed the officials of the Information Ministry to draw the wires. The Gevernment have already announced

that in the walled city of Amritsar including Harmandir Sahib and areas around Durgiana Temple, the sale of tobacco, liquor and meat will be banned within a demarcated area. Government also agreed to direct relay from Jullundur Station of all India Radio of Gurbani from the Golden Temple for a duration of 1.1/2 hours in the morning and half-an-hour in the evening. The carrying of kirpans conforming to certain specifications-originally it was 4 inches, later on it became 6 inches and we even agreed to 6 inches, by Sikhs on domestic flights has also been agreed to. Even in regard to the All India Gurdwara Act which affects States other than Punjab and Sikh communities in those States, Covernment indicated their readiness to consider the formulation of a Bill covering specified historical Gurdwara in consultation with the SGPC, State Government concerned and other interested parties. It was said here that the SGPC agreed that we can consult and take the consent of the concerned Gurdwaras and the State Government. This is not correct. However, the Akalis have been insisting that consultation should only be with the SGPC and that it is for the Government to get the concurrence of all other parties concerned before enacting the Bill.

The Akali Dal has not furnished a list of historical Gurudwaras and at different meetings different figures have been given, ranging from 10 to 30.

As regards relay of Gurbani from the Golden Temple the Akalis are asking for longer duration. Even though the Government had made arrangements for installing facilities for the relay of Gurbani and had deputed personnel for this purpose, Government have not received the requisite cooperation in the installation of the equipment.

As regards river water dispute, the Government's stand has always been that it concerns the entire people of Punjab as well as of Haryana and, therefore, a settlement on this issue has to take into account the interests of both the States.

The Government were willing to refer the River water dispute between Punjab and Haryana to a Tribunal presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court to be appointed under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. I did not go into details on this matter because the hon. Members of the Opposition who had participated in the tripartite talks know about it At one stage it was only a questiod of the Ravi-Beas waters Subsequently, the question of Jamuna waters was raised by the Akali Dal. However, that was later on abondoned. They have also sought to re-open the question of the allocation to Rajasthan, which the House will recollect was settled much earlier during the tripartite talks. The Government's stand is clear. It is only the dispute between Punjab and Haryana relating to the surplus Ravi-Beas water arising as a result of the Punjab Reorganisation Act that should be adjudicated upon by a Tribunal. The issues relating to Rajasthan's share and the question of the Jamuna Waters cannot be thrown open in this context.

As regards the territorial dispute, Members will recall that the Shah Commission had given Chandigarh to Haryana and it was in 1970 that Smt. Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister decided that Chandigarh should go to Punjab and that Abohar and Fazilka will go to Haryana and that all other claims and counter claims will be referred to a Commission. The Akali Dal demand is that while Chandigarh should be immediately transferred to Punjab all other claims and counter claims including those relating to Abohar and Fazilka should be referred to a Commission. All sections of the Haryana people are opposed to this.

The Government have done their utmost to be helpful, without being unfair to any State, and have announced their willingness to abide by any one of the following four alternatives :

(i) Implementation of the 1970 Award ;

(ii) Referring all disputes and claims

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including the question of Chandigarh to a new Gommission ;

(iii) Dividing Chandigarh between Punjab and Haryana and referring the remaining disputes to a Commission, and

(iv) Adopting any other alternative acceptable to both the States

The Akali Dal is not willing to accept any of these alternatives

Under the general issues, the main demand of the Akali Dal has been for the appointment of a Committee of legal experts review the question of Centre-State relationship as demanded by their Anandpur Saheb Resolution Government have already appointed the Sarkaria Commission with appropriate terms of reference for examining the issues relation to Centre State relations consistent with the requirement of national unity and integrity This was also under consideration of the Government before The Akali Dal is insisted that the Government should make a specific mention of the Anandpur Saheb Resolution while referring the matter to the Sarkaria Commission But I am thankful to the hon Members of the Opposition who participated in the tripartite talks that nobody was prepared to accept the Anandpur Saheb Resolution Therefore, hon. Members will agree that the kind of propositions contained in the Anandpur Saheb Resolution cannot be subscribed to by those who have the unity and integrity of the nation at heart At one stage the Akali Dal agreed to give up this demand but have subequently revived it The Akali Dal is at liberty to place any submissions which they wish to make, before the Sarkaria Commission. Which fall within its terms of reference

In the course of negotiations, Government have sought assurances from the Akali Dal that religious places should not be used for the storage of arms or for harbouring those wanted by law enforcement authorities Assurance were also sought that disputes with religious groups should be settled peacefully and without violence No such assurances have been forthcoming On the other hand, violence has esscalated and the Golden Temple Complex has been allowed to be used for hoisting the so-called Khalistan Flag The perpetrators of the seditious act are yet to be surrendered to be dealt with according to law

And now the Akali Dal has raised a new demand asking for amendment of Article 25 of the Constitution. What is more instead of proceeding to seek an amendment through constitutional means, they have resorted to a programme of burning a part of the Constitution

22 00 hrs

I am grateful to the hon Members of all parties and actions, who have opposed this I thank them This deliberate display of disrespect to the Constitutional has shocked the entire nation

Government have always expressed their readiness to find solutions through negotiations It was in this spirit that the Government invited the leaders of Opposition Parties to participate in the talks with the Akali Dal The Tripartite coonference on the 14th February was one more such effort in this directions

The main issue discussed at the Tripartite meeting was the one relating to territories Some useful suggestions emerged and the meeting was adjourned to the next day to resume further discussions on them. In the meanwhile communal violence broke out in various parts of Punjab, and the meeting decided, following the suggestions made by the Opposition leaders and Akali representatives, to adjourn for a sort interval to enable the Akali Dal leaders to return to Punjab and help in the process of restoring peace and normalcy in the State Therefore, it is not correct to say that the Govern-

ment has already sent them back and they have adopted the talks.

The general expectation was that the meeting would be resume after three or four days. In fact, the meeting was proposed to be convened on the 20th But Government have learnt with regret the reported decision of the Akali Dal that they would not participate further in the tripartite talks. Meanwhile, acts of violence on a considerably escalated scale have continued in Punjab The sudden eruption of violence in several places in Haryana has further aggravated the situation.

Hon. Members are aware that the Akali Dal had given a call for a Punjab bandh on 8th February, as a part of their continuing agitation. Even though there was no loss of life, the bandh resulted in serious disruption of road and rail traffic and considerable inconvenience to the public.

A call for a bandh in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh on the 14th February was given by the Hindu Suraksha Samiti, supported by certain other organisations. The Bandh was opposed by some organisations and several clashes and incidents of violence took place. Amongst these was the vandalism indulged in by a mob at the Amritsar railway station, resulting in damage to articles which hurt the sentiments of one community, which the hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had mentioned. In another incident, there was unprovoked firing from inside the Golden Temple complex, in which four persons, including a policemen, lost their lives In the clashes that took place on that day, 11 lives were lost and 76 persons were injured, including 18 policemen The situation in Himachal Pradesh and Haryana remained by and large peaceful on that day.

Certain incidents followed in other places in Punjab and in Haryana. Bandhs, hartals and sporadic violence were reported from several places. On the 7th instant, there was a very serious incident in Amritsar. There was unprovoked firing from the Golden Temple complex at the police personnel on duty. The policemen returned the fire in self-defence. Intermittent firing continued for a considerable time, causing serious tension and fear among the people of the locality. The Home Secretary was deputed to visit the more seriously affected places in Haryana and Punjab.

On the 19th there was another serious incident of clashes in Panipat between two communities, resulting in death of eight persons. 46 persons were rescued by the police from a place of worship. The police had to resort to firing to bring the situation under control. Reinforcements of para-military forces were rushed to Haryana. I visited Haryana on the 20th and reviewed the situation with the Chief Minister and representatives of different sections of the public The Minister of Energy, Shri Shiv Shankar, visited Amritsar and hold similar discussions there.

Unfortunately, the situation in Punjab got aggravated by a series of acts of violence and killings by extremist elements. Several incidents of killings have taken place almost everyday since 21st February and according to reports received so far, 44 lives have been lost. The number of persons injured is over 58.

The wanton killings of innocent persons, including women and children, have shocked the nation. I am sure, this House will join me in expressing sympathy once again with the families of these who have been killed and in condemning the forces which are trying to spread terror. I have no doubt that the House will reiterate its abhorrence at the use of religious places for storage of arms and harbouring of criminals wanted by law enforcement authorities.

Communal violence, destruction of properties and desecration of places of worship, whether done by Hindus or Sikhs, deserve the strongest condemnation, Neither can there be any justification, for what is claimed to be counter violence or retaliatory violence. I wish to assure the House that Government will

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take every possible step to stamp out violence ruthlessly whatever may be the cost. Action has already been taken to strengthen and streamline the law and order machinery in Punjab and strict instructions have been issued to deal with violence wherever it occurs—Punjab, Haryana, or elsewhere—with utmost firmness. The situation in Haryana has improved and I trust it will remain peaceful.

Government have throughout expressed their readiness for a settlement through negotiations. However, I am sure that the House and the nation will agree that terrorism and violences should not be allowed to have a premium in resolving disputes.

I again thank the Hon. Members for taking part in the Debate.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Actually many points were not replied by the Hon. Minister.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please. Prof. Madhu Dandavate is going to reply.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : The Minister should have replied.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the fag end of the Debate, I will not detain you longer. Only within a few minutes I would like to raise certain points in reply to various questions that have been raised.

After listening to the Prime Minister, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the Minister for Home Affairs that there seems to be an exercise in the evasion of issues that we have raised. I don't want to attribute and motive, but that is my general feeling. For instance, the Parliamentary affairs Minister raised certain issues, placed before the House certain documents, placed before us certain documents submitted to the foreign dignitaries when they came here for a conference. Their perspective was the foreign policy and we have nothing to do with that. I wish to make it clear these are issues extraneous to the main question before us. If we are using our good offices and also requesting the Government that immediate political settlement should be arrived at, it is be-because of the urgent issues that are connected with the problem of Punjab. We are not concerned what foreign policy perspectives there are or what is your attitude to various problems other than the problems under dispute

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Can you alienate the thinking from action ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes, it is possible.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I don't think so. For your party it may be yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is possible. For instance, the Communist Party (Marxist) may differ with the BJP on foreign policy issues, but when some issues, of common interest are taken up, they would not allow that to be brought into the picture. So, it is very clear. You can have different point of view, but that is a different question.

Sir, so many questions were raised. For instance, as far as the Constitution is concerned we are on record that whenever constitution was sought to be humiliated, it was sought to be denigrated fromany quarter, we, in the Opposition have always raised our voice.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I have said it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am coming to that. You will differ with me instantaneously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not differing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even now when I say something, he will differ. Let me say what are the differences. Whenever there has been an

onslaught on the Constitution, we sitting on the Opposition side have always raised our voice. Whether we were in Parliament or whether we were behind the prison bars during the Emergency, whether the Constitution was sought to be cremated or whether the Constitution was sought to be buried during the Emergency, every time we have raised voice against the denigration of the Constitution and we are on record. Therefore, in strongest words we condemn the Akali Dal to brun the Constitution. In the history of the world even when the religious reformer like Martin Luther which was burnt alive, his body was burnt to ashes, but the spirit of religious reform alway survived. And whoever tries to destroy and burn the Indian democratic Constitution, the paper on which the Constitution is printed might be destroyed and reduced to ashes, but the democratic spirit of the Constitution will always survive and we shall always be one with the freedom of the Constitution. Whether during the Emergency or after Emergency, that has been our attitude, that will continue to be our attitude in the future.

AN HON. MEMBER : Emergency followed your attempt to sabotage the Constitution.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : What are you talking ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is all right. I accept whatever he has said. That is all right. But don't forget that you wanted to make Prime Minister, President, Vice-President and Speaker immune to criminal prosecutions under the existing laws. It was an atrocious thing that was tried. He provoke me, that is why I have to say that. Let it go on record.

Secondly, there was an an allegation made in the course of the debate, that we of the Opposition Parties tried to encourage the divisive forces, the communal forces. I want to make it explicitly clear that when some people are holding the view point that we are trying to persuade the Treasury Benches to have some sort of negotiations and have political settlement, the whole settlement of the issue, it is alleged that we are encouraging divisive forces, we are lending prestige to the divisive forces. All that we are trying to do is not to lead any prestige to any forces, but rather than allowing politics and a climate of confrontation on communal lines to continue, we are trying to have the politics of reconciliation so that no communal tensions can be created in the country. I think no approah can be more secular than the approach that the Opposition has actually adopted That is the point of view that I would like to go on record. (*Interruptions*). That is right. When we say that we want the politics of reconciliation, we want to abhor on the one side individual terrorism as it is going on in Punjab, and at the same time a group communal frenzy as has been enacted in Panipat. I am glad, from both sides of this House both these acts of violence and communalism were condemned in the House.

Sir, there is one more aspect. There is a very dangerous talk of justifying violence sometimes on the basis of the theory of retaliation, After partition we have heard this theory.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi) : Nobody has heard.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not saying about you. There is a talk in the country. It can be heard in the streets, it can be heard in the market places, I am not alleging you. This justification can be heard in the streets of India, it can be heard in the market places and in the whispering galleries you can hear this voice—publicly people talk of secularism and privately they actually defend retaliatory violence on the ground that it is only a retaliation to the violence committed by some of the extremists

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among the Akalis. Sir, this country of Gandhi has rejected even the theory of retaliatory violence and even while fighting against the Britishers in 1930 Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan demonstrated it When thousand's of Pathans were standing at Peshawar in 1932 when he defied the laws and offered Satyagraha, remember that the Garhwal regiment was brought to fire at the freedom fighters and the Pathans opened their chests and said. 'Let them fire with their bullets and we will prove that the non-violence of the brave is more powerful than the violence of the exploiters.' That was what was established in this country and it is that path we want to resort to in this land of Gandhi and therefore, I am glad that there are many voices raised in this House who condemned even this philosophy of retaliatory violence. Let us not accept this retaliatory theory because it will lead to so many aberrations, distortions and perversions; we cannot afford to do it.

Lastly, one very constructive suggestion emerged out of this discussion, particularly from the Opposition side. You can ridicule it. It was countered by a question put to me by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs : Can we use our good offices to see that the Chief of the Akali Dal can be brought round the table for negotiations ? So, we assure that we will try our best, you must continue to try your best. We have realised that no doubt the tripartite talks forum was an important form, but when we find that that is not able to produce the requisite results, we must go a step ahead and from both the sides, if the two personalities who wield power in their respective organisations, who can deliver the goods on behalf of the Government and on behalf of the Akali Dal ultimately are made to sit down and brought to negotiating tables, probably that may find a solution to the problem. There is no sense in just putting the counter allegation asking, 'Are you prepared to undertake the responsibility' You had undertaken the responsibility of running the Government, you have certain responsibilities and duties and we are the Opposition and particularly we are those who have living faith in secularism, we do have certain responsibilities and duties. We shall never shirk them because if we shirk our duty, we will not fail the government, but we will fail the nation. To us the nation is more important than the government. The Prime Minister must be belonging to the ruling party. But the nation belongs to the 60-crore of people and we are more interested in defending the freedom of the country and secularism of the country. And, therefore, we pledge our total support to all efforts to bring about negotiated settlement and if we bring about settlement, I think, both the Treasury benches and the Opposition benches will be happy. In that case democracy will be surviving, secularism will be surviving, freedom of the country will be surviving and sovereignty of the country will be surviving. That is our point of view. That is why, we have made this concrete suggestion.

Since I find that there has been no response to the concrete suggestion that has been made, I would request the House that this adjournment-motion should be voted so that our strong feeling on the subject can be expressed to the people of this country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the House do now adjourn".

The motion was negatived.

22.16 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will resume further discussion on the motion of thanks on the President's Address. Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli may continue his speech.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : मोहतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर, मैं सदरे जमहूरियत के एड्रेस के उस हिस्से की तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं...

شری رشید مسعود : یادو صاحب میں نے جو کچھ بھی کہا ہے، پوائینٹ وزیر جی کہا ہے۔ میں پریذیڈنٹ ایڈریس سے باہر نہیں گیا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 29th February, 1984 at 5.00 p. m.

22 17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock on Wednesday, February 29, 1984/Phalguna 10, 1905 (Saka).